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Mr Howard presents his respects to Mr Lou[illegible] and requests his acceptance of this book.

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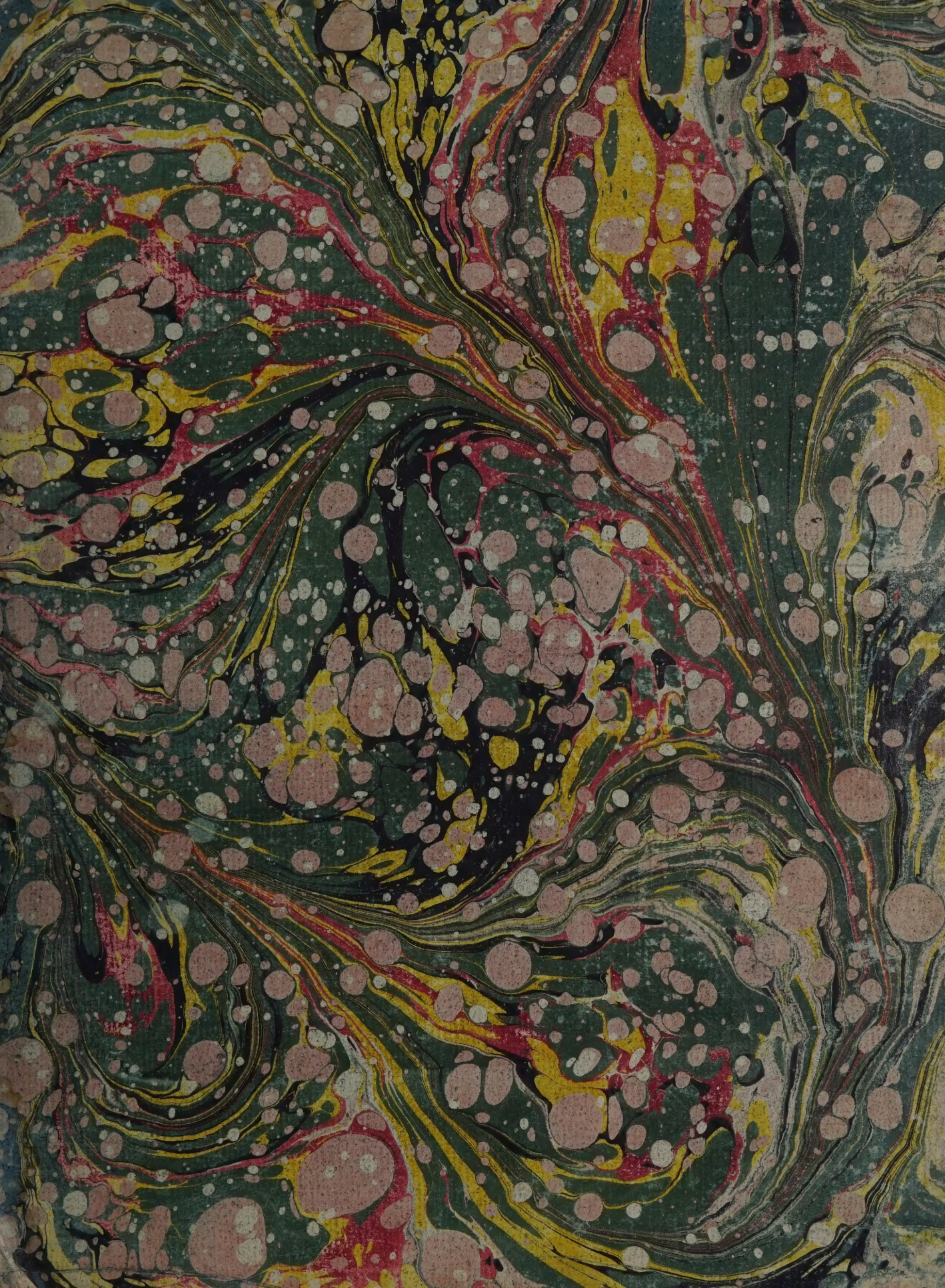

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THE STATE OF THE PRISONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

WITH

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS,

AND AN ACCOUNT OF SOME

FOREIGN PRISONS.

By JOHN HOWARD, F.R.S.

AH! LITTLE THINK THE GAY ----------
WHOM PLEASURE, POWER, AND AFFLUENCE SURROUND;
HOW MANY PINE IN WANT, AND DUNGEON-GLOOMS.

THOMSON.

WARRINGTON,
PRINTED BY WILLIAM EYRES,
AND SOLD BY T. CADELL IN THE STRAND, AND N. CONANT
IN FLEET STREET, LONDON.
MDCCLXXVII.

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THE HONOURABLE

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

IN GRATITUDE

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT

WHICH THEY HAVE GIVEN

TO THE DESIGN,

AND

FOR THE HONOUR

THEY HAVE CONFERRED

ON THE AUTHOR,

THIS BOOK

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY THEIR

MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

CARDINGTON,
BEDFORDSHIRE,
April 5th, 1777.

JOHN HOWARD.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

INTRODUCTION 1.

SECT. I.

GENERAL VIEW *of* DISTRESS *in* PRISONS 7.

SECT. II.

BAD CUSTOMS *in* PRISONS 25.

SECT. III.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS *in the* STRUCTURE *and* MANAGEMENT *of* PRISONS 38.

SECT. IV.

An ACCOUNT *of* FOREIGN PRISONS 78.

SECT. V.

A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT *of* ENGLISH PRISONS 147.

TABLES *relative to* FEES, NUMBERS *of* CRIMINALS, *&c.* 477.

CONCLUSION 487.

INTRODUCTION.

THE diſtreſs of priſoners, of which there are few who have not ſome imperfect idea, came more immediately under my notice when I was Sheriff of the county of Bedford *; and the circumſtance which excited me to activity in their behalf was, the ſeeing ſome, who by the verdict of juries were declared *not guilty*; ſome, on whom the grand jury did not find ſuch an appearance of guilt as ſubjected them to trial; and ſome, whoſe proſecutors did not appear againſt them; after having been confined for months, dragged back to gaol, and locked up again till they ſhould pay *ſundry fees* to the gaoler, the clerk of aſſize, &c.

* In 1773.

In order to redreſs this hardſhip, I applied to the juſtices of the county for a ſalary to the *gaoler* in lieu of his fees. The bench were properly affected with the grievance, and willing to grant the relief deſired: but they wanted a precedent for charging the county with the expence. I therefore rode into ſeveral neighbouring counties in ſearch of a precedent; but I ſoon learned that the ſame injuſtice was practiſed in them; and looking into the priſons, I beheld ſcenes of calamity, which I grew daily more and more anxious to alleviate. In order therefore to gain a more perfect knowledge of the particulars and extent of it, by various and accurate obſervation, I viſited moſt of the *County-Gaols* in England.

Seeing in two or three of them ſome poor creatures whoſe aſpect was ſingularly deplorable, and aſking the cauſe of it, I was anſwered, "they were lately brought from the *Bridewells*." This ſtarted a freſh ſubject of inquiry. I reſolved to inſpect the Bridewells: and for that purpoſe I travelled again into the counties where I had been; and, indeed, into all the reſt; examining *Houſes of Correction*, *City and Town-Gaols*. I beheld in many of them, as well as in the *County-Gaols*, a complication of diſtreſs: but my attention was principally fixed by the *gaol-fever*, and the *ſmall-pox*, which I ſaw prevailing to the deſtruction of multitudes, not only of *felons* in their dungeons, but of *debtors* alſo.

The

THE gaol-fever is no new ſubject of complaint. I remember Stowe, in his *Survey* *, ſpeaking of the *King's-Bench Priſon*, ſays, that in the ſix years preceding the year 1579, an hundred priſoners died there: and twelve between Michaelmaſs and March of the laſt-mentioned year, "through a certain contagion called *the ſickneſs of the houſe*;" and I ſhall preſently have occaſion, among the fatal effects of this diſtemper propagated from priſons, and infecting many abroad, to mention an *ancient* inſtance of that ſort alſo. Theſe effects are now ſo notorious, that what terrifies moſt of us from looking into priſons, is the gaol-diſtemper ſo frequent in them.

UPON this ſubject I was examined in the Houſe of Commons in March 1774; when I had the honour of their thanks. Soon after that, Mr. Popham, Member for Taunton, repeated the humane attempt which had miſcarried a few years before; and brought in a bill for the relief of priſoners who ſhould be acquitted, reſpecting their *fees*; and another bill for preſerving the *health* of priſoners, and preventing the gaol-diſtemper. They both paſſed that ſeſſions. By thoſe acts, the tear was wiped from many an eye; and the legiſlature had for them "*the bleſſing of many that were ready to periſh.*"

* Vol. II. p. 18.

THE great honour done me by the Houſe has excited the curioſity of ſome to inquire what facts I had collected. This is one reaſon of the preſent publication: but it is not the only, nor the principal one. There are ſtill remaining many diſorders that ought to be rectified: priſoners ſuffer great hardſhips, from which I am deſirous to ſet them free: the *gaol-fever* is not, as I am perſuaded it may be, totally eradicated. Theſe are my motives for printing this book. I think it will ſhew plainly, that much is yet to be done for the regulation of priſons; and I am not without hope, that the preſent Parliament will finiſh what was ſo laudably begun by the laſt.

I WAS called to the firſt part of my taſk by my office. To the purſuit of it I was prompted by the ſorrows of the ſufferers, and love to my country. The work grew upon me inſenſibly. I could not enjoy my eaſe and leiſure in the neglect of an opportunity offered me by Providence of attempting the relief of the miſerable. The attention of Parliament to the ſubject, led me to conclude that ſome additional labour would not be loſt; and I extended my plan. The difficulty I found in ſearching out evidence of fraud and cruelty in various articles, together with other ſources of diſtreſs, obliged me to repeat my viſits, and travel over the kingdom more than once; and after all, I ſuſpect that many frauds have been concealed from me; and that ſometimes the intereſt of my informants prevailed over their veracity.

racity. Beſides; as I had in my firſt journeys gathered, from facts and experience, proofs of the miſchievous effects of the want of cleanlineſs and freſh air, I had in my latter viſits theſe ſtrong arguments to enforce my perſuaſions; and, in conſequence, ſome gaolers grew at laſt more mindful and complying, for the ſake not only of their priſoners, but of themſelves and their own families.

It was not, I own, without ſome apprehenſions of danger, when I firſt viſited the priſons; and I guarded myſelf by ſmelling to vinegar, while I was in thoſe places, and changing my apparel afterwards. This I did conſtantly and carefully when I began; but by degrees I grew leſs cautious: not only becauſe uſe abated the force of noxious impreſſions upon me, but alſo on account of the alteration made in ſome gaols by the act *for preſerving the health of priſoners*. A perſon may now look into many a priſon without gaining an idea of the condition it was in a few years ago. I wiſh the reformation to be not for the preſent only, but laſting. If the motive for amendment has any where been merely temporary, there is no doubt but the effect will ceaſe with the cauſe: thoſe who from ſuch inducement have obeyed, will in future follow the example of others who have diſregarded the law; and priſons that have been amended will relapſe into their former ſtate.

As

As to what is ſtill wrong, I ſet down matter of fact without amplification; which would in the end rather impede than promote the object of my wiſhes; that is, the correction of what is really amiſs.

THE journies were not undertaken for the traveller's amuſement; and the collections are not publiſhed for general entertainment; but for the peruſal of thoſe who have it in their power to give redreſs to the ſufferers.

THE writer begs his reader to excuſe the frequent egotiſms; which he did not know how to avoid, without uſing circumlocutions that might have been more diſguſting.

SECTION

SECTION I.

GENERAL VIEW OF DISTRESS IN PRISONS.

THERE are priſons, into which whoever looks will, at firſt ſight of the people confined there, be convinced, that there is ſome great error in the management of them: the ſallow meagre countenances declare, without words, that they are very miſerable: many who went in healthy, are in a few months changed to emaciated dejected objects. Some are ſeen pining under diſeaſes, "*ſick and in priſon*;" expiring on the floors, in loathſome cells, of peſtilential fevers, and the confluent ſmall-pox: victims, I muſt not ſay to the cruelty, but I will ſay to the inattention, of ſheriffs, and gentlemen in the commiſſion of the peace.

THE cauſe of this diſtreſs is, that many priſons are ſcantily ſupplied, and ſome almoſt totally unprovided with the neceſſaries of life.

THERE

THERE are ſeveral Bridewells (to begin with them) in
FOOD. which priſoners have no allowance of FOOD at all. In ſome, the keeper farms what little is allowed them: and where he engages to ſupply each priſoner with one or two pennyworth of bread a day, I have known this ſhrunk to half, ſometimes leſs than half the quantity, cut or broken from his own loaf.

IT will perhaps be aſked, does not their work maintain them? for every one knows that thoſe offenders are committed to *hard labour*. The anſwer to that queſtion, though true, will hardly be believed. There are very few Bridewells in which any work is done, or can be done. The priſoners have neither tools, nor materials of any kind; but ſpend their time in ſloth, profaneneſs and debauchery, to a degree which, in ſome of thoſe houſes that I have ſeen, is extremely ſhocking.

SOME keepers of theſe houſes, who have repreſented to the magiſtrates the wants of their priſoners, and deſired for them neceſſary food, have been ſilenced with theſe inconſiderate words, *Let them work or ſtarve*. When thoſe gentlemen know the former is impoſſible, do they not by that ſentence, inevitably doom poor creatures to the latter?

I HAVE aſked ſome keepers, ſince the late act for preſerv-

ing

ing the health of priſoners, why no care is taken of their ſick: and have been anſwered, that the magiſtrates tell them *the act does not extend to Bridewells* *.

IN conſequence of this, at the quarter ſeſſions you ſee priſoners, covered (hardly covered) with rags; almoſt famiſhed; and ſick of diſeaſes, which the diſcharged ſpread wherever they go, and with which thoſe who are ſent to the County-Gaols infect theſe priſons.

THE ſame complaint, *want of food*, is to be found in many COUNTY-GAOLS. In about half theſe, debtors have no bread; although it is granted to the highwayman, the houſe-breaker, and the murderer; and medical aſſiſtance, which is provided for the latter, is withheld from the former. In many of theſe Gaols, debtors who would work are not permitted to have any tools, leſt they ſhould furniſh felons with them for eſcape or other miſchief. I have often ſeen thoſe priſoners eating their water-ſoup (bread boiled in mere water) and heard them ſay, "We are locked up and almoſt ſtarved to death."

As to the relief provided for Debtors by the benevolent

* IF the late act does not include Bridewells, it is required, by an act 7th James I. Cap. IV. that "the Maſters and Governors of---Houſes of Correction ſhall have "ſome fit allowance---for the relieving of ſuch as ſhall happen to be weak and ſick "in their cuſtody."

act, 32d of George II. (commonly called the lords act, becauſe it originated in their houſe) I did not find in all England and Wales (except the counties of Middleſex and Surrey) TWELVE DEBTORS who had obtained from their creditors the four-pence a day, to which they had a right by that act: the means of procuring it were out of their reach. In one of my journeys I found near ſix hundred priſoners, whoſe debts were under twenty pounds each: ſome of them did not owe above three or four pounds: and the expence of ſueing for the aliment is in many places equal to thoſe ſmaller debts; for which ſome of theſe priſoners had been confined ſeveral months.

AT Carliſle but one debtor of the forty-nine whom I ſaw there had obtained his groats: and the gaoler told me that during the time he had held that office, which was fourteen years, no more than four or five had received it; and that they were ſoon diſcharged by their creditors neglecting to pay it. No one debtor had the aliment in York Caſtle, Devon, Cheſhire, Kent, and many other counties. The truth is, ſome debtors are the moſt pitiable objects in our gaols.

To their wanting neceſſary food, I muſt add not only the demands of gaolers, &c. for fees; but alſo the extortion of bailiffs. Theſe detain in their houſes (properly enough denominated *ſpunging-houſes*) at an enormous expence, priſoners

ſoners who have money. I know there is a legal proviſion againſt this oppreſſion; but the mode of obtaining redreſs (like that of recovering the groats) is attended with difficulty: and the abuſe continues. The rapine of theſe extortioners needs ſome more effectual and eaſy check: no bailiff ſhould be ſuffered to keep a public houſe *; the miſchiefs occaſioned by their ſo doing, are complained of in many parts of the kingdom.

HERE I beg leave to mention the hard caſe of priſoners confined on exchequer proceſſes; and thoſe from the eccleſiaſtical courts: the latter are excluded from the privilege of bail; and the former from the benefit of inſolvent acts.

FELONS have in ſome Gaols two pennyworth of bread a day; in ſome three halfpennyworth; in ſome a pennyworth; in ſome a ſhilling a week: the particulars will be ſeen hereafter in their proper places. I often weighed the bread in different priſons, and found the penny loaf $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, the other loaves in proportion. It is probable that when this allowance was fixed by its value, near double the quantity that the money will now purchaſe, might be bought for

* BY the ſtatute 32d George II. it is enacted, that "No ſheriff, bailiff, &c.--- "ſhall convey any perſon arreſted---to any public victualling or other drinking- "houſe---without the conſent of the perſon ſo arreſted." Now if the bailiff himſelf keeps a public houſe, this ſeems to preclude the debtor's choice; he muſt go to a public houſe, or directly to gaol.

it: yet the allowance continues unaltered: and it is not uncommon to ſee the whole purchaſe, eſpecially of the ſmaller ſums, eaten at breakfaſt: which is ſometimes the caſe when they receive their pittance but once in two days; and then on the following day they muſt faſt.

THIS allowance being ſo far ſhort of the cravings of nature, and in ſome priſons leſſened by farming to the gaoler, many criminals are half ſtarved: ſuch of them as at their commitment were in health, come out almoſt famiſhed, ſcarce able to move, and for weeks incapable of any labour.

WATER. MANY priſons have NO WATER. This defect is frequent in Bridewells, and Town-Gaols. In the felons courts of ſome County-Gaols there is no water: in ſome places where there is water, priſoners are always locked up within doors, and have no more than the keeper or his ſervants think fit to bring them: in one place they are limited to three pints a day each—a ſcanty proviſion for drink and cleanlineſs!

AIR. AND as to AIR, which is no leſs neceſſary than either of the two preceding articles, and given us by Providence quite *gratis*, without any care or labour of our own; yet, as if the bounteous goodneſs of Heaven excited our envy, methods are contrived to rob priſoners of this *genuine cordial of life*, as Dr. Hales very properly calls it: I mean by preventing

ing that circulation and change of the ſalutiferous fluid, without which animals cannot live and thrive. It is well known that air which has performed its office in the lungs, is feculent and noxious. Writers upon the ſubject ſhew, that a hogſhead of it will laſt a man only an hour: but thoſe who do not chooſe to conſult philoſophers, may judge from a notorious fact. In 1756, at Calcutta in Bengal, out of 170 perſons who were confined in a hole there one night, 154 were taken out dead. The few ſurvivors aſcribed the mortality to their want of freſh air, and called the place, from what they ſuffered there, *Hell in miniature!*

AIR which has been breathed, is made poiſonous to a more intenſe degree by the effluvia from the ſick; and what elſe in priſons is offenſive. My reader will judge of its malignity, when I aſſure him, that my cloaths were in my firſt journeys ſo offenſive, that in a poſt-chaiſe I could not bear the windows drawn up: and was therefore often obliged to travel on horſeback. The leaves of my memorandum-book were often ſo tainted, that I could not uſe it till after ſpreading it an hour or two before the fire: and even my antidote, a vial of vinegar, has after uſing it in a few priſons, become intolerably diſagreeable. I did not wonder that in thoſe journies many gaolers made excuſes; and did not go with me into the felons wards *.

FROM

* I LEARN from a Letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke, printed in 1771, page 11, that "Dr. Hales, Sir John Pringle, and others have obſerved, that air, corrupted

"and

FROM hence any one may judge of the probability there is againſt the health and life of priſoners, crowded in cloſe rooms, cells, and ſubterraneous dungeons, for fourteen or ſixteen hours out of the four and twenty. In ſome of thoſe caverns the floor is very damp: in others there is ſometimes an inch or two of water; and the ſtraw, or bedding is laid on ſuch floors, ſeldom on barrack bedſteads. Where priſoners are not kept in underground cells, they are often confined to their rooms, becauſe there is no court * belonging to the priſon, which is the caſe in moſt City and Town-Gaols: or becauſe the walls round the yard are ruinous, or too low for ſafety: or becauſe the gaoler has the ground for his own uſe. Priſoners confined in this manner, are gene-
SEWERS. rally unhealthy. Some Gaols have no SEWERS; and in thoſe that have, if they be not properly attended to, they are, even to a viſitant, offenſive beyond expreſſion: how noxious then to people conſtantly confined in thoſe priſons!

ONE cauſe why the rooms in ſome priſons are ſo cloſe, is

" and putrified, is of ſuch a ſubtil and powerful nature, as to rot and diſſolve heart " of oak; and that the walls of buildings have been impregnated with this poiſon-" ous matter for years together." The writer quotes for his authority a letter of Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen, which I have not been able to procure.

* AN act made in Ireland the 3d year of his preſent Majeſty, " for better preventing the ſeverities, &c." has the following clauſe: " Whereas many infectious " diſorders are daily produced by the confinement of numbers in cloſe priſons, " whereunto there is no back-yard adjoining, and the lives of his Majeſty's ſubjects " are endangered by the bringing of priſoners into public ſtreets for air; Be it " enacted---

is perhaps the window-tax, which the gaolers have to pay: this tempts them to ſtop the windows, and ſtifle their priſoners *.

IN many Gaols, and in moſt Bridewells, there is no allowance of STRAW for priſoners to ſleep on; and if by any means they get a little, it is not changed for months together, ſo that it is almoſt worn to duſt. Some lie upon rags, others upon the bare floors. When I have complained of this to the keepers, their juſtification has been, "The "county allows no ſtraw; the priſoners have none but at "my coſt." BEDDING.

THE evils mentioned hitherto affect the *health* and *life* of priſoners: I have now to complain of what is pernicious to their MORALS; and that is, the confining all ſorts of priſoners together: debtors and felons; men and women; the young beginner and the old offender: and with all theſe, in MORALS.

"enacted---That every grand jury at the aſſizes or quarter ſeſſions---may be enabled, "and they are hereby required and directed, to contract either by leaſe, or to pur- "chaſe a piece of ground next adjoining the Gaol, or as near as conveniently can "be had thereto, &c."

* THIS is alſo the caſe in many work-houſes and farm-houſes, where the poor and the labourer are lodged in rooms that have no light, nor freſh air: which may be a cauſe of our peaſants not having the healthy ruddy complexions one uſed to ſee ſo common twenty or thirty years ago. The difference has often ſtruck me in my various journeys.

ſome

ſome counties, ſuch as are guilty of miſdemeanors only; who ſhould have been committed to Bridewell, to be corrected by diligence and labour; but for want of food, and the means of procuring it in thoſe priſons, are in pity ſent to ſuch County-Gaols as afford theſe offenders priſon-allowance.

FEW priſons ſeparate men and women in the day-time. In ſome counties the Gaol is alſo the Bridewell: in others thoſe priſons are contiguous, and the yard common. There the petty offender is committed for inſtruction to the moſt profligate. In ſome Gaols you ſee (and who can ſee it without pain?) boys of twelve or fourteen eagerly liſtening to the ſtories told by practiſed and experienced criminals, of their adventures, ſucceſſes, ſtratagems, and eſcapes.

I MUST here add, that in ſome few Gaols are confined idiots and lunatics. Theſe ſerve for ſport to idle viſitants at aſſizes, and other times of general reſort. The inſane, where they are not kept ſeparate, diſturb and terrify other priſoners. No care is taken of them, although it is probable that by medicines, and proper regimen, ſome of them might be reſtored to their ſenſes, and to uſefulneſs in life.

GAOL-FEVER. I AM ready to think, that none who give credit to what is contained in the foregoing pages, will wonder at the havock made by the GAOL-FEVER. From my own obſervations

in

in 1773 and 1774, I was fully convinced that many more were deſtroyed by it, than were put to death by all the public executions in the kingdom *. This frequent effect of confinement in priſon ſeems generally underſtood, and ſhews how full of emphatical meaning is the curſe of a ſevere creditor, who pronounces his debtor's doom to ROT IN GAOL. I believe I have learned the full import of this ſentence, from the vaſt numbers who to my certain knowledge, ſome of them before my eyes, have periſhed in our Gaols.

BUT the miſchief is not confined to priſons. Not to mention now the number of *ſailors*, and of *families* in America, that have been infected by tranſports, ſince this mode of puniſhment is by a late act ſuſpended. Multitudes catch the diſtemper by going to their relatives and acquaintance in the Gaols: many others from priſoners diſcharged: and not a few in the courts of judicature.

IN Baker's *Chronicle*, page 353, that hiſtorian mentioning the Aſſize held in Oxford Caſtle 1577 (called from its fatal

* I HAVE a Table printed from a large copper-plate, 1772, by Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen, ſhewing the number of malefactors executed in London for the twenty-three preceding years; and the crimes for which they ſuffered. I will give an abridgement of it in two tables at the end of the book. In them it will be ſeen, that the total number of executions in London for thoſe twenty-three years, was 678; the annual average is between 29 and 30. I leave to others the diſcuſſion of the queſtion, whether thoſe executions were too numerous, whether all the crimes

fatal conſequence the *Black Aſſize)* informs us, that "all "who were preſent died within forty hours: the Lord "Chief Baron, the Sheriff, and about three hundred more." Lord Chancellor Bacon aſcribes this to a diſeaſe brought into court by the priſoners; and Dr. Mead is of the ſame opinion.

THE firſt of theſe two authors, Lord Bacon, obſerves, that "the moſt pernicious infection next the plague, is the "ſmell of the jail; when the priſoners have been long and "cloſe and naſtily kept: whereof *we have had, in our time,* "*experience twice or thrice*; when both the judges that ſat "upon the jail, and numbers of thoſe who attended the "buſineſs, or were preſent, ſickened upon it and died." *

AT the Lent Aſſize in Taunton, 1730, ſome priſoners who were brought thither from Ivelcheſter Gaol, infected the court; and Lord Chief Baron Pengelly; Sir James Sheppard, Serjeant; John Pigot, Eſq. Sheriff, and ſome hundreds beſides, died of the gaol-diſtemper. At Axminſter,

for which it was inflicted (many of which will be diſtinctly ſet down) were deſerving of death. And it may be left to any one to judge, whether, including debtors and petty offenders, the number of thoſe that died in the ſeveral London priſons of the Gaol-Fever, does not exceed the number of thoſe that were executed annually during that time.—I have not the number of executions in all the counties, but am well aſſured it falls ſtill much ſhorter of the number that periſhed in priſons.

* Natural Hiſtory, Exp. 914.

a little

a little town in Devonſhire, a priſoner diſcharged from Exeter Gaol in 1755, infected his family with that diſeaſe: of which two of them died; and many others in that town afterwards. The numbers that were carried off by the ſame malady in London in 1750, two judges, the lord mayor, one alderman, and many of inferior rank, are too well known to need the mentioning further particulars.

SIR JOHN PRINGLE obſerves, that "jails have often been the cauſe of malignant fevers;" and he informs us, that in the late rebellion in Scotland, above 200 men of one regiment were infected with the jail-fever, by ſome deſerters brought from priſons in England *.

DR. LIND, Phyſician to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Portſmouth, ſhewed me in one of the wards a number of ſailors ill of the gaol-fever; brought on board their ſhip by a man who had been diſcharged from a priſon in London. The ſhip was laid up on the occaſion. That gentleman, in his *Eſſay on the Health of Seamen*, aſſerts, that "The "ſource of infection to our armies and fleets are undoubt-"edly the jails; we can often trace the importers of it "directly from them. It often proves fatal in impreſſing "men on the haſty equipment of a fleet †. The firſt

* Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army, p. 296, and 47.

† Page 307.

"Engliſh fleet ſent laſt war to America, loſt by it above "2000 men." In another place he aſſures us, that "the "ſeeds of infection were carried from the guard-ſhips into "our ſquadrons—and the mortality, thence occaſioned, was "greater than by all other diſeaſes or means of death put "together." *

IT were eaſy to multiply inſtances of this miſchief; but thoſe which have been mentioned are, I preſume, ſufficient to ſhew, even if no mercy were due to priſoners, that the Gaol-Diſtemper is a national concern of no ſmall importance.

VICIOUS EXAMPLES.

THE general prevalence and ſpread of wickedneſs in priſons, and abroad by the diſcharged priſoners, will now be as eaſily accounted for, as the propagation of diſeaſe. It is often ſaid, "A priſon pays no debts;" I am ſure it may be added, that a priſon mends no morals. Sir John Fielding obſerves, that "a criminal diſcharged---generally by the "next ſeſſions after the execution of his comrades, becomes "the head of a gang of his own raiſing." Improved, no doubt, in ſkill by the company he kept in gaol: and petty offenders who are committed to Bridewell for a year or two, and ſpend that time, not in hard labour, but in idleneſs and wicked company, or are ſent for that time to County-Gaols,

* Page 5.

generally

generally grow deſperate, and come out fitted, for the perpetration of any villainy. How directly contrary this to the intention of our laws with regard to theſe offenders; which certainly is to correct and reform them! Inſtead of which, their confinement doth notoriouſly promote and increaſe the very vices it was deſigned to ſuppreſs. Multitudes of young creatures, committed for ſome trifling offence, are totally ruined there. I make no ſcruple to affirm, that if it were the wiſh and aim of Magiſtrates to effect the deſtruction preſent and future of young delinquents, they could not deviſe a more effectual method, than to confine them ſo long in our priſons, thoſe ſeats and ſeminaries (as they have been very properly called) of idleneſs and every vice.

SHALL theſe irregularities, the ſources of miſery, diſeaſe, and wickedneſs, be endured in a nation celebrated for good ſenſe and humanity; and who from theſe principles, do treat one ſort of priſoners with tenderneſs and generoſity? I mean priſoners of war. Theſe have proviſion in plenty; ſome to ſpare and ſell to the ſoldiers on guard *: we frequently ſaw

* THE daily allowance to ſix priſoners was,

9 pounds of bread,
4½ pounds of beef,
3 pints of peaſe,
6 quarts of beer,
Water plenty.

On Friday they had not the beef; but a pound and half of butter inſtead of it.

ON board the men of war, indeed, they were upon ſhort allowance.

their

their ſtated allowance hung up for their inſpection. Some priſons had large areas for them to walk in; and at night every man had a hammock to himſelf. It is the fartheſt thing in the world from my wiſh to deprive captives of any one of theſe benefits—I am only deſirous of ſeeing the ſame humanity ſhewn to our own countrymen in diſtreſs; ſo that a conſiſtent and uniform practice may prove our benevolence to be a firm and ſteady principle; and that thoſe who are cenſorious may find no occaſion for aſcribing our kind uſage of foreigners to a leſs amiable motive.

HERE it will be ſaid, priſoners of war are not felons, nor yet debtors; and government is ſometimes at the end of a war, reimburſed the expence of maintaining them. This latter I believe is fact; and the former is true without diſpute: we do not look upon foreign enemies, nor they upon us *, as delinquents: we cut one another to pieces in battle,

* I MUST not be underſtood to mean here a compliment to the French. How they treat Engliſh priſoners of war, I knew by experience in 1756; when a Liſbon packet (the Hanover) in which I went paſſenger, in order to make the tour of Portugal, was taken by a French privateer. Before we reached Breſt, I ſuffered the extremity of thirſt, not having for above forty hours one drop of water; nor hardly a morſel of food. In the caſtle at Breſt, I lay ſix nights upon ſtraw: and obſerving how cruelly my countrymen were uſed there, and at Morlaix, whither I was carried next; during the two months I was at Carhaix upon parole, I correſponded with the Engliſh priſoners at Breſt, Morlaix, and Dinnan: at the laſt of thoſe towns were ſeveral of our ſhip's crew, and my ſervant. I had ſufficient evidence of their being treated with ſuch barbarity, that many hundreds had periſhed; and

tle, but when that is over we grow cool and compaſſionate. I grant there is a material difference in the circumſtances of foreign and domeſtic priſoners, but there is none in their nature: debtors and felons, as well as hoſtile foreigners, are *men*, and by men they ought to be treated as men.

THOSE gentlemen who, when they are told of the miſery which our priſoners ſuffer, content themſelves with ſaying, *Let them take care to keep out*, prefaced perhaps, with an angry prayer, ſeem not duly ſenſible of the favour of Providence which diſtinguiſhes them from the ſufferers: they do not remember that we are required to imitate our gracious Heavenly Parent, who is "*kind to the unthankful and the evil.*" They alſo forget the viciſſitudes of human affairs; the unexpected changes to which all men are liable; and that thoſe whoſe circumſtances are affluent, may in time be reduced to indigence, and become debtors and priſoners.

and that thirty-ſix were buried in a hole at Dinnan in one day. When I came to England, ſtill on parole, I made known to the Commiſſioners of ſick and wounded ſeamen, the ſundry particulars; which gained their attention, and thanks. Remonſtrance was made to the French court: our ſailors had redreſs: and thoſe that were in the three priſons mentioned above, were brought home in the firſt cartel-ſhips.—A *Lady* from Ireland, who married in France, had bequeathed in truſt with the magiſtrates of St. Malo's, ſundry charities; one of which was a penny a day to every Engliſh priſoner of war in Dinnan. This was duly paid; and ſaved the lives of many brave and uſeful men. Perhaps what I ſuffered on this occaſion, increaſed my ſympathy with the unhappy people, whoſe caſe is the ſubject of this book.

BUT

BUT it may be ſaid, enough of the declamatory kind has been written by others. Much it is true, has been written: yet I beg leave to tranſcribe, a few lines from a celebrated author, which may be thought to come under that deſcription. After repreſenting the calamitous caſe of priſoners, he goes on to this purpoſe, "The miſery of Gaols is not "half their evil; they are filled with every corruption "which poverty and wickedneſs can generate between them; "with all the ſhameleſs and profligate enormities that can "be produced by the impudence of ignominy, the rage of "want, and the malignity of deſpair. In a priſon the awe "of the public eye is loſt, and the power of the law is "ſpent; there are few fears, there are no bluſhes. The "lewd inflame the lewd, the audacious harden the audacious. Every one fortifies himſelf as he can againſt his "own ſenſibility, endeavours to practiſe on others the arts "which are practiſed on himſelf; and gains the kindneſs of "his aſſociates by ſimilitude of manners." *

BESIDES the grievances already mentioned; there are ſeveral *bad cuſtoms* in Gaols, and relating to them, which aggravate the diſtreſs of priſoners. I ſhall enumerate theſe diſtinctly, yet briefly.

* The Idler, No. 38.

SECTION

SECTION II.

BAD CUSTOMS IN PRISONS.

A CRUEL cuſtom obtains in moſt of our Gaols, which is that of the priſoners demanding of a new comer GARNISH, FOOTING, or (as it is called in ſome London Gaols) CHUMMAGE. "Pay or ſtrip," are the fatal words. I ſay *fatal*, for they are ſo to ſome; who having no money, are obliged to give up part of their ſcanty apparel; and if they have no bedding or ſtraw to ſleep on, contract diſeaſes, which I have known to prove mortal. GARNISH.

IN many Gaols, to the Garniſh paid by the new comer, thoſe who were there before make an addition; and great part of the following night is often ſpent in riot and drunkenneſs. The gaoler or tapſter finding his account in this practice, generally anſwers queſtions concerning it with reluctance. Of the Garniſh which I have ſet down to ſundry

priſons, I often had my information from priſoners who paid it. But I am aware that the ſum is ſometimes varied by ſets of ſucceeding priſoners, and the different circumſtances of a new comer. In ſome Gaols, if a Felon can pay the Debtor's Garniſh (which is commonly more than that of the Felons) he is entitled to partake of the Garniſh paid afterwards by new-come Debtors. In ſome places, this demand has been lately waved: in others, ſtrictly prohibited by the Magiſtrates.

GAMING. GAMING in various forms is very frequent: cards, dice, ſkittles, Miſſiſippi and Porto-bello tables, billiards, fives, tennis, &c. In the country the three firſt are moſt common; and eſpecially cards. There is ſcarce a County-Gaol but is furniſhed with them: and one can ſeldom go in without ſeeing priſoners at play. In London, all the ſorts that I have named are in uſe. I am not an enemy to diverting exerciſe: yet the riot, brawling, and profaneneſs, that are the uſual conſequents of their play; the circumſtances of debtors gaming away the property of their creditors, which I know they have done in ſome priſons to a conſiderable amount; accompliſhing themſelves in the frauds of gamblers, who, if they be not themſelves priſoners, are ſure to haunt where gaming is practiſed; hindering their fellow-priſoners who do not play from walking in the yards while they do, of which inconvenience I have heard them complain: theſe ſeem to me cogent reaſons for prohibiting

biting all kinds of gaming within the walls of a priſon.

LOADING priſoners with HEAVY IRONS, which make their walking, and even lying down to ſleep, difficult and painful, is another cuſtom which I cannot but condemn. In ſome County-Gaols the *women* do not eſcape this ſeverity: but in London they do: and therefore it is not neceſſary in the country. The practice muſt be mere tyranny; unleſs it proceed from avarice; which I rather ſuſpect; becauſe county-gaolers do ſometimes grant diſpenſations, and indulge their priſoners, men as well as women, with what they call "the choice of irons," if they will pay for it. IRONS.

THE author of the letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke on priſons (particularly on Newgate, which was then to be rebuilt) cites in page 79, the opinion of Lord Coke, Horn's *Mirror of Juſtice*, &c. againſt this oppreſſion; and adds afterwards, "The learned editor of Hale's *Hiſtory of the Pleas* "*of the Crown* likewiſe declares, that fetters ought not to "be uſed, unleſs there is juſt reaſon to fear an eſcape, as "where the priſoner is unruly, or makes an attempt to that "purpoſe; otherwiſe, notwithſtanding the common prac-"tice of gaolers, it ſeems altogether unwarrantable, and "contrary to the mildneſs and humanity of the laws of "England, by which gaolers are forbid to put their pri-"ſoners to any pain or torment."

THE Gentlemen of the *Gaol-Committee*, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by an accurate and zealous inquiry into the abuſes practiſed by gaolers *; in their *Report* concerning the Fleet Priſon, 20th March 1728, after mentioning a petition preſented to the Judges by one who had been put in irons by the Wardens, inform us, that the Judges reprimanded the Wardens, and DECLARED, that "a gaoler could "not anſwer the ironing of a man before he was found "guilty of a crime."---To the plea which gaolers uſe in defence of this practice, that "It is neceſſary for ſafe cuſtody," an anſwer may be given in the words of Lord Chief Juſtice King (afterwards Lord Chancellor) to the Wardens of the ſame priſon, when he forbade dungeons, which they had made uſe of. That Judge DECLARED, "they might raiſe their walls higher, &c." See the Report of the ſame Committee.

* THIS Committee is celebrated by Thomſon, in the following lines of his *Winter*, 340, &c. edit. 1738.

——— Can I forget the generous few,
Who, touch'd with human woe, redreſſive ſought
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
Unpitied, and unheard, where miſery moans;
Where ſickneſs pines; ———————

Hail Patriot Band! who, ſcorning ſecret ſcorn,
When Juſtice, and when Mercy led the way,
Dragg'd the detected monſters into light,

Wrench'd

mittee. To what Lord King ſuggeſted of *raiſing the walls*, one might preſume to add---The number of turnkeys ſhould be increaſed in proportion to the number of priſoners *.

THE Marquis Beccaria, in his *Eſſay on Crimes and Puniſhments*, page 75, obſerves that "Impriſonment being "only the means of ſecuring the perſon of the accuſed, "until he be tried---ought---to be attended with as little "ſeverity as poſſible." The diſtreſs occaſioned by chains is increaſed by

VARYING the TOWNS where Quarter Seſſions and Aſſizes are held: ſo that priſoners have to walk in irons ten or fifteen miles to their trial: and ſometimes to towns that have no priſon: where numbers of both ſexes are ſhut up together for many days and nights in one room. This oc- VARYING TOWNS.

Wrench'd from their hand Oppreſſion's iron rod.

Much ſtill untouch'd remains ———
Much is the Patriot's weeding hand requir'd.

* IF the daring character of our felons ſhould ſeem, after all, to make it neceſſary to confine them in irons, it would be right, at leaſt, to bring them into court for their trial without irons. When I was in Scotland, I was informed that every priſoner there was tried out of irons, and when acquitted, diſcharged in open court.

caſions

caſions ſuch *confuſion and diſtreſs*, and ſuch ſhrieks and outcries, as can be better conceived than deſcribed. Surely priſoners ought to be conveyed in carts; or elſe committed at firſt to the town where the Seſſions or Aſſizes are to be held. And in that town a proper priſon ought to be built.

Gaol Delivery.

Gaol Delivery is in ſome counties but once a year. What reparation can be made to a poor creature for the miſery he has ſuffered by confinement in a priſon near twelve months (ſometimes twice as long) before a trial, in which perhaps he is at laſt declared by his country *not guilty?*

The judicious Marquis whom I quoted but now aſſerts, that "Privation of liberty being a puniſhment, "ought not to be inflicted before condemnation, but for as "ſhort a time as poſſible." And in caſes of guilt, his doctrine is, "The more immediately after the commiſſion of a "crime, a puniſhment is inflicted, the more juſt and uſeful "it will be." This ſentiment is illuſtrated by a variety of acute remarks in the chapter *of the Advantage of immediate Puniſhment.*

One cauſe of Gaol Delivery being ſo ſeldom, is *in ſome places* the expence of entertaining the Judges and their retinue. At Hull they uſed to have the Aſſize but once in ſeven

ſeven years. Peacock a *murderer* was in priſon there near three years: before his trial the principal witneſs died; and the criminal was acquitted. They now have it once in three years.

ALTHOUGH acquitted priſoners are by the late act in their favour * cleared of Gaolers Fees; they are ſtill ſubject to a ſimilar demand made by CLERKS OF ASSIZE and CLERKS OF THE PEACE †; and detained in priſon ſeveral days after their acquittal—at Aſſize, till the Judges—at Quarter Seſſions, till the Juſtices of Peace leave the town; in order to obtain thoſe fees, which the gentlemen ſay are not cancelled by the act. And yet the expreſs words of it are, *Acquitted priſoners* "ſhall be immediately ſet at large in open court." CLERKS OF ASSIZE, &c.

SINCE the ſaid act the Clerks of Aſſize in ſome circuits have ſtarted a new demand upon the gaoler for the Judges

* 14th George III.

† SEE the Table of the Fees of the Clerk of Aſſize at the end of the book.

THE Clerk of the Peace in one county demands as follows:

For larceny and acquitted,	£1 : 7 : 0
Petty larceny,	1 : 8 : 4
Whipped publicly,	1 : 3 : 4
Baſtardy,	0 : 17 : 4

certificate

certificate of acquitment; viz. ſix ſhillings and eight-pence for the firſt priſoner acquitted; and a ſhilling for each of the reſt: or two ſhillings for every one. I know ſome of theſe gentlemen do not make any ſuch demand. Where it is made, ſome gaolers refuſe to pay it; others ſubmit murmuring. I have copies of two receipts given by the Clerk of the Weſtern circuit to the gaolers of Exeter and Saliſbury *.

I WAS informed at Durham, that Judge Gould at the Aſſize 1775 laid a *fine* of fifty pounds on the gaoler *for detaining* ſome acquitted priſoners, for the fees of the Clerk of Aſſize. But upon the interceſſion of the Biſhop (proprietor of the Gaol) the fine was remitted; and the priſoners ſet at large: the Judge ordering the Clerk of Aſſize to explain to him in London the foundation of his demand.

ONE pretence for detaining acquitted priſoners is, that "It is poſſible other indictments may be laid againſt them

* ONE of them is as follows.

"RECEIVED 1 April 1775 of Mr. Sherry gaoler one pound eight ſhillings and "8 pence for his certificate entitling him to his gaol fees for the county of Devon

"per

* ******

"Clerk of the Aſſize."

THE gaoler told me this was for twenty-three acquitted priſoners.

"before

"before the Judge leaves the town." I call it a *pretence*, becauſe it is often waved upon paying the fees. Another is, the gaoler tells you, "He takes them back to knock off their irons." But this may be done in court: in London they have an engine or block, by the help of which they take off the irons with eaſe in a minute or two; the machine is brought into court, and the acquitted priſoner is immediately diſcharged. If, according to what I formerly propoſed, priſoners were tried out of irons, this pretext would be entirely removed.

CLERKS of Affize, and of the Peace, ought moſt certainly to have a conſideration for their ſervice to the public: and I do not wiſh to leſſen many other emoluments of thoſe gentlemen. The only thing I complain of is, what I am led to by my ſubject, the demand that is made directly or indirectly upon priſoners.

GAOLERS NON-RESIDENT.

SOME gaolers live DISTANT from the priſon, in houſes that do not belong to the county. Non-reſidence is not conſiſtent with the attention that is requiſite for ſecuring the priſoners; and preſerving good order, cleanlineſs, &c.

WIVES AND CHILDREN.

DEBTORS CROWD the Gaols (eſpecially thoſe in London) with their WIVES and CHILDREN. There are often by this means, ten or twelve people in a middle-ſized room: increaſing the danger of infection, and corrupting the mo-

rals of children. This point ought (no doubt) to be treated with tenderneſs. Man and wife ſhould not be totally ſeparated. Yet the little probability there is of an induſtrious woman being of much ſervice to her family in a priſon: the number of men in the ſame room; and of lewd women admitted under the name of wives; prove that this affair needs ſome regulation.

GAOLS PRIVATE PROPERTY.

SOME Gaols are PRIVATE PROPERTY: in theſe the keepers, protected by the proprietors, and not ſo ſubject as other gaolers to the controul of magiſtrates, are more apt to abuſe their priſoners, when a temptation offers. One of theſe Gaols ſome years ago was quite out of repair, and unſafe; and the proprietor not chooſing to repair it, the gaoler to confine his priſoners took a method, that to all who ſaw it was really ſhocking. Some years before that, a priſoner in another of theſe Gaols was tormented with thumb-ſcrews. The grand jury took up the caſe, and remonſtrated to the proprietor; but in vain. I had the account from a worthy friend of mine, who was upon that very jury.

OF the complaints which I have hitherto made only in general terms, I ſhall give inſtances in the account of particular priſons. To that account I refer, for *evidence* and *fact*.

NUMBER

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

IN the Spring 1776, I ſummed up carefully the total number of priſoners in the ſundry priſons. I have not altered the liſt ſince my latter viſits, in which I ſaw the number in ſeveral priſons greatly reduced by the inſolvent Act. My liſt was as follows,

	Debtors.	Felons, &c.	Petty Offenders.	Total.
1. IN Middleſex, i.e. London and Weſtminſter; together with three priſons in Southwark, viz. the *King's-Bench*, *Marſhalſea*, and *Borough-Compter*,	1274	228	194	1696
2. IN the other thirty-nine counties of England,	752	617	459	1828
3. IN the twelve counties of Wales,	67	27	----	94
4. IN City and Town-Gaols,	344	122	----	466
	2437	994	653	4084

PETTY Offenders in the Welch County-Goals, blank in the third column, third line, are included in the preceding number of Felons 27: moſt of the Goals in thoſe counties being alſo the County-Bridewells.

PETTY Offenders, blank in third column, fourth line, are included in the number 459 of Petty Offenders in the thirty-nine County-Gaols; and in the number 122, ſecond column fourth line.

ALL that were in the County-Gaols beſides *Debtors*, I have reckoned in the liſt of *Felons*. Although many were *Petty Offenders* and *Fines*.

IN the third column, under *Petty Offenders* are included a few *Felons* occaſionally committed to Bridewells.

I HAVE found by carefully examining ſundry Gaols, that upon an average *two dependants* (by which I mean wives and children only*) may be aſſigned to each man in priſon. My computation is confirmed by the account which we have from the Benevolent Society at the *Thatched Houſe*, October 9th, 1776, as follows. Since their inſtitution in 1772,

Diſcharged Debtors,	3980
Who had Wives,	2193
And Children,	6288
Perſons immediately benefited,	12461

* I no not include *Parents*, many of whom I have ſeen ſorrowfully attending at priſons, and deeply ſharing in the diſtreſs ariſing from the confinement of their children.

And

And by the account from the *Briſtol Society*; who in their liſt publiſhed May 31ſt, 1775, have

Perſons diſcharged,	73
Their Wives,	45
----- Children,	120
Total,	238

EACH of theſe totals is conſiderably larger than the reſpective products of multiplication by my rule: the firſt exceeds by 521, the latter by 19. There is indeed commonly a ſurplus among Debtors; but a deficiency among Felons, &c. reduces the average of Dependants to that which I ſtated.

If then to the total number in England and Wales, that is,	4084
You add twice that number of Dependants,	8168
The number of the diſtreſſed is,	12252

IT appears from the foregoing Table of Priſoners, that their number has been greatly magnified by conjectural computations; but ſurely the real number, with that of thoſe partaking their diſtreſs, is an object well worthy the farther attention of the Legiſlature.

SECTION

SECTION III.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

IN THE STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

OF PRISONS.

HOWEVER ſanguinary the wiſh of an angry creditor may be when he arreſts and impriſons his debtor; there is no doubt but every one who liſtens, not to his paſſions, but to reaſon, muſt know, and will own, that it is a flagrant crime to take away the life of a man for debt: and as to felony, a Gaol is not deſigned for the final puniſhment even of that; but for the *ſafe cuſtody* of the accuſed to the time of trial; and of convicts till a legal ſentence be executed upon them. The laws of England do not ſuffer private executions. No condemned malefactor may be ſecretly put to death; nor murdered in a priſon directly or indirectly: much leſs ought thoſe to be deſtroyed there whoſe ſentence does not affect their life. Their deſtruction is not only unjuſt; it is inconſiſtent with

prudence

prudence and ſound policy. They might no doubt be uſeful at home or abroad; if proper care were taken in priſon, to keep them healthy and fit for labour: but certain it is, that many of thoſe who ſurvive their long confinement, are by it rendered incapable of working. Some of them are grievouſly affected with ſcorbutic diſtempers; others have their toes mortified *, or quite rotted from their feet; many inſtances of which I have ſeen.

IF one who has turned King's Evidence, or has been barely acquitted upon trial, terrified by his narrow eſcape, ſeeks for honeſt employment; he is commonly ſuch a ſickly miſerable object that no one will ſet him to work. That, I believe, is the principal cauſe of his being rejected; for there are ſeveral ſorts of labour that require but little confidence: yet the poor acquitted priſoner ſhall go from door to door aſking for work, in vain. Is it not to be lamented, that every ſpark of good intention, inſtead of being cheriſhed, ſhould be thus *extinguiſhed*? And that the penitent ſhould by an almoſt irreſiſtible neceſſity be driven again, though reluctant, to the practice which ſoon brings him

* MESSRS. Stephenſon and Randolph of Briſtol, Contractors for Tranſport Convicts, complained of this to Mr. Biggs, gaoler at Saliſbury, in their letter to him Sept. 13, 1774. "Sore feet proved very fatal. The mortality we met with in our "laſt ſhip, if repeated in this, will ſo ſurfeit us, that we ſhall never take another. "We loſt an immenſe ſum by them; and our ſhip is detained to this moment under "quarantine."

back

back to his former manſion; and ſhortens a wretched life, that might have been, that fain would have been, an uſeful one?

In order to redreſs theſe various evils, the firſt thing to be taken into conſideration is the *Priſon itſelf*. Many County-Gaols and other Priſons are ſo decayed and ruinous, or, for other reaſons, ſo totally unfit for the purpoſe, that new ones muſt be built in their ſtead. Others are very incommodious, but may be improved upon the ground about them, which is occupied by the keeper, or not uſed at all. Some need little more than a thorough repair. In order to give what little aſſiſtance I can to thoſe who muſt build a new County-Gaol, I will take the liberty to ſuggeſt what hath occurred to me upon this head, in hopes that ſome more ſkilful hand will undertake the generous and benevolent taſk of carrying to perfection a ſcheme of which I can only draw the outlines. I ſhall firſt ſay ſomething of the

SITUATION.

A COUNTY-GAOL, and indeed every priſon, ſhould be built on a ſpot that is *airy*, and if poſſible near a river, or brook. I have commonly found priſons ſituated near a *river*, the cleaneſt and moſt healthy. They generally have

have not (they could not well have) ſubterraneous dungeons, which have been deſtructive to thouſands: and by their nearneſs to running water, another evil, almoſt as noxious, is prevented, that is, the ſtench of ſewers.

I SAID a Gaol ſhould be near a ſtream; but I muſt annex this caution; that it be not ſo near as that either the houſe or yard ſhall be within the reach of floods. This circumſtance was ſo little thought of at Appleby in Weſtmoreland, when their new Gaol was built, that I ſaw the walls marked from nine inches to three feet high by floods.

IF it be not practicable to build near a ſtream, then an eminence ſhould be choſen: for as the walls round a priſon-yard muſt be ſo high as greatly to obſtruct a free circulation of air; this inconvenience ſhould be leſſened by a riſing ground: and the priſon ſhould not be ſurrounded by other buildings, nor built in the middle of a town or city.

P L A N.

THE annexed engraving repreſents ſuch a plan for a priſon as, according to my ideas, unites the greateſt advantages with regard to health, order, and ſecurity. By the aſſiſtance of the references it will explain itſelf better than can be done by a verbal deſcription. I ſhall only ſubjoin a few general remarks on ſome particulars in the ſtructure.

ARCADES. THAT part of the building which is detached from the walls, and contains the men-felons ward, may be ſquare, or rectangular, *raiſed on arcades*, that it may be more airy, and leave under it a dry walk in wet weather. Wards over arcades are alſo beſt for ſafety, for I have found that eſcapes have been moſt commonly effected by undermining cells * and dungeons. If the felons ſhould find any other means to break out of this raiſed ward, they will ſtill be ſtopt by the wall of the yard.

* WHEN I went into Horſham Gaol with the keeper, we ſaw a heap of ſtones and rubbiſh. The felons had been two or three days undermining the foundation of their room, and a general eſcape was intended that night. We were but juſt in time to prevent it; for it was almoſt night when we went in. Our lives were at their mercy: but (thank God) they did not attempt to murder us, and ruſh out.

I WISH

SMALL ROOMS.

I WISH to have ſo many ſmall rooms or cabins in this ward, that each criminal may ſleep alone *. If it be difficult to prevent their being together in the day-time, they ſhould by all means be ſeparated at night. Solitude and ſilence are favourable to reflection; and may poſſibly lead them to repentance. Privacy and hours of thoughtfulneſs are neceſſary for thoſe who muſt ſoon leave the world; and in the Old Newgate there were *fifteen cells* for perſons in this ſituation, which are ſtill left ſtanding, with the deſign of annexing them to the new building. The like proviſion for ſuch as return to ſociety, cannot be leſs needful. One of the writers cited in the note, Biſhop Butler, affirms that it is much more ſo, "ſince it muſt be acknowledged, of "greater conſequence in a religious, as well as civil reſpect, "how perſons live than how they die."

THE ſeparation I am pleading for, eſpecially at night, would prevent eſcapes, or make them very difficult: for that is the time in which they are generally planned, and effected. Another reaſon for ſeparation is, that it would free gaolers from a difficulty of which I have heard them complain: they hardly know where to keep criminals ad-

* SEE the importance of this ſeparation ſtrongly urged in a letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke, printed for Oliver, 1771. See alſo a Spital Sermon of Biſhop Butler preached before the Magiſtrates of London, April 14th. 1750, particularly page 20th, &c. And Mr. Hanway's 8th. 10th. and 22d *Letters* in his book entitled *The Defects of Police the Cauſe of Immorality*, &c.

KING'S EVIDENCE. mitted to be evidence for the King. Theſe would be murdered by their accomplices if put among them; and in more than one priſon, I have ſeen them, for that reaſon, put in the women's ward.

WHERE there are oppoſite windows they ſhould have ſhutters; but theſe ſhould be open all day. In the men-felons ward there ſhould be no glaſs; nor ſhould the priſoners be allowed to ſtop the windows with ſtraw, &c.

WOMEN-FELONS. THE women-felons ſhould be quite ſeparate from the men *: and young criminals from old and hardened offenders. Each of theſe three claſſes ſhould alſo have their day-room or kitchen; and their court-yard and offices all ſeparate.

EVERY court ſhould be paved for the more convenient waſhing it; and have a good pump, or pipes laid in; both PUMP. if poſſible: and the *Pump and Pipes* ſhould be repaired as ſoon as they need it; otherwiſe the Gaols will ſoon be offenſive and unwholeſome, as I have always found them to be in ſuch caſes. A ſmall ſtream conſtantly running in the

* BY an Act made in Ireland, 3d of his preſent Majeſty, it is enacted, "That in "all Gaols hereafter to be built, there may be diſtinct apartments for the men and "women; and that all Gaolers, whoſe Gaols will at preſent admit of ſuch a diſ-"tinction, may be obliged to ſeparate and keep apart the different ſexes."

yard

yard is very deſireable. In a room or ſhed near the pump or pipe, there ſhould be a *Bath* * (as there is in County-Hoſpitals) to waſh priſoners that come in dirty, or grow dirty afterwards. It ſhould be filled every morning, and let off in the evening through the privies into the drains. There ſhould alſo be a copper in the ſhed, to heat a quantity of water ſufficient to warm that in the bath; for waſhing thoſe that are ſickly. There ſhould likewiſe be an *Oven:* nothing ſo effectually deſtroys vermin in cloaths and bedding, nor purifies them ſo thoroughly when tainted with infection, as being a few hours in an oven moderately heated †.

BATH.

OVEN.

THE *Infirmary* or ſick wards ſhould be in the moſt airy part of the yard, quite detached from the reſt of the Gaol, and raiſed on arcades. In the middle of the floor of each room there ſhould be a grate of twelve or eighteen inches ſquare, for a current of air; covered with a ſhutter or hatch at night. The ſame contrivance might alſo be convenient in the other wards. Beſides the grate, it is neceſſary to have in the wards, but eſpecially in thoſe of the infirmary, *Hand-Ventilators* to freſhen them every day. This machine is of excellent uſe when moſt wanted, and when the wind or ſail-ventilator is of no ſervice, that is, in calm weather.

INFIRMARY.

VENTILATORS.

* 14th George III. Cap. XLIII.

† See Dr. Lind's Eſſay on the Health of Seamen, p. 320 and 336.

Doctor

Doctor Hales, on the ſubject, page 12, ſhews that it will ſupply ſeventy-five tons of air in a minute.

THE infirmary and ſheds will not render the yard unſafe, provided the walls have parapets, or ſmall *chevaux de friſe*.

SEPARATION OF DEBTORS AND FELONS.

DEBTORS and felons ſhould have wards totally ſeparate: the peace, the cleanlineſs, the health and morals of debtors cannot be ſecured otherwiſe. The Act 22d and 23d Charles II. Chapter 20, requires this ſeparation at night; that debtors may not be diſturbed by the curſes and other profane language of felons: "Be it enacted,-- That they ſhall "be put, kept, and lodged ſeparate and apart one from "another, in diſtinct rooms." Theſe words do perhaps in the ſtrict conſtruction imply no more than nocturnal ſeparation. But ſurely it is a far greater miſchief for debtors to be annoyed and corrupted by the wicked converſation of felons all day long, than to be diſturbed by it in the night-time. I am not deſigning to infer from hence, nor yet from the character of the Gentlemen who compoſed that Parliament, that the Act ſhould be conſtrued according to my view of the argument; or to what I conjecture was their intention. I know it is wrong to explain laws by ſuch a vague principle as the ſuppoſed ſpirit of them. But it ſeems to me neceſſary that there ſhould be a total ſeparation. Theſe different ſorts of priſoners are indeed generally ſeparated at night. I do not recollect more than two or three Gaols

where

where they lodge together, viz. Brecon, Portſmouth, the Borough-Compter, and Clerkenwell Bridewell. I muſt now add Tothillfields Bridewell, where petty debtors are confined, becauſe Weſtminſter Gatehouſe is taken down. Conſtant ſeparation is deſirable: the Gaol will by that means be kept cleaner: and if the ſmall-pox, or the gaol-fever, ſhould infect one ward, the other at a diſtance may be free from it. This would alſo remove the objection that is now made againſt permitting debtors to work: that is, the danger of their furniſhing felons with tools for miſchief, or eſcape.

IN the debtors ward there ſhould be a day-room or kitchen; alſo a large *Work-ſhop* for ſuch as are willing to work. Some few Gaols have the latter; and in them I have ſeen chair-makers, ſhoe-makers, &c. employed in their ſeveral trades; preſerving their habit of induſtry; contributing to the ſupport of their families; and lightening the burthen that by their impriſonment falls on the reſpective pariſhes. WORK-SHOP.

PRISONERS indicted for felony ſhould not be compelled to work. But I have heard many of them wiſhing they might be permitted to earn ſomething for their more comfortable ſupport. In ſome few Gaols they have this privilege, as at Exeter, Norwich, &c.

WOMEN-

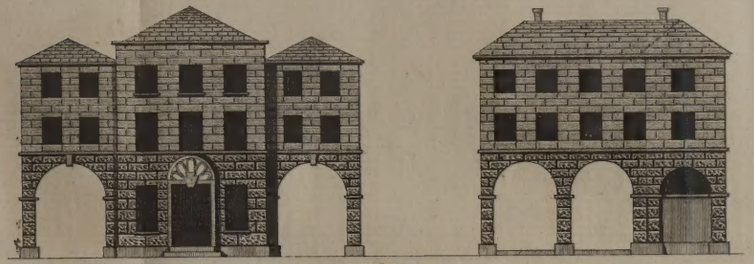
WOMEN-DEBTORS. WOMEN-DEBTORS ſhould have a ward, a court, a pump, &c. to themſelves: and no communication ſhould be allowed between the two ſexes.

DEBTORS WARD. THE *Ward for Men-Debtors* ſhould alſo be over arcades, and placed on one ſide of the gaoler's houſe. This houſe ſhould be in or near the middle of the Gaol, with windows to the felons and the debtors court-yard.

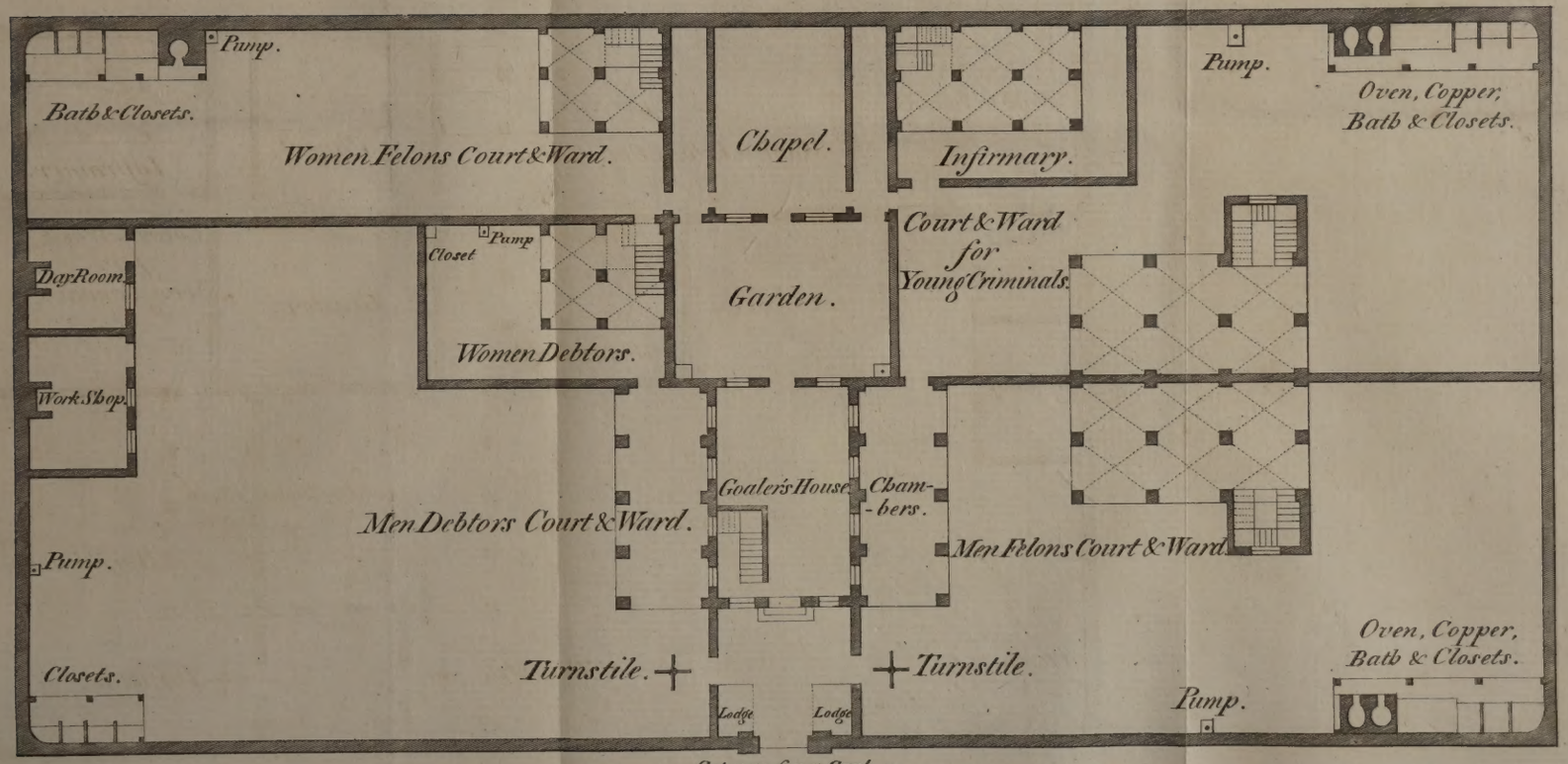
CHAPEL. A CHAPEL is neceſſary in a Gaol. I have choſen for it what ſeems to me a proper ſituation. It ſhould have a gallery for debtors or women; and the reſt may be ſeparated below. Bibles and prayer-books ſhould be chained at convenient diſtances on each ſide: thoſe who tear or otherwiſe damage them ſhould be puniſhed.

REGULA-

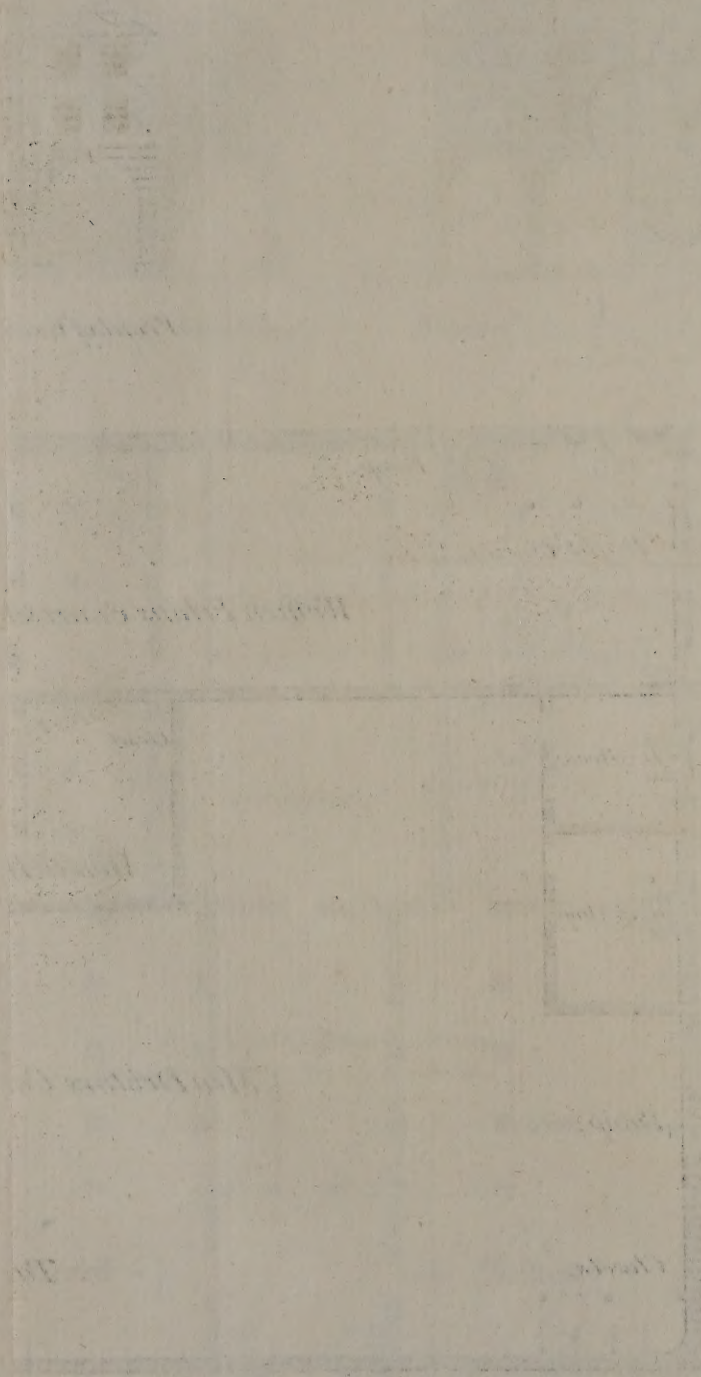
A PLAN for a COUNTY GAOL.



Front of Gaoler's House & Debtors Ward. *Front of Men Felons Ward.*



Size of the Whole, & Proportion of the Parts, to be determined by the general Number of Prisoners.



REGULATIONS.

WITHOUT a due attention to the œconomy and government of a Priſon, it is evident that no contrivance of ſtructure can ſecure it from being the abode of wickedneſs, diſeaſe, and miſery; I ſhall therefore offer a few hints for the better regulation of a Gaol.

GAOLER.

THE firſt care muſt be to find a good man for a Gaoler; one that is honeſt, active, and humane. Such was *Abel Dagge*, who was formerly keeper of Briſtol Newgate. I regretted his death, and revere his memory.

THIS officer muſt be ſober himſelf, that he may, by example, as well as authority, reſtrain drunkenneſs, and other vices in his priſon. To remove a ſtrong temptation to the

contrary, it is highly requiſite that no Gaoler, Turnkey, or other ſervant be ſuffered to hold the *Tap*; or to have any connexion, concern, or intereſt whatever in the ſale of liquors of any kind.- Gaolers who hold, or let, the tap, find their account in not only conniving at, but promoting drunkenneſs and midnight revels. What profligate and debauched company of both ſexes, do we ſee let into our Gaols, that the TAP may be kept running! Beſides this, the Gaoler's intereſt in the ſale of liquors, may prompt him to be partial in his behaviour to his priſoners; to treat at leaſt with neglect, thoſe who are poor and have nothing to ſpend; which is the caſe of far the greater number: while he ſhall careſs diſhoneſt debtors, who take ſhelter in a priſon, in order to live there in riot upon the property of their creditors.

I KNOW that by the ſtatute of 32d George II. a Debtor has a right to ſend out of the Gaol for liquor and other neceſſaries*. This is a very judicious proviſion; and very beneficial to priſoners where they have the full and free uſe of it. But ſome Gaolers there are, who find ways to reſtrain this privilege, for the profits of their tap: whereas if Gaolers were prohibited from all concern in the ſale of liquor, this would not only remove that check, and reſtore to priſoners the free enjoyment of the liberty they are entitled to;

* "At his free will and pleaſure, to ſend for, or to have brought to him --- at ſea-"ſonable times in the day time, any beer, ale, victuals, or any other neceſſary food."

but

but would alſo be the means of ſuppreſſing much *Intemperance*; and perhaps of entirely aboliſhing *Garniſh*, as well as *Clubs* or night aſſociations.

THAT it is neceſſary to deprive Gaolers of all profits ariſing from the *Tap*, I am convinced, not by mere ſpeculation, but by what I have learned from converſation with *Gaolers* themſelves. I aſked two of them, whom I found candid and intelligent, "what they thought would be the "moſt likely means of effecting a thorough reformation in "Gaols." The anſwer I had from both, was to this purpoſe, "Let no licences be granted for ſelling beer or wine "in Gaols: let it be made ſome other way worth our while "to keep them."

GAOLERS ſhould have ſalaries proportioned to the truſt and trouble; ſince no office, if *faithfully* and *humanely* adminiſtered, better deſerves an adequate encouragement: yet not ſo much as to raiſe them above attention to their duty, and the daily inſpection of their Gaols.

THE *Gaol-Committee*, which I have mentioned before, in their Report of the Marſhalſea Priſon, 14 May 1729, after enumerating many miſchiefs which they found had been occaſioned by the Gaoler's holding or letting the tap, draw the following concluſion; "This ſhews the inconveniency "of the Keepers having the advantage of the Tap-houſe, "ſince to advance the rent thereof, and to conſume the li-

" quors there vended, they not only encourage riot and " drunkenneſs, but alſo prevent the needy priſoner from " being ſupplied by his friends with the meer neceſſaries of " life, in order to encreaſe an exorbitant gain to their " tenants."

When I was in Ireland (January 1775) I found, not without ſome ſurpriſe, that no liquors were ſold in any of the priſons which I ſaw. Upon inquiry, I learned that there is an Act againſt it, made in the third year of his preſent Majeſty *.

No Priſoner ſhould be a Turnkey. It is the Gaoler's duty to inſpect the wards himſelf every day, and not to leave this to ſervants †. The *Magiſtrates* of

* The preamble runs thus, " Whereas many frauds and abuſes have been committed by Gaolers---brewing of drink, and baking of bread, which they oblige " their priſoners to take from them at their own rates---Be it enacted---that no " Gaoler or any perſon in truſt for him, ſhall brew or bake in the Gaol---or in any " place---for ſale, or keep any ſhop for the ſelling of bread, or beer, or ale, or " other liquors, under the penalty of five pounds for every ſuch offence."

† In my firſt journeys many County-Gaolers excuſed themſelves from going with me into the Felons Ward. In one County-Gaol the Felons told me once and again that the Gaoler had not been in their ward for months. I would not have quoted a report from Felons, if the Turnkey, who was preſent, had not confirmed their teſtimony.

Glaſgow

Glaſgow * have expreſsly ordered that "The Gaoler every "morning and evening, at the opening of, and before the "ſhutting up the priſon, ſhall perſonally viſit every room "and place therein."

HE muſt encourage and promote cleanlineſs. For this reaſon an old or infirm man ſhould not be a Gaoler: when that is the caſe, all is commonly dirty. He ſhould be compaſſionate to the ſick. If he is ordered to diſtribute the allowance, he muſt do juſtice to the county or city, and to his priſoners, by giving to the latter the full ſtated quantity.

I HAVE ſaid before, a Gaoler ſhould not live at a diſtance from his priſon †. He ſhould not only reſide on the ſpot, but be conſtantly at home. Priſoners generally take advantage from his abſence. For this reaſon, no Keeper of a Priſon ſhould be a *Sheriff's Officer*. Such are very often abroad; and ſome of them have acknowledged to me, that

SHERIFF'S OFFICER.

* I OUGHT not here to omit my grateful acknowledgment of the politeneſs and civility of theſe Gentlemen, who, on my viſit to the place in January 1775, did me the honour of preſenting me with the freedom of the city, in a manner truly hoſpitable and obliging.

† THE bad conſequences of a contrary police I have often ſeen and lamented; particularly at Dublin Newgate.

their

their buſineſs as Officers was incompatible with their duty as Gaolers.

CHAPLAIN. I HAD the pleaſure to find a Chaplain appointed to moſt of the County-Gaols; in conſequence of the Act made 13th of his preſent Majeſty. When this office is vacant, it behoves Magiſtrates not to take the firſt Clergyman who offers his ſervice, without regarding his real character. They ſhould chooſe one who is in principle a *Chriſtian:* who will not content himſelf with officiating in public; but will converſe with the priſoners; admoniſh the profligate; exhort the thoughtleſs; comfort the ſick; and make known to the condemned that *Mercy* which is revealed in the *Goſpel.*

IN the Life of *Bernard Gilpin,* page 173, the writer, ſpeaking of his labours, informs us, that "where-ever he "came, he uſed to viſit all the Jails and places of confine-"ment; few in the kingdom having at that time * any ap-"pointed Miniſter." And by his affectionate addreſs "he

* IN the reign of Queen Mary, this *faithful Miniſter of the Goſpel* was to have been a ſacrifice: but in his journey from Durham to London, where he expected to ſuffer, his leg was broken by a fall from his horſe; and by that circumſtance Providence ſaved him from the fiery trial: for the bigotted Queen died before his recovery. In the next reign he was promoted to the rich living of Houghton in Northumberland: and it was there he laboured, as is ſaid above.

"is

" is ſaid to have reformed many very abandoned perſons in " thoſe places."

IN ſome priſons where there is a Chaplain appointed, no worſhip is fixed for Sunday: in ſome where that day is fixed, the Chaplain, chooſing his hours, comes ſometimes too ſoon in the morning, ſometimes between morning and evening ſervice, at the priſoners dinner-time: in ſome there is no fixed day at all. It would be proper to have ſermon and prayers once at leaſt on the Lord's Day: and prayers two fixed days in the week beſides. And if a Chapter of the *New Teſtament* were read daily in order by one of the priſoners to the reſt, or by the Gaoler *, before the diſtribution of priſon allowance, the time would not be miſpent. The reader, if a priſoner, might be allowed a ſmall weekly penſion. The Gaoler ſhould not, as ſome do, hinder any priſoner from attending divine ſervice. He ought to remove every hindrance: and, on Sunday eſpecially, no viſitants ſhould be admitted during that time. Viſitants who are there before, ſhould go out or attend.

UPON aſking at more places than one, " why there were ſo few priſoners at prayers," I have been anſwered, " they are drinking with their friends." The Gaoler ſhould be conſtant at Chapel with his priſoners; and ſet a good exam-

* See Mr. Smith's Practice at Tothillfields, Weſtminſter.

ple

ple for them to follow. The Chaplain who officiates in the Gaol may alſo be employed at the *Bridewell*, where the diſtance will allow; and preach once a Sunday in each priſon.

IT perhaps will be ſaid, that I propoſe a great deal of duty to theſe gentlemen. The Act juſt recited allows a ſum *not exceeding fifty pounds a year* for their ſervices. Many counties have fixed that ſalary; but I ſhould hope that Clergymen might be found who would act from a much nobler motive, a regard to the moſt important intereſts of their fellow-creatures.

SURGEON. THE late Act *for preſerving the health of priſoners* requires that an *experienced Surgeon or Apothecary* be appointed to every Gaol: a man of repute in his profeſſion. His buſineſs is, in the firſt place, to order the immediate removal of the ſick to the Infirmary. Their irons ſhould be taken off; and they ſhould have, not only medicines, but alſo diet ſuitable to their condition. He muſt diligently and daily viſit them himſelf; not leaving them to journeymen and apprentices. He ſhould conſtantly inculcate the neceſſity of cleanlineſs and freſh air; and the danger of crowding priſoners together. I need not add, that he muſt report to the Juſtices at each Quarter Seſſions, a ſtate of the health of the priſoners under his care.

AT Newgate there are commonly about two hundred priſoners.

ſoners. Here the danger to them, and to the city from them, is great. To this capital priſon in the metropolis, the Magiſtrates would, in my humble opinion, do well to appoint a *Phyſician*, a *Surgeon*, and *Apothecary*. One of the two latter to viſit each ward in the priſon *every day*. The two Compters are near enough to be taken care of by the ſame gentlemen; and they need to be viſited as conſtantly. This attention would, in all probability, prevent the ſpread of any infectious diſeaſe in thoſe Gaols; and ſtop the mouths of County-Gaolers, who, when their priſons are infected, tell you (as I have often heard them) "The "diſtemper was brought from *Newgate* by priſoners re-"moved from thence by *habeas corpus*."

NO Priſoner ſhould be ſubject to any demand of *Fees*. The Gaoler ſhould have a ſalary in lieu of them; and ſo ſhould the Turnkeys. Their wages ſhould not be included in the Gaoler's ſalary: and not only their pay, but the number of them neceſſary for each priſon, ſhould be determined by the Magiſtrates. Neither of thoſe articles ſhould be left to the intereſted appointment of a Gaoler. If fees be not aboliſhed, I am ſure they ſhould be reduced; and ſo ſhould the Chamber Rents for Maſter-ſide Debtors. In this matter (of the Chambers) another regulation is alſo needful; that is, no middle-ſized room ſhould have more beds than two. The bedding and other furniture ſhould be ſpecified as to articles and value. FEES.

FREE WARD.

FOR *Common-ſide Debtors* there ſhould be a ward entirely free: they ſhould not be ſubject to any demand of rent; as in many priſons they are. Theſe priſoners ſhould either be alimented by their creditors without expence and delay; or have from the county the ſame allowance of every kind (at leaſt) as felons: food, bedding, and medicine.

CLEANLINESS.

IN order to CLEANLINESS, than which ſcarce any thing in the whole oeconomy of a Gaol is of more importance, every ward and room ſhould be well ſcraped; and then waſhed with lime and water during the act of efferveſcence*, at leaſt twice a year; juſt after the Lent and Summer Aſſize. Each ward and room ſhould be ſwept, and waſhed, *every day*, by the reſpective inhabitant; and ſome times with hot vinegar. Idle Gaolers affect to excuſe their negligence in this reſpect, by pretending that daily waſhing would make the rooms too damp, and endanger the health of priſoners. This is mere pretence: the effect is directly contrary. There is not in England a priſon more healthy, conſidering the number of priſoners of the loweſt ſort, than *Tothillfields Bridewell*; where the rooms are waſhed every day. The priſoners do the work by turns: and the healthineſs of the priſon is a demonſtration, that no inconvenience, but great benefit, is the conſequence. In *Newgate*, the priſoner who ſweeps the ward has a double allowance of bread. Every

* THIS is called Lime-white, although whiting is not an ingredient in it.

priſoner

priſoner ſhould be obliged to waſh his hands and face before he comes for his daily allowance; and to keep himſelf as neat as circumſtances will admit *. I have ſaid before, there ſhould be plenty of water in a priſon; and need not add now, that priſoners ſhould conſtantly have free and eaſy acceſs to it.

EVERY priſoner who comes to Gaol dirty, ſhould be waſhed in the cold or warm bath; and his cloaths ſhould be put into the oven, in a ſack on a pair of iron dogs. He ſhould be provided with coarſe waſhing cloaths to wear while his own are thus purifying: waſhing cloaths ſhould be kept ready in the Gaol for this purpoſe. Each priſoner ſhould have a clean ſhirt once a week. There ſhould be in each ward a towel on a roller clean every day. Pails, mops,

* SIR JOHN PRINGLE, in his laſt Anniverſary Diſcourſe at the Royal Society, on the ſubject of Captain Cook's ſucceſsful care of the ſhip's crew in his Voyage round the World; and the medal deſervedly adjudged to him on that account, has the following paſſage at page 26. "It is well known how much *Cleanlineſs* conduces "to health; but it is not ſo obvious how much it alſo tends to good order and other "virtues. That diligent officer was perſuaded---that ſuch men as he could induce "to be more cleanly than they were diſpoſed to be of themſelves, became at the "ſame time more ſober, more orderly, and more attentive to their duty." This remark is confirmed by an obſervation in the *Spectator*, No. 631, "Several "vices, deſtructive both to mind and body, are inconſiſtent with the habit of "Cleanlineſs."

brooms, ſoap, vinegar, and fuel for the oven, ſhould be ſupplied by the county or town: otherwiſe Gaols will never be kept clean and wholeſome.

No ſtable or dunghill ſhould be ſuffered in the yard *; nor any fowls kept there, which I have often ſeen not only in the yards, but alſo in the rooms of many priſons. Sweepings, aſhes, &c. ſhould be taken away every week.

BEDDING. IF the bedding is ſtraw, it ſhould be put in coarſe canvaſs; if it is not ſo encloſed, it ought to be changed every week. Each bed ſhould have a coarſe coverlid or two.

PRISONERS ſhould not remain in the day-time in the little rooms or cabins in which they ſleep: they ſhould have a common ward, day-room or kitchen.

FOOD. THOSE who drink only water, and have no nutritious

* THE Act of Parliament in Ireland, which I mentioned in a former note, orders that "No Gaoler or any perſon employed by him, ſhall preſume on any account to keep in the ſaid Gaols, or the yard, or the houſes adjoining thereto, and "provided for the uſe of ſuch priſoners, any hogs, cows, or other cattle, under the "penalty of forty ſhillings for ſuch hog, cow, or other beaſt kept in the ſaid Gaol "or Priſon."

liquor,

liquor, ought to have at leaſt a pound and half of bread every day. The bread ſhould be one day old, and then honeſtly weighed to them. If once a week (ſuppoſe on Sunday) ſome of the coarſer pieces of beef were boiled in the copper, and half a pound of the meat without bone given to each priſoner, with a quart of the broth, and then only one pound of bread, this *Sunday Dinner* might be made an encouragement to peaceable and orderly behaviour: the turbulent and refractory ſhould not have it. Such an allowance, might help to remove a bad cuſtom that obtains too generally, the pretence of refreſhing priſoners with better food and drink on Sunday; upon which many are admitted into the Gaols, and keep the priſoners from Chapel.

I STATE the allowance in *weight*, not money, becauſe of the variable price. Beſides that quantity of bread, each priſoner ſhould have a penny a day in money for cheeſe, butter, potatoes, peaſe, or turnips: or he ſhould have a pennyworth of one of thoſe articles.

HERE, as in the tap, I muſt inſiſt upon it as highly neceſſary, that every Gaoler, Bridewell-Keeper, Turnkey, &c. be excluded from all concern in the priſoners allowance; from all profit ariſing *directly* or *indirectly* from the ſale of their bread, or other food. Whoever diſtributes it, ſhould be free from all temptation to fraud; and be ſubject to a ſtrong

ſtrong check *. The whole allowance of priſoners ſhould never be given them in money.

THE Reader will plainly ſee, that I am not an advocate for *extravagant and profuſe allowance* to priſoners. I plead only for neceſſaries, in ſuch a moderate quantity, as may ſupport health and ſtrength for labour. The law allows the *poor* debtor who is detained in priſon, two ſhillings and four-pence per week † (I wiſh it were more eaſily obtained) and the government allowance to aſſize convicts under ſentence of tranſportation is a little more, viz. two ſhillings and ſix-pence; which the Sheriff charges to Government in his bill of cravings, preſented at the expiration of his office. And I believe upon the average price of bread, potatoes, &c. the allowance I have mentioned does not exceed thoſe ſums. I preſume it may be thought rather incongruous to allow priſoners before trial (on which ſome of them may be found *not guilty)* leſs than is given to thoſe that are convicted.

No QUARRELS.

NO FIGHTING ſhould be ſuffered in a Gaol: no quarreling, or abuſive language; nor the frequent occaſion of them,

* IN Ireland the Miniſter of the Pariſh where the Gaol is, orders the felons bread; and keeps (ſhould keep) the account of it: for he is allowed by Act of Parliament a ſum not exceeding ten pounds a year for the trouble.

† 32d George II.

gaming.

gaming. If any one be injured, let him complain to the Keeper, who ſhould hear both parties face to face, decide the matter, and puniſh the aggreſſor by cloſer confinement. Faults that deſerve more ſevere animadverſion, ſhould be reſerved for the cognizance of the Magiſtrates, or an inſpector: of whom preſently.

DONATIONS AND LEGACIES.

MONEY ſent, collected, or bequeathed, ſhould be diſtributed by the Magiſtrates. Some of it might be laid out in tools, &c. for ſuch debtors as will work.

THE mention of LEGACIES reminds me of the need there is of a liſt of them painted legibly on a board; which ſhould be hung up ſo as to be read by the priſoners. Very few Gaols have ſuch a table: and for want of it many Legacies have been entirely loſt; and the charitable intention of the Teſtators fruſtrated. Yet care of legacies is expreſsly required by the Act 32d George II.

TABLE OF FEES, &c.

IN the like conſpicuous manner ſhould be hung up in every Gaol an authentic TABLE OF FEES, till they are aboliſhed. This alſo is expreſsly required by the ſame Act. Yet in many Gaols it is totally diſregarded, and they have no ſuch tables.

IN the Act 24th George II. which prohibits the uſe of ſpirituous liquors in Priſons or Workhouſes, it is expreſsly required,

required, that every Gaoler, Keeper, Maſter, &c. ſhall procure one or more copies of the three clauſes * which contain the ſeveral articles of the prohibition, to be printed or fairly written, and hung up in one of the moſt public places of the Priſon or Work-houſe, and renewed as occaſion required, under the penalty of forty ſhillings for every default.

THERE ſhould alſo be a liſt of the ALLOWANCE to priſoners: for want of which I have known them defrauded of a conſiderable part of their food: the whole of which is no where more than ſufficient. The ſame liſt ſhould exhibit the particulars of bedding, or ſtraw.

THE Act for preſerving the health of priſoners requires that it be painted on a board, &c. as aforeſaid: not merely written or printed on paper, becauſe that is more periſhable, and

* IN the prohibiting clauſes, a fine of one hundred pounds is laid upon any Gaoler, Keeper, Maſter, &c. who ſhall ſell, uſe, lend, or give away any ſuch liquors; or knowingly permit them to be ſold, uſed, &c. in the Houſe; except they be preſcribed by a regular Phyſician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, to be uſed medicinally. And a fine of ten pounds to twenty pounds, or any time not exceeding three months impriſonment, for any perſon who ſhall bring ſuch liquors into the Houſe. One moiety of theſe fines, as well as of that mentioned above, to the informer: the other moiety of each of the two ſmaller fines to the priſoners; or, in the Work-houſe, to the poor.

and liable to be torn*. The Rules for Cleanlineſs, and Orders againſt Garniſh, Gaming, Drunkenneſs, Quarreling, Profaneneſs and Obſcenity, ſhould alſo be viſibly exhibited; with the penalties for each of thoſe crimes. The penalties ſhould be fixed by the Magiſtrates, or by law. The table ſhould alſo ſhew the hours of opening and ſhutting the ſeveral wards; and of attending public worſhip. Beſides ſetting down theſe hours in a table, notice ſhould be given of them by a bell, as in the dock-yards. I have known priſoners abſent from Chapel, who ſaid they would have been there, but did not know the ſervice was performing.

IT is expreſsly required by the Act 32d George II. that Rules and Orders made, ſigned, and confirmed, as the Table of Fees, be drawn up for every Priſon †, and hung up *conſpicuouſly* in it for inſpection of priſoners. Yet in many

I DO not remember to have ſeen the clauſes hung up in any *Work-houſe*. I ſhall in the ſequel mark the numerous priſons that have the ſame defect: I could alſo have mentioned priſons in which, notwithſtanding the Act, ſpirituous liquors are uſed: and I could even name Gaolers who find ways to evade the Act; and do themſelves ſell ſuch liquors to their priſoners.

* I MENTION this circumſtance, that may ſeem trifling, as I know the diſpoſition of priſoners to deſtroy the copies of the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors.

† "BE it alſo enacted---That the Judges and Juſtices of Aſſize---ſhall, at all "Aſſizes---make inquiry whether ſuch Table of Fees, and Rules and Orders---

many Priſons neither Fees nor Orders are to be ſeen: the latter in very few.

INSPECTOR. FINALLY, The care of a Priſon is too important to be left wholly to a Gaoler; paid indeed for his attendance, but often tempted by his paſſions, or intereſt, to fail in his duty. To every priſon there ſhould be an Inſpector appointed; either by his colleagues in the magiſtracy, or by Parliament *. Sheriffs and Magiſtrates have indeed this power already; and priſons are their immediate care. But ſome Sheriffs excuſe themſelves from attention to this part of their duty, on account of the ſhort duration, expence, and trouble of their office: and thoſe Gentlemen, as well as Gentlemen in the Commiſſion of the Peace, have no doubt been fearful of the conſequence of looking into priſons. But the danger from ſuch inſpection is in great mea-

" are hung up and remain publick---and ſhall inform themſelves---and ſupply " and redreſs---and ſhall expreſsly give in charge to every Grand Jury " impanelled and ſworn before them reſpectively, to make inquiries concerning " the ſame."

* THE Vagrant Act 17th George II. requires that Two Juſtices viſit the Houſes of Correction " twice, or oftener if need be, in every year; and to examine into " the eſtate and management thereof, and to report, &c." And that the Juſtices at Quarter Seſſions impoſe fines and penalties on the Governors or Maſters who do not keep their priſoners to hard labour, and puniſh and correct them according to the directions of the warrants, &c.

ſure

ſure removed: and it may be expected that Sheriffs will now engage in this buſineſs; and that among Juſtices, and Town-Magiſtrates, there may always be found one man generous enough to undertake this important ſervice. Or if the conſtant trouble be thought too much for one perſon, it may proceed by annual, quarterly, or monthly rotation. The Inſpector ſhould make his viſit once in a week, or at moſt in a fortnight; changing his days. He ſhould take with him a memorandum of all the rules, and inquire into the obſervance or neglect of them. He ſhould (as is done in ſome of our Hoſpitals) look into every room, to ſee if it be clean, &c. He ſhould ſpeak with every priſoner; hear all complaints; and immediately correct what he finds manifeſtly wrong: what he doubts of, he may refer to his brethren in office, at their next meeting. A good Gaoler will be pleaſed with this ſcrutiny: it will do him honour, and confirm him in his ſtation. In caſe of a leſs worthy Gaoler, the examination is more needful, in order to his being reprimanded; and, if he be incorrigible, to his being diſcharged. This Honourable Delegate ſhould have *no ſalary:* he ſhould engage from the noble motive of doing juſtice to priſoners, and ſervice to his country.

I HAVE often inquired of Gaolers whether the Sheriffs, Juſtices, or Town-Magiſtrates inſpected their Gaols. Many of the oldeſt have anſwered, "None of thoſe Gentlemen "ever looked into the dungeons, or even the wards of my

" Gaol." Others have ſaid, " Thoſe Gentlemen think " that if they came into my Gaol, they ſhould ſoon be in " their graves." Others, " The Juſtices think the inſide " of my Houſe too cloſe for them; they ſatisfy themſelves " with viewing the outſide." Now if Magiſtrates continue thus negligent of their duty, a general thorough reformation of our Priſons muſt be deſpaired of: what has been already obtained will ſoon be loſt, and all will ſink again into the former dreadful condition *.

BRIDEWELLS.

IF our Bridewells be not more properly conducted, ſending priſoners from them to County-Gaols will defeat all the care of the moſt attentive Gaolers, and the whole intention of the Act for preſerving the health of priſoners; and diſcharged offenders will ſpread diſeaſe and vice where-ever

* The author of Telemachus elegantly remarks, " The proſperous turn away " their eyes from the miſerable, not through inſenſibility, but becauſe the ſight is " an interruption of their gaiety."

they

they go; and inſtead of being amended, become an aggravated evil to ſociety.

IT is a ſhocking thing to deſtroy in priſon the morals, the health, and (as is often done) the lives of thoſe whom the law conſigns only to *hard labour* and *correction*. One is charged with baſtardy: another is abuſive in a drunken quarrel: a young creature, who perhaps was never taught a moral leſſon, is guilty of ſome petty theft: ſend them to Bridewell for a year, or two, which they muſt conſume in idleneſs, hunger, dirt, with companions much improved by ſuch education.—If that priſon be not ſecure, ſend them into ſtill worſe company, that of abandoned felons in the County-Gaol.—What is this but devoting them to deſtruction?

EVERY county and town that has a Bridewell ſhould be careful to ſee, firſt of all, that it be ſuitable to the purpoſe. In many places the County-Gaol is alſo a Bridewell. But this priſon ought to be quite ſeparate from the Gaol; at leaſt not within the ſame walls: nor ſhould even the court-yard be common to both. The building muſt be proportioned to the general number of delinquents. None of the rooms for confinement ſhould be lower than the ground-floor: rather a ſtory above it. Each work-room ſhould have a thorough-fare for air: but the oppoſite windows need not be equal; the back windows half the ſize of thoſe in front,

and

and ſix feet from the floor. Few or none of the windows ſhould have glaſs; only ſhutters; and theſe ſhould be open ſeveral hours in the day. In the court-yard (for ſuch is neceſſary in every priſon *) there ſhould be a pump, or ſome other proviſion for water in plenty. And priſoners ſhould be permitted to walk about, when they have done working.

For in work they ought, moſt certainly, to be employed. This is indiſpenſibly requiſite. *Not one* who is not ſick ſhould be idle. Where the priſoners are numerous, there ſhould be ſeveral work-rooms; and but few priſoners in one room. Thoſe who work by compulſion are more likely to be ſeduced to idleneſs in large companies, than when they are more by themſelves. The Keeper ſhould be a maſter of ſome manufacture †; a man of

* By an Act 7th James I. Cap. IV. it is required that there be in every county "One or more fit and convenient Houſe or Houſes of Correction, with convenient "Backſide thereunto adjoining----Every Juſtice of Peace within every county--- "where ſuch Houſe and Backſide ſhall not be erected or provided," (within about two years) "ſhall forfeit for his ſaid neglect, five pounds of lawful Engliſh money;" one moiety to the informer, the other towards erecting, building, &c. the ſaid Houſe and Backſide.

And an Act made in Ireland the 10th and 11th of Charles I. requires the ſame, under the like penalty for neglect.

† The Acts cited in the preceding note require that Houſes of Correction have "Mills, Turns, Cards, and ſuch-like neceſſary implements, to ſet rogues or other "idle perſons on work." And the Act 17th George II. quoted in a former note, requires

of activity *, prudence, and temper. And he ſhould keep his priſoners at work ten hours a day; meal-times included.

FOR women, eſpecially thoſe that have children with them, and ſometimes at the breaſt, there ſhould be a chimney in one or two rooms: and in winter firing ſhould be allowed. I have known infants ſtarved to death for want of this. In ſome priſons the ſmoke has no vent but at the doors and windows. In ſome Bridewells there ſhould be a ſeparate little room or two for faulty apprentices, as at *Tothillfields*, and *Clerkenwell*. In all, two airy wards for the ſick, with medical relief. Men and women ſhould have work-ſhops, as well as night-rooms, ſeparate†. There ſhould be baths, and an oven, for the ſame purpoſes as in the Gaols. In ſome County-Bridewells there are from twenty to thirty priſoners, and

requires that the Juſtices at their Quarter Seſſions "take effectual care that the "Houſes of Correction---be duly fitted up, furniſhed, and ſupplied with ſufficient "implements, materials, and furniture, for keeping, relieving, ſetting to work, "employing, and correcting all idle and diſorderly perſons, rogues, vagabonds, &c."

* IT was remarked that a *Gaoler* ſhould not be an old or infirm perſon; the ſame caution is requiſite with regard to the Keeper of a *Bridewell*; ſince ſuch an one would neither be able to keep the priſoners properly at work, nor to prevent their making their eſcape at the time of locking up, as I knew to happen at Preſton in Lancaſhire, and other places.

† IN all Priſons, it would be an excellent improvement to have litte crib bedſteads for each perſon to lie upon ſeparately. Theſe have been introduced at the county Gaol of Suffolk, to my account of which I refer for a more particular deſcription of them.

in

in Tothillfields and Clerkenwell many more. Great care ſhould be taken to prevent infection; to keep the Houſe clean, and well aired; and invariably to adhere to ſtrict rules of ſobriety and diligence, in order to correct the faults of priſoners, and make them for the future uſeful to ſociety. Gentle diſcipline is commonly more efficacious than ſeverity; which ſhould not be exerciſed but on ſuch as will not be amended by lenity. Theſe ſhould be puniſhed by ſolitary confinement on bread and water, for a time proportioned to their fault. The Keeper ſhould, by all means, reſide in the Houſe. He ſhould not be ſuffered to farm any part of the allowance; nor to ſell liquor, or any thing elſe. The whole management ſhould be frequently inquired into, in the ſame manner as that of a Gaol, and by the ſame Inſpectors.

I KNOW not any reaſon why a Houſe of Correction may not be conducted with as much regularity, as any other houſe where the family is equally numerous. Some foreign Bridewells are ſo conducted. Let the ſober and diligent be diſtinguiſhed by ſome preference in their diet, or lodging; or by ſhortening the term of their confinement; and giving them, when diſcharged, a good character. This laſt will be a ſtrong incitement to good behaviour. The common diet ſhould be *at leaſt* as good and as much as that of felons in a Gaol. The hours of riſing, of reading a chapter in the

the bible, or prayers, of meals, of work, &c. ſhould all be fixed by the magiſtrates, and notice of them given by a bell.

A BRIDEWELL under proper regulation would contribute not a little towards its own maintenance. An exact account ſhould be kept of the profit of the work; and all of it applied to common benefit; not left to the diſpoſal of Keepers: for ſome of them in the few Bridewells where work is done, keep to themſelves a ſixth part, ſome half and ſome the whole of the priſoners earnings; giving them only the ſhort county-allowance, and ſometimes but part of that. When I ſaid all the earnings ſhould go to common ſtock, I meant it of the ſtated hours for working. Thoſe who will employ themſelves in extra-hours, ſhould have the profit to themſelves. And perhaps it might be an encouragement to diligence in the ſtated hours, to give them ſome ſmall portion of the profit of theſe alſo. With regular oeconomy, Priſoners would be better nouriſhed, and fitter for labour, than they now are; and yet the county not burthened with much, if any, additional expence. But a building fit for the intention ought firſt to be provided.

THE charge of this, as well as of a proper Gaol, will no doubt, be complained of. But if that be weighed againſt the benefit that will accrue to the public, it will be found but light. Beſides that ought not to be allowed as a valid

objection, the occaſion of which ſhould have been removed long ago. Why have ſome Priſons been ſuffered to become ruinous; ſo that many rooms in them are unſafe, and priſoners are crowded together in the few that remain? Why were not the walls of the yards repaired in time, that priſoners might with ſafety be allowed the proper uſe of them? Money, to the amount of thouſands is not witheld when Shire-halls and Town-halls are wanted. Theſe we often ſee grand and elegant Edifices. Why ſhould it be ſpared when the morals and lives of multitudes are at ſtake; and when it is impoſſible the deſign of the Legiſlature ſhould be anſwered without it? I mean amending the manners of Petty Offenders; preventing the increaſe of felonies, and the ſpread of diſeaſes. That the two latter, inſtead of being prevented, are promoted by the preſent irregularity of Bridewells, is notorious *. Preſcription founded on culpable negligence ſhould not be admitted in bar of a demand, which every principle of equity, humanity, and utility conſpires to enforce.

I HAVE only farther to add under this head, that the

* THE Marquis *Beccaria* cloſes his 30th chapter with this maxim. "The puniſh-"ment of a crime cannot be juſt, (that is neceſſary) if the Laws have not endeavour-"ed to prevent that crime by the beſt means which times and circumſtances would "allow."

management

management of Bridewells is now a matter of more than ordinary concern, ſince offenders are at preſent committed to them for terms ſo long as from *three* to *ten years*. Moſt of theſe perſons would probably have been ſentenced to *tranſportation* when that mode of puniſhment was in uſe.

I HAD taken ſome pains to make inquiries concerning the ſtate of *tranſports*, with regard to whom many cruelties and impoſitions were commonly practiſed, and whoſe condition was in many reſpects equally contrary to humanity and good policy: I flattered myſelf that I had diſcovered means of remedying theſe evils in a conſiderable degree, and of diſburthening the counties of a heavy expence with which they were charged; and was preparing to lay them before the Public, when a new turn was given to the matter by Act of Parliament *.

* 16th of George III. Cap. XLIII. An Act to authoriſe, for a limited Time, the Puniſhment by hard Labour of Offenders who, for certain Crimes, are or ſhall become liable to be tranſported to any of his Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations.

I WENT one Sunday in October laſt to ſee the Men-Convicts on board the *Juſtitia* near Woolwich. I wiſhed to have found them more healthy; and their proviſion good of the ſort; and to have joined with them in divine ſervice. But as the ſcheme is new, and temporary, I am not willing to complain.

SINCE this has taken place, I ſuppreſs what I had written; and ſhall only give, at the end of my book, a liſt of the numbers delivered from Newgate for tranſportation in the courſe of three years. This will ſhew, in a very alarming light, the danger there may be in future of crowding our priſons, ſo as to produce the moſt deſtructive conſequences.

I CANNOT conclude this Section without attempting to obviate ſome objections that may occur to the improvements propoſed in it. It may be ſaid, that from the many conveniences ſuggeſted in the ſtructure of Gaols, and the removal of thoſe hardſhips which rendered them ſo terrible, the dread of being confined in them will in great meaſure be taken off, and the lower claſſes of people will find them more comfortable places of reſidence than their own houſes. But let it be conſidered, in the firſt place, that although I have indeed recommended ſuch attentions in the conſtruction and management as may free them from the *diſeaſes* and *hardſhips* under which they have laboured, I have propoſed nothing to give them an air of *elegance*, or *pleaſantneſs*. On the contrary, I have cenſured the plan of ſome modern Gaols as too ſhewy and ſplendid; and nothing abroad ſtruck me more with regard to theſe buildings, than the perfect *plainneſs* and *ſimplicity* of their appearance. Then, with reſpect to the more humane treatment of the priſoners in

in the articles of food, lodging, and the like, I venture to aſſert, that if to it be joined ſuch ſtrict regulations in preventing all diſſipation and riotous amuſement, as I have inculcated, confinement in a priſon, though it may ceaſe to be deſtructive to health and morals, will not fail to be ſufficiently irkſome and diſagreeable, eſpecially to the idle and profligate.

SECTION

SECTION IV.

AN ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN PRISONS.

I DESIGNED to publiſh the Account of our Priſons in the Spring 1775, after I returned from Scotland, and Ireland. But conjecturing that ſomething uſeful to my purpoſe, might be collected abroad, I laid aſide my papers, and travelled into France, Flanders, Holland, and Germany. I flattered myſelf that my labour was not quite fruitleſs: and repeated my viſit to theſe countries, and alſo to Switzerland, laſt ſummer.

I SHALL not give an account of every foreign priſon I ſaw, whether it had any thing peculiar or not: this would be tedious and uninſtructive. Nor do I mention the frauds which I obſerved, or from the evaſive anſwers of Keepers, had reaſon to ſuſpect. The redreſs and inveſtigation of foreign abuſes was not my object.

IN

IN my relation I ſhall follow the order of my laſt journey, and begin with

FRANCE.

IN or near PARIS are the *Conciergerie*, *Grand* and *Petit Chatelet*, *Fort L'Evéque*, the *Bicétre*; and ſome others. PARIS.

MY firſt queſtion at each priſon commonly was, "Whether the Gaoler or Keeper reſided in the Houſe?" and the anſwer was always in the affirmative.

MOST Priſons in the city have three or four gates; from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; ſeparated from each other by a little area or court. Within the inner gate is, in ſome priſons, a *Turnſtile*. The number and lowneſs of the gates (at each of which you muſt ſtoop) and the turnſtiles, effectually prevent the priſoners ruſhing out.

IN moſt of the priſons there are five or ſix *Turnkeys*; viz. two or three at the gates: one walking in the yard, to prevent conferring and plotting (a circumſtance to which French Gaolers are very attentive): one at the womens ward: and every day one of them is abroad, or otherwiſe at

at leiſure. This liberty they have in rotation. They are ſtrictly prohibited, under ſevere penalties, from receiving any thing of the priſoners, directly or indirectly, on any pretence whatever. The Gaoler is obliged to board them; and to pay each of them at leaſt one hundred livres a year. It muſt be paid quarterly, in preſence of the Deputy of the Attorney-General.

I WAS ſurprized at ſeeing that none of the priſoners were in *Irons*. No Gaoler (I was informed) may put them on a priſoner, without an expreſs order from the Judge. And yet in ſome of the Priſons, there were more criminals than in any of our London Gaols. When I was firſt there, the number had been recently increaſed by an inſurrection on account of the ſcarcity of corn. My Reader will perhaps preſently ſee reaſon to conclude, that the manner in which Priſons are conducted makes the confinement more tolerable, and chains leſs needful. Indeed it was evident, from the very appearance of the priſoners in moſt of the Gaols, that humane attention was paid to them.

MOST of the courts are paved; and they are waſhed three or four times a day. One would hardly believe how this freſhens the air in the upper rooms. I felt this very ſenſibly once and again when I was in the chambers: and an Engliſhman, who had the misfortune to be a priſoner, made the ſame remark. But I ſeldom or ever found in any French Priſon that offenſive

offenſive ſmell which I had often perceived in Engliſh Gaols. I ſometimes thought theſe courts were the cleaneſt places in Paris. One circumſtance that contributes to it, beſides the number of Turnkeys, is, that moſt of them are near the river.

PRISONERS, eſpecially criminals, attend Maſs every day, and the Gaoler or a Turnkey with them: but ſuch of them as are Proteſtants are excuſed. No perſon is admitted into any Priſon during the time of Divine Service.

As condemned criminals generally throw off all reſerve, and by relating their various adventures and ſucceſs prove pernicious tutors to young and leſs practiſed offenders; care is taken to prevent this miſchief, by ſending thoſe who are ſentenced to the Gallies, to a ſeparate Priſon at the *Port de St. Bernard:* where they are kept till there is a proper number of them to be carried off. Some continue there many months; but their term commences two days after ſentence. I heard that about two hundred were ſent from that Priſon to *Marſeilles* and *Toulon*, a week or two before I was there.

To prevent the frequent conſequences of deſperation, no one condemned to death by the inferior court, is without hopes of life, till the Parliament, to which he commonly appeals, confirms or reverſes the ſentence: and they never

make known their deciſion, till the morning of the day on which a priſoner is to ſuffer. Then they publiſh a confirmation of the former ſentence; and it is ſold in the ſtreets.

The chambers are opened at ſeven in the morning from November 1ſt to Eaſter; at ſix from Eaſter to November: and ſhut in the evening at ſix from November 1ſt to Eaſter; at ſeven from Eaſter to November. But debtors have an hour more at night. This they commonly ſpend in the court; as they do not chooſe to be there in the day-time, among felons. Common-ſide priſoners are obliged to come out of their night-rooms at the fore-mentioned morning-hours. Experience having ſhewn, that idleneſs and lying in bed, are productive of the *Scurvy* and other diſtempers. Women are kept quite ſeparate from men. Where there is but one court-yard, as in the *Conciergerie*, they have the uſe of it from twelve till two; and the men are ſhut up. I happened to be in that priſon at thoſe hours. The court is fifty-five yards by thirty-eight; and has a fine piazza on three ſides; on one ſide the piazza is double. This was the largeſt priſon in the city before the fire in January 1776: but the *Grand Châtelet* is now larger, and has more priſoners; viz. 371. In this priſon (the *Conciergerie)* and the *Petit Châtelet*, I obſerved the Infirmaries were the uppermoſt rooms: the beſt ſituation, as one of the Gaolers obſerved, "both for air, and to prevent the ſpreading of any infectious

infectious diſtemper." Men and women had ſeparate ſick wards.

TAKING *Garniſh*, or Footing, is ſtrictly prohibited. If priſoners demand of a new comer any thing of that ſort, on whatever pretence; if in order to obtain it they diſtreſs him by hiding his cloaths, &c. they are ſhut up for a fortnight in a dark dungeon, and ſuffer other puniſhment. They are obnoxious to the ſame chaſtiſement for hiding one another's cloaths, or being otherwiſe injurious.

THE daily allowance to criminals is a pound and half of good bread, and ſome ſoup. The ſoup is not made, nor is any other proviſion dreſſed, in the priſons. They have clean linen once a week, from a Society, which was inſtituted about the year 1753. The occaſion of it was the prevalence of a contagious diſeaſe which in France they call *Le Scorbut*, the *Scurvy*. This diſtemper was found to proceed from the priſons; and to ſpread in the *Hôtel Dieu*, whither priſoners that had it were removed. The cauſe of it was generally thought to be *Want of Cleanlineſs in Priſons*; where ſeveral of thoſe confined had worn their linen for many months, and infected the moſt healthy new-comers that were put in the room with them. Eight hundred were ill of it at once in the Hoſpital of *St. Louis*, to which all that were ſick of it in the *Hôtel Dieu* had been carried. By the Abbé Breton's exerting himſelf on this occaſion, a

fund was raiſed to ſupport Priſoners in the *Grand Châtelet* with clean linen every week. This put an effectual ſtop to the malady in that Priſon. Numbers afterwards joined the Society: the KING and QUEEN honoured it with their contributions: and the charity extended to three other Priſons; ſo that at laſt ſeven hundred priſoners were provided for in the ſame manner, and a ſtock of linen requiſite for that purpoſe, viz. five thouſand ſhirts, was completed. The elder priſoners have charge of the linen that is in the Priſon; they receive and return it, and are gratified by the Society; which continues to the preſent time*. Beſides this, there is ſcarce a Priſon in the city that has not a Patroneſs †; a Lady of character, who voluntarily takes care that thoſe in the infirmaries be properly attended; gives them firing; ſupplies them and the felons in dungeons with linen; does many kind offices to the priſoners in general; and by ſoliciting the charity of others, procures not only the relief and comforts mentioned already, but ſoup twice a week, and meat once a fortnight.

THERE is alſo annually at each Priſon ſomewhat like our Charity Sermons; i. e. Public Service in the Chapel, and a Collection.

* FOR a farther account of this moſt uſeful inſtitution, ſee *Code de la Police*. Paris, 1767. Tom. I. p. 510, &c.

† *Treſorieres ou Dames de charité.*

THOSE

THOSE who ſleep on ſtraw, pay the Gaoler no fee at entrance, or diſcharge; but they pay one ſou or halfpenny a day; and have clean ſtraw once a month: thoſe in the dungeons, once a fortnight. Theſe are ſeldom let out; never in the yard.

THE Chamber-Rents are all regulated. Thoſe who ſleep on beds pay ten ſous entrance, and the ſame when diſcharged. If they lie alone, they pay five ſous a day, if two in a bed, three ſous each. The Gaoler finds them clean ſheets in ſummer once in three weeks; in winter once a month. Thoſe who board with him, and have a bed, not a room to themſelves, pay a ſum not exceeding three livres a day (2s. 7d.$\frac{1}{2}$): but nothing at entrance or diſcharge. Such boarders as have a chamber to themſelves and firing, pay twenty ſous a week more: if no fire-place fifteen ſous. Both theſe ſorts have clean ſheets in ſummer once a fortnight; in winter, in three weeks. The Gaoler's ſervants attend them. There are alſo half-boarders; and ſome who have an entire chamber, but no board *.

ALL the Regulations are read in the Chapel to Priſoners, the firſt Sunday of every month, by the Chaplain; and they hang

* I HAD the curioſity to procure Liſts of theſe different ſorts of Priſoners in the ſundry Priſons. One of them I will here tranſcribe as a ſpecimen; viz. In the *Conciergerie* there were, June 1ſt, 1776,

On

hang up in the Priſon for common inſpection. If any Priſoner tears, or otherwiſe damages them, he ſuffers corporal puniſhment: if a Regiſter or Gaoler does ſo, he is fined twenty livres: if a Turnkey, he is diſcharged.

THE diſcipline obſerved is ſo exact, that at the late fire in the *Conciergerie*, the numerous priſoners (as I was informed) were removed without any confuſion, or a ſingle eſcape. There are good rules for preſerving peace; for ſuppreſſing profaneneſs; for prohibiting Gaolers or Turnkeys abuſing priſoners by beating them or otherwiſe *; forbidding their furniſhing them with wine or ſpirituous

On Straw,	Men,	99
	Women,	22
In the Infirmary,	Men,	13
	Women,	14
In the Dungeons,	Men,	25
Boarders and Half-Boarders,		13
Such as boarded themſelves,		16
		202

BOARDERS pay in this Priſon 45 livres a month; Half-Boarders 22½ livres: thoſe who board themſelves 7½ livres. There were ſix Turnkeys.

* MONSIEUR *Guy du Rouſſeaud de la Combe*, in his *Traité des Matieres Criminelles*, Paris, 1769, quarto, 6th edition, cites at page 339, an Arrêt of Parliament in the laſt century, that condemned a Gaoler to be hanged, becauſe he let a priſoner periſh for want of food.

liquors,

liquors, ſo as to cauſe exceſs, drunkenneſs, &c. Keepers are puniſhed for this when known to the Magiſtrates, by a fine for the firſt offence; and for the ſecond by ſtripes.

THEY are allowed to ſell ſome things to their priſoners: but the quality, quantity and price muſt be ſuch as the ordinances of police define and require.

GAOLERS and Turnkeys are obliged to viſit once a day at leaſt, all the dungeons. I was ſorry to find the humanity which is ſo conſpicuous in the 'forementioned, and other excellent rules, ſo deficient as to continue the uſe of thoſe ſubterraneous abodes; which are totally dark, and beyond imagination horrid and dreadful. Poor creatures are confined in them night and day for weeks, for months together. They viſit theſe, I ſay, daily: and if they find any priſoners ſick, they muſt acquaint the Phyſician or Surgeon; who viſits them; and if needful, orders them to more wholeſome rooms till they recover.

KEEPERS are not tempted by paying for their places, to oppreſs their priſoners: to remove all pretext for ſo doing, rents which they formerly paid to the Crown are remitted; and the leaſes given up.

As for DEBTORS, their number is ſmall. Of the 202 Priſoners in the *Conciergerie*, but ſix were *Debtors*. In ſome

ſome other Priſons there were a few more. This perhaps is owing to the following good laws. Every Bailiff who arreſts and impriſons a *Debtor*, muſt pay to the Gaoler in advance a month's aliment or ſubſiſtence, i. e. ten livres ten ſous, equal to nine ſhillings Engliſh (proviſions being at Paris cheaper in general than at London): and if the like ſum be not paid within fourteen days after the end of every month, the priſoner is ſet at liberty. Beſides this, the *Debtor* pays no coſts of arreſts, &c. The whole of them falls on the Creditor: and ſo do all expences occaſioned by his ſickneſs, or death.

As the beſt Regulations are liable to be abuſed, priſoners are not thought ſufficiently provided for by *enacting* good Laws: the *execution* of them is carefully attended to. The Subſtitutes of the *Attorney-General* viſit the Priſons once a week, to inquire if the rules be obſerved; to hear complaints of priſoners; to ſee if the ſick be properly attended; and the like.—Beſides this, the *Parliament of Paris* ſends to all the Priſons five times a year two or three *Counſellors* with a *Subſtitute* of the *Attorney-General*, and two Clerks. They go at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, *Whitſuntide*, *one day before* 15*th Auguſt*, *Simon and Jude*. There is in each Priſon (as in other Foreign Gaols) a room for their reception called the *Council-Chamber*. It is occupied at other times by the Head-Gaoler.

THE arrival of this deputation is announced by boys, who, though offenders, are allowed to do little errands in the Priſon: theſe go round the yard and into every room, giving notice of it aloud. The Deputies go, without the Gaoler or Turnkeys, into every room and dungeon, and

1. THEY aſk the priſoners one by one, if they have any complaint to make of the Gaoler or his ſervants. But they never meddle with thoſe who are confined by an order from the KING.

2. THEY receive the petitions of criminals who have been detained too long without trial.

3. IN caſe of debts not exceeding two thouſand livres (about ninety pounds) if the debtor can raiſe a third part of his debt, and no more, they receive it for the creditors. How they clear him of the remaining two thirds, I will ſhew preſently. They take notes of theſe matters in the Priſon: and give an account of all to the *Parliament*, at their general public meeting a day or two after.

IN behalf of criminals who have not been tried, the Parliament commonly orders the *Attorney-General* to write in their name to the inferior Judges, inquiring into the cauſes of delay, or ordering expedition. If a priſoner be acquitted, he is diſcharged within twenty-four hours.

THE Laws of France do not in ordinary caſes admit a *Debtor* to bail without the conſent of his *Creditor*. But in the caſe mentioned above, the *Parliament* obliges creditors to accept of bail for the remainder of debts under two thouſand livres. And even this bail ſeems a matter of mere form; for they ſometimes take for bail men that are inſolvent. I believe there is no ſtanding law for this; and that it is rather an immemorial cuſtom: becauſe the Parliament enacts a particular law for each caſe as it occurs. In France there are no inſolvent Acts.

THE Deputies hear no complaints of the Gaoler againſt his priſoners. When he has any to make, he applies to the *Chief Juſtice*, by whoſe order the priſoner was committed. If he was impriſoned by an order from the KING, he applies to the *Lieutenant-General* of the *Police*; if without ſuch an order, to the *Lieutenant-Criminal*, &c.

BESIDES the Deputation now mentioned, the *Parliament* appoints to each Priſon one of their own body, a Counſeller. They always chooſe a Gentleman of fortune and good character: he is called *Commiſſaire de la Priſon*. His buſineſs is much like that of the Deputation; and his office perpetual. By frequent diſcourſe with priſoners I learned, that theſe officers are very humane to the diſtreſſed. They can (as the Parliament) oblige creditors to accept one third part of

of debts under two thouſand livres: but they uſe this power with much caution.

THE BICETRE is upon a ſmall eminence about two miles from *Paris*; if it were only a priſon, I ſhould call it an enormous one. But this for men, like the *Hopital general* for women, is indeed a kind of general Hoſpital. Of about four thouſand men that are within its walls, not one half are priſoners. The majority are; The *Poor*, who wear a coarſe brown uniform, and ſeem as miſerable as the poor in ſome of our country work-houſes: the *Inſane:* and men that have the venereal diſeaſe. Each ſort is in a court and apartments totally ſeparate from the other, and from *Criminals*. Theſe are confined, ſome in little rooms about eight feet ſquare, window $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2, with a grate, but not many glazed. By counting the windows on one ſide of the Houſe, I reckoned there muſt be five hundred of thoſe rooms: there is but one priſoner in each. Theſe pay two hundred livres a year for their board. There are others in two large rooms called *La Force*, on the other ſide of the court-yard *La Cour Royale*, which are crowded with priſoners. Over theſe two rooms is a *general Infirmary:* and over that, an Infirmary for the *Scurvy*; a diſtemper very common and fatal among them. BICETRÉ.

IN the middle of *La Cour Royale* are eight dreadful dungeons down ſixteen ſteps: each about thirteen feet by nine:

with two ſtrong doors; three chains faſtened to the wall; and a ſtone funnel at one corner of each cell, for air. From the ſituation of theſe dreary caverns, and the difficulty I found in procuring admittance, I conclude hardly any other ſtranger ever ſaw them: that is my reaſon, and I hope will be an apology, for mentioning the particulars.

PRISONERS make ſtraw-boxes, tooth-picks, &c. and ſell them to viſitants. I viewed the men with ſome attention; and obſerved in the looks of many a ſettled melancholy: many others looked very ſickly. This Priſon ſeems not ſo well managed as thoſe in the city: it is very dirty: no fire-place in any of the rooms: and in the ſevere cold laſt winter, ſeveral hundreds periſhed.

WATER in plenty was thought of ſuch importance here, that they have a ſtone well which is a curioſity. It was built in 1735; is fifteen feet diameter, and near ſeventy yards deep. The two *Buckets* hold each about three hogſheads: they are drawn up by horſes, and empty themſelves into a *Reſervoir*, ſixty-four feet ſquare, and nine deep. A bucket is drawn up in five minutes. They work ſixteen hours every day, not excepting Sundays; and draw daily about five hundred hogſheads. Three horſes work at a time, and twelve are kept for the ſervice.

HOPITAL GENERAL. THE HOPITAL GENERAL, near the city, is for women and

and girls. The latter are employed on the fineſt embroidery. Numbers of poor; and a ſiſterhood of religious. Many criminals, quite ſeparate from the others, and not ſeen by ſtrangers. The Houſe was cleaner, and ſeemed better conducted than the *Bicêtre* upon the ſame foundation.

THE BASTILE may occur to ſome of my readers, as an object concerning which ſome information would be acceptable. All that I can give them is, that I knocked hard at the outer gate, and immediately went forward through the guard to the draw-bridge before the entrance of the Caſtle. I was ſome time viewing this building, which is round, and ſurrounded by a large moat. None of the windows look outwards, but only towards a ſmall area; and if the ſtate priſoners are ever permitted to take the freſh air, it muſt be on the leads, which have high parapets. But whilſt I was contemplating this gloomy manſion, an officer came out of the Caſtle much ſurprized; and I was forced to retreat through the mute guard, and thus regained that freedom, which for one locked up within thoſe walls it is next to impoſſible to obtain. BASTILE.

MANY of my readers, acquainted with the ſtrict police of France, would have ſuppoſed that the other Priſons would have been as inacceſſible to a viſitant as the *Baſtile*. And indeed my firſt application for admittance at the *Grand Châtelet* was unſucceſsful. But fortunately remarking the tenth

tenth Article * of the Arrét 1717, I pleaded it before the *Commiſſaire de la Priſon* to whom I was referred, and by its means gained admiſſion as well into that Priſon, as thoſe of *Petit Châtelet* and *Fort l'Evêque*, and had an opportunity of ſeeing almoſt every individual confined in them.

PROVINCES. IN the PROVINCIAL GAOLS I ſaw little worth noting to imitate or avoid, but what has been already mentioned at *Paris*. Theſe alſo have charitable Patroneſſes, or Patrons, who take care that the priſoners be not defrauded of their allowance; and procure them farther relief. But theſe Priſons do not ſeem to be ſo carefully inſpected as thoſe in the city; although the Acts of Parliament for regulation of both are for the moſt part ſimilar; and were made in the ſame year, 1717 †. They are drawn up with ſound judgment, and accurate knowledge of the complex ſubject. I found many articles of them in the laws of other nations; but

* THE Article is as follows.

Les Geoliers conduiront les perſonnes qui viendront faire des charitez dans les lieux de la priſon où elles deſireront les diſtribuer, ce qu'elles pourront faire elles-meſmes ſur le preau ou dans la cour; mais les aumoſnes ne pourront eſtre diſtribuées dans les cachots noirs que par les mains du Geolier, en preſence des perſonnes qui les porteront.

† THEY are printed in quarto. The Act for the City is dated 18th June: it contains thirty-nine Articles. The title is *Arreſt de la Cour de Parlement, portant Reglement*

but cannot ſay whether the French Acts were compiled from them, or followed by them.

THE 32d Article of the Act for the Provinces requires that Priſons be "*au raiz de chauſſée*"*; *level with the ground.* Yet at *Chalons*, and ſome other towns, I ſaw many priſoners in dungeons; larger indeed, but in other reſpects not much better than thoſe at Paris. In the four horrid ones at the *Priſon de St. Joſeph* (formerly a Convent) at *Lyons*, June 1776, were twenty-nine criminals: the heat ſo exceſſive, that few of them had any other garment on than merely their ſhirts. Some of them were ſick: none of them looked healthy. In the nine other rooms of that Gaol there were one hundred and twenty-eight priſoners; of which number twenty-two were women. To the *Pierrecize*, a ſtate priſon at *Lyons*, you aſcend by more than two hundred ſteps: among the few priſoners in it, I ſat talking a while with one who ſaid he was in the fiftieth year of his confinement. LYONS.

Reglement general pour les Priſons, droits et fonctions des Greffiers des Geoles, Geoliers et Guichetiers des dites Priſons: Avec le Tarif des droits attribuez auſdits Geoliers. The Act for the Provinces, dated 1ſt September, has the ſame title, except the Tarif. It contains thirty-three Articles.

* THE foundation of this was probably the firſt Article upon Priſons in the excellent Criminal Ordonnance of Louis XIV. 1670, which directs that they ſhall be ſo diſpoſed that *the health of priſoners ſhall not be incommoded.*

I dwell

I dwell perhaps too long on France. Yet I cannot leave it, without ſtopping a minute longer at Lyons; to give a ſhort account of an Hoſpital there.

HOTEL DIEU. THE HOTEL DIEU is by the river's ſide (the Rhone). The principal building is in the form of a croſs: near three hundred feet from end to end both ways. The wards thirty-two feet wide, and twenty-five feet high: with apertures between the joiſts of the floor above; and two tier of windows: in many of them two caſements. Three rows of iron bedſteads in each ward. Under a dome in the centre is an octagon altar, in view from every part of the croſs. Prayers, which are read there twice a day, can be heard through the wards. This part of the Houſe is for thoſe that have *Fevers*. There are other wards for *Lying-in Women*; for the *Wounded*; for *Foundlings*; for the *Inſane*: all ſeparate: and a room for chirurgical operations. The croſs-wards are ſo airy, as not to be in the leaſt offenſive: and yet there are, in another part of the Houſe, two large upper rooms ſtill more airy and pleaſant, *Chambres de Convaleſcence*: to theſe they remove patients that are recovering: and thoſe whom I ſaw there ſaid they were very refreſhing. They come down from them at meals to a Refectory or Hall. Theſe rooms ſoon complete the patients recovery; and ſeem an excellent precaution againſt the ſlow hectic fever, of which our Hoſpital-Phyſicians ſo frequently complain; and it is chiefly

chiefly on account of theſe that I mention the Houſe *. The whole was clean and quiet. There are eight Chaplains; nine Phyſicians and Surgeons; and twelve Siſters. Theſe are ladies of a religious order, dreſſed in a neat uniform, who make up, as well as adminiſter all the medicines preſcribed; for which purpoſe there is an Elaboratory and Apothecary's ſhop, conſiſting of five or ſix apartments, the neateſt and moſt elegantly fitted up that can be conceived.

BEFORE the Cantons, I will mention, what is not indeed any part of Switzerland, the little Republic of

GENEVA.

HERE were only five *Criminals*; none of them in irons. Their allowance about ſix-pence a day: for which they have a pound of good bread, ſome ſoup, and half a pint of

* I WAS induced to take ſuch particular notice of this Hoſpital, from the recollection of ſomething ſimilar to theſe *Chambers of Convaleſcence* propoſed by my ingenious friend Mr. Aikin of Warrington, in his *Thoughts on Hoſpitals*. I had not the pamphlet then with me, but have ſince turned to the paſſage, and find he adviſes that "all patients capable of ſitting up, ſhould remain through the day in large airy halls."

wine. They looked healthy. Here, as in the Swiſs-Cantons, men and women are kept ſeparate. For the laſt year or two no capital puniſhment. If a criminal flies from juſtice, they call him in form three days, and after trial, execute him in effigy.

No *Debtors:* and there ſeldom are any. A creditor muſt allow his debtor in priſon as much as felons have from the public: upon failure, the gaoler gives notice, and then diſcharges the priſoner. Beſides, there are *ſumptuary* laws in this ſtate. And though the government is in general mild, there is a ſevere law againſt bankrupts, and inſolvents; which renders incapable of all honours, and deprives of freedom, not only the debtor himſelf, but his children after him: except ſuch of them as pay their quota of the debts *.

IN thoſe of the CANTONS to which I went, *Felons* have each a room to themſelves, "that they may not," ſaid the Keepers, "*tutor one another.*" None were in irons: they are kept in rooms more or leſs ſtrong and lightſome, according to the crimes they are charged with. But the Priſons are in general very ſtrong. The rooms are num-

* See *Edits de la Republique de Geneve*, 1735.

bered,

bered, and the keys marked with the ſame numbers. In moſt of them a *German Stove*. The common allowance ſix-pence a day. In ſome Cantons there were no priſoners of this ſort. The principal reaſon of it is, the great care that is taken to give children, even the pooreſt, a moral and religious education. Another thing which contributes to the ſame intention, is the laudable police of ſpeedy juſtice. A criminal has notice of his death, not the manner of it, but a ſhort time before he is to ſuffer: and he is then indulged with his choice of food, wine, &c. Women are not hanged, but beheaded. Every new executioner has a new ſword; and in the Arſenal at *Bern* I ſaw ſeveral old ones hung up in order. In the Houſes of Correction many of the priſoners were women; whom I ſaw at work.

THE moſt numerous priſoners are the *Galley-Slaves*; improperly ſo called, for there are no Galleys belonging to Switzerland.

AT LAUSANNE I viſited a Priſon, in which there were at that time no priſoners. There were dungeons, but on entering each of them the Keeper obſerved that we were not yet upon the ground, but there were cellars underneath. On converſing with Dr. *Tiſſot*, he expreſſed his ſurprize at our Gaol-Diſtemper; ſaid "I ſhould not find it in Switzerland:" and added that "he had not heard of it's being any where but in England." LAUSANNE.

England." When I mentioned the late Act of Parliament for preſerving the health of our priſoners, he approved of it highly, eſpecially the clauſes which require *white-waſhing the rooms* and *keeping them clean*.—I did not (as the Doctor ſaid I ſhould not) find the Gaol-Fever in Switzerland: nor did I find it any where elſe abroad *.

BERN. IN BERN, the principal Canton, there was in one Priſon (the *Schallenhaus)* one hundred and twenty-four Galley-Slaves. They have not each a room to themſelves; but there is ſome diſtinction of the more and leſs criminal, both in their rooms and work. Moſt of them are employed in cleaning the ſtreets, and public walks; removing the rubbiſh of building; and the ſnow and ice in winter. The city is one of the cleaneſt I have ſeen. Four or five are chained to a ſmall waggon and draw; others, more at liberty, ſweep, load, &c. Theſe are known by an *Iron Collar*, with a hook projecting above their heads: weight about five pounds: I ſaw one riveted on a criminal in about two minutes. They work in ſummer from ſeven to eleven, and from one to ſix; in winter from eight to eleven, and from one to four. I aſked

* SIR JOHN PRINGLE, Preſident of the Royal Society, in his Diſcourſe at the Anniverſary Meeting, 30th November 1776, informs us at page 16, that "The "late Dr. Mounſey, F. R. S. who had lived long in *Ruſſia*, and had been *Archiater* "under two ſucceſſive Sovereigns----happening to be at *Moſcow* when he peruſed "the *Obſervations on the Jail-Fever*----was induced to compare what he read in that "Treatiſe with what he ſhould ſee in the ſeveral Priſons of that large city: but to "his ſurprize, after viſiting them all, and finding them full of malefactors (for "the

aſked them, "Whether they would chooſe to work ſo, or be confined within doors?" "*Much rather,*" they ſaid, "*work thus.*" The leſs criminal are in ſeparate wards. They work within doors, ſpinning, &c. in a large room; and have not the iron collar. The Priſon is not commodious, nor kept clean. The daily allowance two pounds of bread, and twice a day a pint and half of ſoup, made of barley, beans, &c. they fetch it from the City-Hoſpital. In their leiſure-hours they make trifles to ſell, mend ſhoes &c. and deliver them as they paſs on at work. They are not ſuffered to practiſe *Gaming* of any ſort. Indeed this is forbidden to all the common people; as playing for any conſiderable ſum is to thoſe of higher rank. The Keeper and Turnkey are to ſee that the priſoners perform their devotions every morning and evening. The Chaplains pray with them and inſtruct them on Sunday and Thurſday. Once a month other Clergymen ſuperintend the ſervice. No viſitant admitted on Sunday. Great care taken of the ſick. No ſutling place to be kept in this Houſe of Correction. The Keeper is ſtrictly forbidden to ſell the priſoners wine, brandy, or other proviſions; and required en-

"the late Empreſs then ſuffered none---to be put to death) he could diſcover "no fever among them, nor learn that any acute diſtemper peculiar to Jails had "ever been known there.----Upon his return to *St. Peterſburg* he made the ſame "inquiry there, and with the ſame reſult."

I SHALL juſt remark here that the *Scorbut* in the French Priſons may probably be a ſpecies of the Gaol-Diſtemper; but I did not ſee any perſons actually ill of it while I was abroad; otherwiſe I think I ſhould have been able to have recognized it.

tirely

tirely to forego any ſuch emolument. The bedding and cloathing are minutely deſcribed, both as to quality and value. I have a copy of all the Orders, twenty-ſeven in number, dated March 14. 1741. Theſe which I have mentioned may ſerve for a ſpecimen. Some of the ſlaves are women: their ward is totally ſeparate from that of the men.

In *La Priſon ordinaire* ſome rooms are planked all round. Eight of them are very cloſe and ſtrong. Doors of oak $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, plated with iron; three hinges, a lock and two padlocks. In a cloſet, were the cloaths of a perſon that was murdered, kept to confront the guilty when apprehended: and ſome ſtolen goods, to be owned. Here were no priſoners. A criminal who can pay is allowed to expend 7 batz 2 kreutzer, about a ſhilling daily, for two meals of ſoup and good bread. To one that is poor, the Government allows half that ſum. To all who are condemned, they allow a ſhilling a day for eight days before they ſuffer. Theſe allowances are ſpecified on a paper hung up in the Gaol. There alſo hangs up a ſerious exhortation concerning the awful nature of an *Oath*; and the forms of ſundry oaths to be taken. I procured copies of the whole, but will tranſcribe only one oath, as follows: --- "*Ma depoſition, dont lecture m'a été faite á preſent, je "la confirme devant la face du Dieu tout puiſſant, tout ſa- "chant et vray, pour contenir la verité, ainſi que je deſire "que Dieu me ſoit en aide ſur la fin de mes jours. Sans dol ni "fraude.*"

"*fraude.*"—"My depoſition, which has now been read to "me I confirm before the face of God omnipotent, om- "niſcient and true, to contain the truth, as I deſire that "God may be my help at the end of my days. Without "deceit or fraud." Perjury, I was told, is very uncommon among them *.

IN this city I had ſome diſcourſe with the celebrated Dr. *Haller*. He aſcribed the ſickneſs in Engliſh Gaols to their being over-crowded.

AT SOLOTHURN the Priſon (dated in front 1756) is built of a ſort of marble from a quarry near the town. Many of the ſtones are ſix feet by two or three, and above a foot thick. The Gaoler ſaid, "He always took off the irons from criminals that came to him chained hands and feet." There are fifteen rooms about nine feet ſquare, and eight feet high: with a coach roof. The partition walls are all of the ſame ſort of marble: the window is in the upper part of SOLOTHURN.

* IN Scotland alſo this crime is not frequent. When I was there January 1775, there were no trials: but by inquiring of Gentlemen well-verſed in the buſineſs of their Courts, I learned that the oath and the form of adminiſtering it, are very ſolemn. The Judge, as well as the Witneſs ſtanding, holding up his right hand &c. After a witneſs has given his evidence, it is read to him, that he may correct or explain it; and then he ſigns it. The whole proceſs is carried on with great deliberation. Judges on the Circuit are obliged to ſtay five nights at every town where they open their commiſſion. Acquitted priſoners are immediately diſcharged.

the

the wall, two feet by ſix inches: German ſtoves in moſt of the rooms. For thoſe guilty of leſs heinous crimes, there are rooms not quite ſo ſtrong, and more lightſome. Allowance a pound of bread, and twice a day ſoup.

THE Magiſtrates thought a *conſtant ſupply of water* within the Priſon-walls ſo needful, that although there is a fountain in the ſtreet about ten yards from the Priſon-door, they have placed another in the court-yard, dated 1769.

BASIL. AT BASIL the Gaol for felons is in one of towers. No priſoners; but many rooms ready with clean ſtraw and blankets. Each priſoner (they ſaid) has a room to himſelf, in which he is conſtantly ſhut up, except when conducted to the Council-Chamber for examination. One of the ſtrongeſt rooms by the great clock is about ſix feet high: the (trap) door is in the flat roof: the priſoner goes down by a ladder, which is then taken up: his victuals are put in at a wicket on one ſide. When I was in the room, and took notice of the uncommon ſtrength of it, the Gaoler told me a priſoner had lately made his eſcape from it. I could not deviſe what method he took, but heard it was this. He had a ſpoon for ſoup, which he ſharpened to cut out a piece from the timber of his room: then by practice he acquired the art of ſtriking his door, juſt when the great clock ſtruck, to drown the noiſe: and in fifteen days he forced all the bolts, &c. But attempting to let himſelf down

down from the vaſt height by a rope which he found, the rope failed him; and by falling he broke ſo many of his bones, that the Surgeons pronounced his recovery impoſſible. But his bones were ſet; and with proper care he did recover, and was pardoned.

GERMANY.

THE Germans, well aware of the neceſſity of *Cleanlineſs* in Priſons, have very judiciouſly choſen to build them in ſituations moſt conducive to it; that is, *near Rivers*: as at *Hanover*, *Zell*, *Hamburgh*, *Bremen*, *Cologne*, *Mentz* and many other places.

IN the Gaols that I ſaw there were but few priſoners, except thoſe called, improperly, *Galley-Slaves*. One cauſe of this, here as in Switzerland, is a ſpeedy trial after commitment.

THE Galley-Slaves have every where a Priſon to themſelves. They work on the *Roads*, the *Fortifications*, *Chalk-Hills*, and other public ſervice; for four, ſeven, ten, fifteen,

teen, twenty years, according to their crimes: and are cloathed, as well as fed, by the Government. At *Weſel*, which belongs to the KING of *Pruſſia*, there were ninety-eight of theſe ſlaves: they have two pounds of bread a day, and the value of three halfpence Engliſh every day they work.

I SAW no under-ground dungeons in any of the new Priſons in *Germany:* nor indeed in any new Priſon abroad. At *Lunenburg* the dungeons are diſuſed: and inſtead of them are built additional rooms up ſtairs: one for each priſoner. And in moſt of the Gaols each criminal is alone in his room; which is more or leſs ſtrong, lightſome, and airy, as the crime he is charged with is more or leſs atrocious.

ONE often ſees the doors of ſundry rooms marked *Ethiopia*, *India*, *Italy*, *France*, *England*, &c. In thoſe rooms, parents, by the authority of the Magiſtrates, confine for a certain term diſſolute children: and if they are inquired after, the anſwer is, they are gone to *Italy*, *England*, &c.

I DO not remember any Priſon in *Germany* (nor elſewhere abroad) in which *Felons* have not, either from the public allowance, or from charities, ſomewhat more to live on than bread and water. In ſome places a perſon goes on market-

market-days with a baſket for priſoners: and I have ſeen him bring them a comfortable meal of freſh vegetables. But there are ſeparate Priſons in which confinement for a week or two on bread and water is all the puniſhment for ſome petty offences. Perhaps, when a condemned criminal is only to live a day or two, ſuch diet may be more proper than the indulgence with which the *Germans* treat priſoners, after ſentence of death, which is commonly executed within forty-eight hours. The malefactor has then his choice of food, and wine, in a commodious room, into which his friends are admitted; and a Miniſter attends him during almoſt all his remaining hours.

STRASBURG. AT STRASBURG I ſaw in one of the five towers three *Debtors:* they informed me that they were alimented by their creditors; that they had two pounds of good bread a day, and ſoup equally good. I was much pleaſed to find ſo much of a liberal ſpirit prevail in this city, that in the Hoſpital there were ſeparate chambers for Lutherans, in which they were allowed the attendance of their own Miniſters.

MENTZ. AT MENTZ, *La Porte de Fer*, which is for *Felons*, is five ſtories high: two rooms on a floor: a ſpacious landing-place in the middle, with oppoſite windows, for circulation of air. The rooms are double-floored with oak plank, full two inches thick; and each room has a double door only three

feet nine inches high. Theſe two circumſtances contribute much to ſecurity. On one ſide the door is a ſmall iron wicket, to put in the daily allowance: which is two pounds of bread, ſoup, and (except in Lent) a little meat. Only one priſoner is confined in each room, who has a pair of blankets; and once in a fortnight clean ſtraw. This Gaol ſtands near the Rhine, and is not in the leaſt offenſive.

In the Houſe of Correction all was neat, and ſhewed the attention of the Regency. On my taking notice to the Keeper how clean his Priſon was, he ſaid "How can it "be otherwiſe when we have ſo many women priſoners? "Surely they may keep the Houſe clean." Moſt of the flour for the city is ground at a mill in this Priſon. The delinquents work at it two hours in the morning, and two in the afternoon. Over the door is carved a waggon drawn by two *Stags*, two *Lions*, and two wild *Boars*; with an inſcription explaining the device, which is, that if wild beaſts can be tamed to the yoke, we ſhould not deſpair of reclaiming irregular men. I ſaw the ſame *bas relief* at one or two other Houſes of Correction.

There is a ſeparate Priſon for *Debtors*, near the Fiſh-Market: *Le Port du Poiſſon*. No priſoners. When there are any, they have daily at the creditor's coſt two pounds of bread, and about four-pence Engliſh.

Every

EVERY Priſon at *Mentz* has in each room a German ſtove; which, in winter, is heated two or three times a day. Priſoners have clean linen once a week. On my obſerving to the *Brigadier of the Police* who went with me, how healthy his priſoners looked, he told me that "Some "years ago, they were unhealthy; and the Regency re- "moved them from the dungeons under ground: upon "which they recovered; and had been remarkably healthy "ever ſince." The dungeons are now totally diſuſed.

IT was hardly neceſſary to inquire if the Priſons were inſpected by proper Officers. The Keepers make a report every day to an attentive *Lieutenant of the Police:* and once in a fortnight the *Conſeiller de Régence*, the *Secretaire* and *Conſeiller des Finances* viſit every Priſon; hear all complaints; and inquire if cloaths, or any thing neceſſary be wanting. None of the Keepers ſell liquor; but priſoners may ſend out for a quart of beer a day. They are not allowed to have any ſpirituous liquors.

I HAVE related more particulars here, to give a ſpecimen of the oeconomy obſerved in other *German Priſons*, moſt of them being governed upon the ſame principles; though not all with the ſame attention.

AT HANAU near *Heſſe Caſſel*, the Galley-Slaves (ſo called) are diſtinguiſhed into *Honnêtes* and *Deſhonnêtes*. The former HANAU.

former are condemned for three, four, ſeven, nine, fourteen years: but the term is ſometimes ſhortened on account of good behaviour. Theſe wear a brown uniform; and a ſmall chain from the girdle to one leg. The latter are for the moſt part ſuch as have committed capital offences. Theſe wear a white coat with one black ſleeve; and have a chain from the girdle to each leg: they never work out of the town; and are put to the moſt diſagreeable ſervices in it. The hours of work for both ſorts are in ſummer from five to eleven, and from one to ſix: in winter as the weather and length of days permit. Allowance, from 1ſt of April to Michaelmaſs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of bread a day: from Michaelmaſs to April, two pounds: and each man about two-pence Engliſh a day. From a charity they have half a florin (about twelve-pence halfpenny) a month. They are conſtantly viſited by a Deputy from the Regency, who makes his report to the Colonel every morning: and the Colonel conveys it to the young Prince, when he reſides at Hanau. Of his kindneſs to them, the priſoners ſeemed duly ſenſible; and they ſpoke with grateful reſpect of the attention ſhewed them by the amiable *Princeſs* his deceaſed mother, whoſe memory will be long revered in that country.

I ASKED one and another of the *Honnêtes* who were at work on the road, "Whether they liked to be thus em-"ployed, or would rather chooſe to be confined in idle-"neſs?"

"neſs?" They readily anſwered, "Much rather be thus abroad at work." On Saturday afternoon, theſe ſweep the bridges, the entrances to the town &c. They have a *Guard* of four Soldiers (bayonets fixed), a Subaltern, and the Keeper. This is the guard, be the number of ſlaves more or leſs: when I ſaw them they were from ten to twelve.

AT ſix in the evening, in ſummer-time, they bring all their tools into a room in the Priſon; and go to their chambers: the *Deſhonnêtes* on the ground floor; the *Honnêtes* above. But in this Priſon there is not a ſeparate room for each man; as in thoſe to which they were at firſt committed. Each criminal has, beſides the cloaths above-mentioned, two pair of ſhoes; two pair of ſtockings; and two ſhirts. All are obliged to attend Divine Service on Sunday. The men on my repeated viſits looked always healthy.

THE *Deſhonnêtes* are not doomed to deſpair: but for good behaviour are ſometimes promoted to the rank of *Honnêtes*. I converſed with one whom I found very chearful for a late advancement of that kind: in conſequence of it he was working on the road.

THERE is another Priſon at *Hanau*, *La Tour de Margueretta*: ſo called from the firſt perſon confined in it. It has four rooms on each of the two floors; but they were all empty.

AT

CASSEL. AT CASSEL there is alſo a Priſon for Galley-Slaves, under ſimilar management, but not ſo well conducted. One circumſtance ſtruck me as worthy of remark. In a fine new Church juſt built, there is a gallery with two ſeparate ſeats for the *Honnêtes* and *Deſhonnêtes*; though the whole number, when I was there, was only ſeventeen.

MANHEIM. AT MANHEIM Monſieur *Babo*, Counſellor to the Regency, very politely gave orders to ſhew me every room of *La Maiſon de Force*. Priſoners committed to this Houſe are commonly received in form with what is called the *Bien-Venu* (Welcome). A machine is brought out in which are faſtened their neck, hands, and feet. Then they are ſtripped; and have, according as the Magiſtrate orders—the *Grand Venu* of twenty to thirty ſtripes—the *Demi Venu* of eighteen to twenty—or the *Petit Venu* of twelve to fifteen: after this they kiſs the threſhold and go in. Some are treated with the ſame compliment at diſcharge. The like ceremony is obſerved at ſome other towns in *Germany*.

THE Houſe was clean. Fifty-two men, and forty-nine women in ſeveral rooms: all at work; either at their own trades, as ſhoemakers, taylors, weavers, lapidaries; or at one of the manufactures of the Houſe; which are coarſe cloth and cards. Not one idle. They have but little time to earn any thing for themſelves: yet though they work entirely

entirely for the Houſe, their labour, I was informed, does not maintain it.

THE Rules and Orders are good. I have a copy of them all. The two laſt are to this effect. 11th. As it is of the utmoſt importance in ſuch Houſes as this, to obſerve all poſſible cleanlineſs; it is required of all perſons to watch moſt ſtrictly againſt all appearance of the contrary. Whoever ſees the leaſt offence of that kind, ſhall give immediate notice of it to the Inſpector, upon pain of cloſe confinement on bread and water, and the moſt rigorous chaſtiſement. 12th. That no one may be able to plead ignorance of the Rules, one copy of them ſhall be given to every priſoner, and another hung up in his room; and they ſhall be read publicly every Sunday morning after Divine Service. It is ordered that the diſobedient be puniſhed; and that encouragement be given to the dutiful and diligent.

THE doors are all numbered; and the keys marked with the correſponding number. Allowance to moſt of the *Men* two pounds of bread, ſoup, and a quart of good beer; and, except in Lent, half a pound of meat. *Women* have a pound and half of bread: other articles as the men. The ſick are indulged with white bread, veal, &c. They have all of them clean linen once a week: it is waſhed by the women priſoners. The Keeper makes every morning a re-

port to Monſieur *Babo* of the ſtate of his Houſe as to numbers, health, &c.

A CAPUCHIN ſays Maſs in the Chapel every morning. A gallery for men: another for women, with a blind before it: another for *Orphans*, of whom there are ſixty-four in a ſort of Hoſpital at one end of the Priſon. Proteſtants and Jews are ordered to their private devotions: the latter are excuſed from working on their *Sabbath*.

HANOVER. THE Priſon at HANOVER was built about thirty years ago. It is ſituated on the river *Leyna*. There are eleven ſtrong rooms, about ten feet ſquare, and ten and a half high; with a bed of ſolid ſtone in each, eleven inches from the ground, and nine inches higher at the head. Over theſe are larger apartments for debtors &c. The rooms are warmed by ſtoves in winter. Criminals have a ſmall chain: they are allowed ſtraw to lie on, and two coverlids. When I viſited the Priſon there were ſeven criminals and one debtor. The Keeper ſells no liquors, but has a ſalary. In the Council-Chamber are all the various Edicts in frames. There is a Torture-Chamber, but I with pleaſure learned that the two cruel engines had not been uſed for four years.

LUNENBURG. LUNENBURG. I found the criminals here employed on a different work from any I had before ſeen: digging ſtone from

from a large chalk-hill called *Kalck-Berg*. Others were preparing it for the kiln, grinding, ſifting, packing &c. in the warehouſes. The caſks are about three hundred weight. It is ſent to *Hamburgh* and other diſtant places, as it makes an excellent cement. Many other men were employed; but the criminals, of whom there were thirty-one, had a chain of about four pounds. Their allowance was a pound and half of bread, and three halfpence in money: proviſions much cheaper than in England.

AT HAMBURGH *Felons* in the *Bütteley* were all in irons. The common method of execution is decollation. The Executioner, who is Gaoler, ſhewed me the ſword which, he ſaid, he had made uſe of eight times. HAMBURGH.

AMONG the various engines of torture, or the queſtion, which I have ſeen in *France* and other places, the moſt excruciating is kept and uſed in a deep cellar of this Priſon. It ought to be buried ten thouſand fathom deeper *. It is ſaid the inventor was the firſt who ſuffered by it: the laſt was a woman, not two years ago.

HERE, as at ſome other towns, is a Priſon for ſlight offences. The puniſhment, to be confined from a week to a month, and live on bread and water only. To prevent

* See the Marquis *Beccaria*, Chap. XVI.

the priſoners having any thing elſe, what money they bring with them is taken, and ſealed up; but it is returned to them when diſcharged.

In this great city, ſuppoſed to contain ninety thouſand ſouls, there were but three *Debtors:* and in the neighbouring town Altena, which belongs to the king of Denmark, but two.

IT will perhaps be expected that I ſhould ſay ſomething of the Houſes of Correction at the great and opulent city of *Hamburgh.* I was there near a week, and viſited all the Priſons with every advantage, through the kindneſs of my friend, Senator *Voght.* In the great Houſe of Correction, which is a ſort of Work-houſe, and *not* reckoned *infamous,* various kinds of work were carrying on; as knitting, ſpinning, weaving linen, hair, and wool, raſping logwood and hartſhorn. A regular book is kept of the earnings, one fourth of which, I was informed, was given to each, as they worked more or leſs. This Houſe is governed by eight Directors, who muſt be married men. Two of them viſit it every Wedneſday and Saturday; on the latter day along with the Ladies, who deliver out the women's work, and have a room for the purpoſe. Many hundreds are confined here. In the great room I ſaw about three hundred women and girls all buſily employed both times I was there.

there. Although the Houſe is ſituated near the *Alſter*, and viſited by Ladies, I cannot ſay much in favour of its neatneſs or cleanlineſs.

IN the *Spin-Houſe*, which is accounted *infamous*, even the men were not obliged to raſp logwood, but were employed in ſpinning, in more lightſome rooms than thoſe of the other Houſe. In this were ſeventy-three priſoners.

AT BREMEN the Priſon for *Debtors* has four rooms; but the Magiſtrate who accompanied me, Dr. *Hornwinckel*, aſſured me not one of them had been occupied for above thirty years, till very lately; when one was fitted up for a debtor, who was confined in it a few weeks. Over the door of this Priſon is inſcribed BREMEN.

Hic fraudum terminus eſto.

THAT there were few *Debtors*, or none at all, in ſuch towns as *Mentz*, *Coblentz*, *Manheim*, &c. may be aſcribed to their being places of but *little trade*. In ſuch large trading cities as *Hamburgh*, and *Bremen*, it ſeems owing to the little credit that is given—the expence of aliment &c. falling on the creditor—the being deprived of every kind of amuſement and diverſion while in Priſon—and the diſgrace of being there.

DEBTORS

DEBTORS are not permitted in any German cities that I have ſeen, to have their wives and children living with them in Priſon.

THE Houſe of Correction at *Bremen*, ſituated on the *Weſer*, is indeed a *Houſe of Induſtry*; yet very quiet. There were eleven men, and twenty-eight women, all at work; except a woman who had broke her leg. The ſtronger and leſs docile men raſp *Logwood*: others weave a ſet taſk of *Hair Carpets*, &c. The Keeper appoints a weaver in the Houſe to inſtruct every new comer, who generally teaches him the art in a ſhort time. The women's apartments were very clean: their work is ſpinning, knitting, &c. The Keeper has a ſalary; and ſells nothing.

I SAT an afternoon with Dr. *Duntze* of *Bremen*, who told me he was in London in 1753 and 54 with an inquiſitive friend, a German. They went into *Newgate* to obſerve the effects of the *Ventilator*; and were ſtruck with an offenſive ſmell in one of the rooms. Next day they were both indiſpoſed. The Doctor's complaint turned out a kind of jaundice. After a few days confinement he viſited his friend, and found him exceſſively low; and in a ſhort time he died with every ſymptom of the *Gaol-Fever*.

ZELL. AT ZELL in the Electorate of *Hanover*, is a large Houſe of Correction; and

AT

AT CASSEL is another, with a work-room one hundred and ten feet by twenty-five, and twelve feet high. It was built by CHARLES, grandfather to the preſent Landgrave. I ſhall not, however, enter into a minute detail of the diſcipline in theſe two, and other Houſes of the ſame ſort in *Germany*. Thoſe in *Holland* and *Flanders* are better conducted: and my account of them ſhall be more particular.

HOLLAND.

PRISONS in the UNITED PROVINCES are ſo quiet, and moſt of them ſo clean, that a viſitor can hardly believe he is in a Gaol. They are commonly (except the Raſp-Houſes) white-waſhed once or twice a year: and a priſoner told me it was no ſmall refreſhment to go into their rooms after ſuch a thorough cleaning. A Phyſician and Surgeon is appointed to every Priſon; and priſoners are in general healthy.

IN moſt of the Priſons for *Criminals* there are ſo many rooms that each priſoner is kept ſeparate. They never go out

out of their rooms: each has a bedſtead, ſtraw, and coverlid. But there are few criminals, except thoſe in the *Raſp-Houſes* and *Spin-Houſes*. In all the ſeven Provinces ſeldom more executions in a year than from four to ſix*. One reaſon of this, I believe, is the awful ſolemnity of executions, which are performed in preſence of the Magiſtrates, with great order and ſerioufneſs, and great effect on the ſpectators. I did not ſee the proceſs in *Holland*; but it was particularly deſcribed to me, and was ſimilar to what I had been witneſs of in another place abroad.

THE common method of execution is decollation by a broad ſword. For the more atrocious crimes, ſuch as premeditated murder &c. the malefactor is broken on the wheel; or rather on a croſs laid flat upon the ſcaffold. But a deſcription of the manner of this execution, which is finiſhed by a *Coup de Grace* on the breaſt, would not be agreeable to any of my readers.

DEBTORS alſo are but few. The Magiſtrates do not approve of confining in idleneſs any that may be uſefully employed. And when one is impriſoned, the Creditor muſt pay the Gaoler for his maintenance, from eight to eighteen ſtivers a day, according to the Debtor's former condition in

* I WAS told in Scotland that the number of executions there is nearly the ſame.

life.

life. The aliment muſt be paid every week: in default whereof, the Gaoler gives eight days notice; and if within that time, the money, or ſecurity for it, be not brought, the debtor is diſcharged.

ANOTHER reaſon is, that the ſituation is very diſgraceful. But perhaps the principal cauſe that debtors, as well as capital offenders, are few, is the great care that is taken to train up the children of the poor, and indeed of all others, to induſtry. No debtors have their wives and children living with them in Priſon: but occaſional viſits in the day-time are not forbidden. You do not hear in the ſtreets as you paſs by a Priſon, what I have been rallied for abroad, the cry of *poor hungry ſtarving Debtors*.

THE States do not tranſport criminals: but men are put to labour in the *Raſp-Houſes*, and women to proper work in the *Spin-Houſes*: upon this profeſſed maxim, *Make them diligent and they will be honeſt*. The raſping logwood, which was formerly the principal work done by the men criminals, is now in many places performed at the mills, much cheaper: and the *Dutch*, finding woollen manufactures more profitable, have within theſe laſt twelve years, ſet up ſeveral of them in thoſe Houſes of Correction. In ſome, the work does not only maintain the priſoners; but they have a little extra-time to earn ſomewhat for their better living in Priſon, or for their benefit afterwards.

GREAT care is taken to give them moral and religious inſtruction, and reform their manners, for their own and the public good. The *Chaplain* (ſuch there is in every Houſe of Correction) does not only perform public worſhip, but privately inſtructs the priſoners, catechiſes them every week &c. and I am well informed that many come out ſober and honeſt*. Some have even choſen to continue and work in the Houſe after their diſcharge.

OFFENDERS are ſentenced to theſe Houſes, according to their crimes, for ſeven, ten, fifteen, twenty years and upwards: but, to prevent deſpair, ſeldom for life. As an encouragement to ſobriety and induſtry, thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves by ſuch behaviour, are diſcharged before the expiration of their term. A priſoner who gives information of an intended eſcape is favoured much in this reſpect: his term is conſiderably ſhortened. A little before the election of new Magiſtrates, thoſe who are in office inſpect theſe Priſons; and inquire of the Keeper which pri-

* I HAVE heard in England that a countryman of ours, who was a priſoner in the Raſp-Houſe at *Amſterdam* ſeveral years, was permitted to work at his own trade, ſhoe-making; and by being conſtantly kept employed, was quite cured of the vices which brought him to confinement. My informant added, that the priſoner received at his releaſe a ſurplus of his earnings, which enabled him to ſet up in *London*; where he lived in credit, and at dinner commonly drank "Health to his worthy Maſters at the Raſp-Houſe."

ſoners,

ſoners, of thoſe who have been confined a few years, have been diligent and orderly: and of the Miniſter, which of them have been moſt attentive to public and private inſtructions. According to the accounts, they contract the appointed time of puniſhment: ſo that fourteen years will ſometimes be reduced to eight or ten; and twelve years to ſix or ſeven. This practice of abridging the time of puniſhment upon reformation is in every view wiſe and beneficial. Indeed, I have ſome reaſon to think that criminals are often doomed to a longer term, with an intention to make ſuch deductions upon their amendment.

I WAS informed that the work done in ſome of theſe Houſes of Correction (eſpecially where the men are employed in raſping) does not maintain them: though the men that are robuſt earn from eight to ten ſtivers a day; and healthy women by ſpinning &c. from four to ſix. But ſome earn leſs; thoſe who are infirm very little: none however are quite idle but the ſick. This is ſurely excellent policy; for beſides guarding againſt the pernicious effects of idleneſs in a Priſon, and breaking criminals to habits of induſtry, if work ſo conſtant does not ſupport the Houſes, how much heavier would be the public burden, maintaining the numerous offenders in theſe Priſons, if, as in many of our Bridewells, no work at all were done there?

IN *Holland*, as well as in *Germany*, there are private

rooms in moſt of the Houſes of Correction, in which young perſons of a vicious and profligate turn are confined on the repreſentation of their parents, till they ſhew ſigns of amendment.

AMSTERDAM. AT AMSTERDAM the Priſon is under the *Stadt-Houſe*. Debtors and felons quite ſeparate. No court-yard. Viſitants may converſe with debtors at the lattices of their rooms, from nine to twelve in the forenoon. The debtor may buy an anchor of wine to depoſite with the Keeper (who ſells liquors): he is allowed to call for a bottle of it a day, paying the Keeper two ſtivers a bottle.

IN this city they compute 250,000 ſouls*; about one third of thoſe in *London:* yet in 1775 I found but eighteen debtors, in 1776 only fifteen.

THE rooms for criminals are down fifteen ſteps: ten feet by nine: in each, one priſoner only: a bedſtead &c. door-

* IN the *Stadt-Houſe* there is hung up to public view, a board ſhewing the mortality for the laſt two years, and for the laſt week, viz.

Deaths in	1774, — —	6649
	1775, — —	7895
Auguſt 6th,	1776, — —	120

THE year 1775 was very ſickly.—Sir *William Petty* in his *Tracts*, page 186, gives for the year 1685 the number of Burials in *Amſterdam* 6245.

way

way twenty-two inches wide; door four inches thick: the condemned rooms have an iron door beſides. In the latter a criminal is never left alone: two priſoners from the Raſp-Houſe are always with him, to prevent his deſtroying himſelf. They rejoice at the ſervice; for if they diſcharge it faithfully, their reward is an abridgment of their allotted term. I was credibly informed, that there was no execution here for the laſt two years: and that for a hundred years paſt there have not been, *communibus annis*, more than one a year. It is generally performed within forty-eight hours after ſentence.

IN the *Stadt-Houſe* there were ſix delinquents. Their allowance is nine ſtivers a day, for which the Keeper gives them—in the morning, four good ſlices of bread and butter—at dinner, rice ſoup, and two ſlices of bread—at ſupper, milk—beſides about a quart of beer a day; and on Sunday three quarters of a pound of meat. He alſo pays for their weekly ſhaving, and for waſhing their linen. In ſome other Provinces the allowance is the ſame: in ſome, more. One of the Magiſtrates, with whom I was converſing upon the ſubject of Engliſh Priſons, ſaid "Nouriſh "your priſoners well, and keep them in dry rooms, and "they will be healthy."

AT the RASP-HOUSE over the gate is, in *bas relief*, a device ſomewhat RASP-HOUSE.

ſomewhat like that at *Mentz*. At the inner gate is (as at other Raſp-Houſes) a repreſentation of two men raſping *Logwood:* which is here their principal employment. Yet regard is had not only to their degree of guilt, but to their ſtrength: for I ſaw two men winding ſilk or thread. This laſt ſummer there were fifty-four priſoners. In ſome rooms, where they alſo ſleep, were ten or twelve men raſping an appointed taſk. Others were in the warehouſes, ſorting and weighing; others bringing the wood to thoſe rooms. If any one be idle, or refractory &c. he is ſhut up in a place of cloſer confinement under ground. I ſaw one who was ſo puniſhed for burning logwood: he told me his ſentence was for ſix weeks. On careful inquiry, I learned, that what has been ſaid of a cellar, in which ſuch tranſgreſſors are put to pump or drown, *is not fact*. Hours of work from ſix to twelve, and from one to four. In extra-hours they make tobacco-boxes &c. which they ſell to viſitants, who pay two ſtivers to go in. They are daily viſited by the Medical Faculty; and have in general a healthy look. I wiſhed to know more particulars of this famous Priſon; but could ſcarce ever get from the *cautious old Keeper* a direct anſwer to any one queſtion: though I paid him five viſits with that intent. I could not go into the rooms till laſt time I was there, when a Magiſtrate accompanied me. The Keeper was ſtill as much upon the reſerve as before: but without aſking him, I ſaw his priſon was dirty.

In

SPIN-HOUSE.

IN the SPIN-HOUSE *(Spin-huis)* you ſee a number of women criminals (there were thirty-two) ſome of whom had been the moſt abandoned; ſitting in preſence of the *Miſtreſs*, quiet and orderly at their different ſorts of work; ſpinning, plain work &c. Of the latter ſort much is ſent in from the city. Hours of work from ſix to twelve, and from one to eight. I ſaw them go from work to dinner: the Keeper as they call him *Father* preſided. Firſt they ſang a Pſalm: then they went in order down to a neat dining-room; where they ſeated themſelves at two tables; and ſeveral diſhes of boiled barley, agreeably ſweetened, were ſet before them. The Father ſtruck with a hammer: then in profound ſilence all ſtood up; and one of them read with propriety, a Prayer about four or five minutes. Then they ſat down chearful; and each filled her bowl, from a large diſh which contained enough for four of them. Then one brought on a waiter ſlices of bread and butter, and ſerved each priſoner.

As I ſtaid longer than a common viſitant, one of the priſoners went up to the Miſtreſs with the timid modeſty of a ſuppliant, and aſked leave to offer me the plate. The leave was granted. The Miſtreſs keeps what is given, till it amounts to a ſum ſufficient to purchaſe a little *Tea* or *Coffee*, for all to partake.

HERE (as at ſome other towns in *Holland)* is a Priſon or Work-houſe

Work-houſe for ſlighter offences; where priſoners are employed in *Spinning, weaving coarſe Carpets, picking Oakum* &c.

DOL-HUIS. I WILL juſt mention the DOL-HUIS, an Hoſpital for the *Inſane:* becauſe it would (in my opinion) be a good plan for a Bridewell, with the addition of working rooms. The ground plot is rectangular: the Keeper's houſe takes up one of the ſhorter ſides: the other three ſides have, on the ground-floor, rooms in the receſs of a walk full eight feet wide, under arcades; incloſed from the area or garden by a wall to the height of four feet: the upper part to the crown of the arch, open. Each perſon has a ſeparate room, with two doors; the inner door is latticed; the outer, frequently ſtands open. Over the doors is an aperture in the wall, about a foot ſquare. Theſe rooms are for the *Poor*. Above are larger rooms for thoſe whoſe friends can pay for them. Common viſitants are not allowed to go up: but, injudiciouſly, every one that pays four ſtivers is admitted below. The windows all round open to the court-yard, none outwards.

HAGUE. AT the HAGUE I was honoured with the very polite aſſiſtance of Sir *Joſeph Yorke*. A Magiſtrate accompanied me to the Priſon; where all was quiet and in order. The ſame Gentleman preſented me with a copy of Inſtructions to the Sheriff of the Court; a copy of Rules for Officers of the

the Attorney-General; and with a M. S. copy on ſeveral ſheets, of forty-four Rules for the Management of the Priſon. The Gaoler is never ſuffered to ſleep out of the Houſe, but with the expreſs conſent of the Court, or the Advocate &c. and when that leave is, on any ſpecial occaſion granted, he muſt provide a Subſtitute approved by the Court &c. This Subſtitute is ſworn to his temporary office. If any priſoner eſcapes, whether by the immediate fault of the Keeper, or the fault of his ſervants, he is to ſuffer the puniſhment that was due to the priſoner. He may not keep a tavern or alehouſe: nor play at cards &c. with his priſoners: nor accept of any treat or gift from them, directly or indirectly, during their confinement or afterwards. He muſt keep the Priſon neat and clean: furniſh freſh ſtraw once a week; and in winter coverlids. The Attorney-General or his Deputy is to ſee that all this be duly performed. The Keeper is to ſupply priſoners with good bread, ſoup, and beer. Thoſe who pay eighteen ſtivers a day (or what other ſum the Magiſtrates ſhall allow them to expend) are to have proviſion proportioned to that price. Viſitants are not permitted to be in the Priſon from eleven in the morning, till two: and are diſmiſſed in the evening at ſix in ſummer, at four in winter. None to be admitted on Saturday: nor in time of Divine Service on Sunday. Candles to be taken away at nine. The Keeper to guard againſt accidents by fire.

THE Rules for Officers of the Attorney-General, and of the Sheriff have an admirable effect in preſerving peace, and order. There are thirty-two of them. I cannot forbear abſtracting a few. No officer to ſtir out of town without ſpecial leave: and while in town each muſt always give notice where he may be found. In caſe of fire they muſt immediately repair to the Court-Gate for inſtructions. Arreſts of delinquents muſt be performed quietly. No officer to ſerve or watch inſtead of another. Neglect of duty through drunkenneſs is puniſhed with living in Priſon on bread and water at their own expence for three days, eight days, and at laſt, with diſcharge. They may not keep company with any perſons in public houſes &c. Giving ill language is puniſhed by a fine: quarrels, at diſcretion of the Magiſtrates. Not giving information of defaulters is puniſhed with diſcharge. They are to guard againſt being guilty of ill behaviour of any ſort, that no diſhonour may be caſt upon the Court of Judicature. Each officer to have a copy of the Rules, and keep it to ſhew on demand, on pain of a fine. The whole to be read to them all together by the Sheriff once a month.

GRONINGEN. AT GRONINGEN the *Raſp* and *Spin-Houſe* together, has on the ground-floor rooms for men. In the floor above it are four apertures two feet by three and a half each into the wool warehouſe above. Theſe were lately made by the advice of a judicious Phyſician (a Profeſſor), who thought the

the men's rooms not ſufficiently airy, though they have oppoſite windows; the men ſleeping as well as working in them: on which account they are ſtill ſomewhat offenſive. Women have a work-room, and a lodging-room quite ſeparate: both of them very clean. All the priſoners are employed on a woollen manufacture.

AT LEWARDEN the *Raſp-Houſe* had in it thirty-four men: a few of them raſping *Logwood*, with an inſtrument compoſed of ten ſaws united: others combing and ſpinning black wool: others ſpinning twine; weaving ſacks, and coarſe linen cloth &c. At their leiſure they make ſhoe-pegs, tobacco-ſtoppers, ſugar-ſaucers of braſs wire &c. and ſell them to viſitants. In the *Spin-Houſe* adjoining, were thirty-ſix women: all at work, preparing thread &c. except one, whom the Miſtreſs, going up with me from her breakfaſt, found idle in a warehouſe; and not only rated her for it ſufficiently, but entertained me with her murmurs upon the offence a good while after; from whence I concluded the fault was not a very common one. LEWARDEN.

AT UTRECHT no priſoners in the *Stadt-Houſe*. The Keeper told me the allowance was twelve ſtivers a day: "for, ſaid he, confinement here is not meant as puniſh-"ment; but only as ſafe cuſtody till trial *. After which, UTRECHT.

* THE ſame obſervation I remember was made to me by the Keeper at *Nimeguen*, where the allowance is ten ſtivers. Here alſo were no priſoners.

" ſome who are to be puniſhed by a ſhort impriſonment " are ſent to another Priſon, where they live on bread and " water only." He ſaid a woman who had been his priſoner, was that day ſentenced to be ſo puniſhed for a fortnight: but he added, " She will have a ſufficient quantity; and if ſhe be ill, her food will be altered."

DELFT. AT DELFT there were near ninety in the *Houſe of Correction:* men and women quite ſeparate: all neat and clean, and looked healthy. They told me their allowance was five ſtivers a day *. All employed on a woollen manufacture—women ſpinning, carding &c.—men weaving from coarſe to very fine Cloth: their taſk, to earn thirty-five ſtivers a week. Some earn a ſmall ſurplus; but they have only half of it. A Burgomaſter, to whom I mentioned that circumſtance, ſaid it was the truth. They do not put more than eight or ten men to work in one room: for when large numbers are together, one idle perſon corrupts more; and there is not generally ſo much work done. Here alſo, if a priſoner has behaved well for a few years, and given proofs of amendment, the Magiſtrates begin to abridge the time for which he was ſentenced. One whom I ſaw very cheerful,

* A GUINEA 252d. is = 11 guilders 11 ſtivers = 231 ſtivers (for 20 ſtivers is a guilder) therefore ſtivers are to pence as $\frac{231}{252} = \frac{11}{12}$: i. e. 11 ſtivers is equal to a ſhilling.

told

told me the cauſe of his joy was that a year had lately been taken from his term.

AT ROTTERDAM in the Priſon under the *Stadt-Houſe* were neither debtors nor felons. In the *Raſp and Spin-Houſe* about forty men and a hundred women. The former, three or four in a room, making *Fiſhing-Nets*, carding *Wool*, ſorting *Coffee* &c. Women moſtly employed on a manufacture of *Worſted*, ſpinning, and working at a great wheel like thoſe which at *Derby* are turned by water. ROTTERDAM.

THE PEST-HOUSE acroſs the *Maes* oppoſite *Rotterdam* is a ſpacious building in a ſmall iſle. It is nearly a ſquare of one hundred and thirty feet: has four ſpacious wards which are about thirty feet wide and twenty high. I mention this edifice, not only as it occurred to me that it would be a good plan for a Houſe of Correction, being airy, and built round a court in which is a baſon of water communicating with the *Maes*; but on account of the ſentiments of veneration it inſpired, when I trod on the ground under which ſuch piles of my brave countrymen lie buried; it having been uſed as a Military Hoſpital after the ſiege of *Bergen-op-Zoom*. PEST-HOUSE.

FLAN-

FLANDERS.

THE FRENCH PROVINCES here and in the *Netherlands* are chiefly governed by the ſame *Arrêt de Parlement* as their Provinces in *France*. I will therefore mention only one circumſtance at *Arras* in *Artois* which was different from what I had ſeen in *France*. Of one hundred and thirty-nine priſoners in this Gaol, I ſaw two in the court-yard who had irons. But upon aſking one of them the reaſon of it, he told me "it was for attempting an eſcape."

IN the AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS I found the Priſons in general clean; and no ſickneſs prevailing in any one of them: and yet few of the Priſons have a court-yard: in moſt of them every priſoner is confined to his room. In ſome places, as at *Antwerp* &c. the allowance to *Criminals* is ſcanty; a pound of bread a day, and a pound of butter a week: but the deficiency is fully made up by ſupplies from the Monaſteries &c. Debtors very few: alimented by creditors.

AT

AT BRUSSELS twenty-four *Felons:* daily allowance two pounds of bread *(pain de munition)* and ſome ſoup: on Sunday, except in Lent, a pound of meat. A Keeper of the Houſe of Correction was lately committed to this Gaol for abuſe of his truſt. *Debtors* are ſent to another Priſon: the creditor is obliged to advance a month's aliment. In that Priſon I ſaw an Engliſhman who had his wife and two or three children with him; but they were not permitted to ſtay at night. BRUSSELS.

VILFORDE. The Houſe of Correction now building near this town for all the provinces of *Auſtrian Brabant,* is upon the largeſt ſcale of any ſtructure of the kind that I have ſeen. It is ſituated upon the great canal leading to *Bruſſels*; and is almoſt ſurrounded by water. The ground plot, a plan of which I have by me, is rectangular, except a ſweep before the court of the Governor's houſe. The longer ſides are about two hundred and ten yards; the ſhorter about one hundred and ſixty-ſeven. At the back of one of the longer ſides, fronting the Weſt, I counted eighty windows on a floor. There are the ſame number oppoſite, looking inwards towards the courts. Each of theſe belongs to a ſeparate room or cell, near ſix feet and a half by five and a half, and eight feet high; and a long paſſage eight feet and a half wide runs through each floor, into which all the oppoſite rooms open. Two floors of this ſide are finiſhed, making three hundred and twenty rooms; there are VILFORDE.

are two more, as yet unfiniſhed, of the ſame number of rooms. Each of the two ſhorter ſides has one hundred and ſeventy-ſix rooms, of the ſame ſize as the others, and on as many floors. Part of theſe ſides are finiſhed; ſo that, including ſome rooms on each ſide the Governor's houſe, about five hundred are now ready of the nine hundred and ninety-two. On ſome vacant ground at the ſhorter ſides more rooms will be built if wanted. Of ſo great importance is it wiſely judged by theſe Provinces to keep every priſoner at night by himſelf, that this vaſt number of rooms is contrived that each may lodge *one perſon only*.

On each ſide the gate of the court before the Governor's houſe is a Porter's lodge. Priſoners will paſs this way to their reſpective wards behind the Houſe. Thoſe committed for life will be quite ſeparate from thoſe who are for a limited term: and men totally ſo from women; not only in their *Wards*, *Work-rooms*, and *Refectories*; but alſo in two diſtinct *Chapels*. Theſe Chapels are octagons of about thirty-five feet; and on each floor the priſoners will have a room looking into them. The work-rooms are numerous; about forty feet by twenty: ſome up ſtairs, others under ground for weaving fine linen: but no priſoners are to ſleep under ground. *Staircaſes* all ſtone, ſix feet wide: ſome dark cells for confining the refractory. A *Kitchen* forty-ſeven feet by thirty-four: *Bakehouſe*, and *Slaughterhouſe* large in proportion, and commodious. Convenient apartments for

ſeveral

ſeveral Chaplains: and proper rooms for a military guard. No priſoners as yet: and two ſpacious Infirmaries deſigned, are not begun.

AT MECHLIN one of the beſt rooms in the Priſon is for *Debtors:* but none in it. Three criminals up ſtairs: no dungeons. Allowance, two ſixpenny loaves and a pound of butter weekly: on Sunday a pound of meat, and ſome ſoup: three pints of ſmall beer daily. Straw, and two blankets. Firing from the 1ſt of November to the 1ſt of May. Clean linen every week from a charity. I will not deſcribe the mode of *Torture*. MECHLIN.

AT BRUGES there is to the Priſon a court-yard for *Criminals*, and another for *Debtors:* but the former are never let out. Each ſort has a daily allowance in money, about three-pence halfpenny Engliſh: proviſions rather cheaper than in *London:* a clean ſhirt every week. *Debtors* have the allowance from their *Creditors*; who alſo pay the Keeper a ſmall fee at the entrance of the priſoner, and a penny a day during his confinement. No under-ground dungeons. Two things are remarkable in this Priſon, and well worth imitating. One is the care they take of the *Sick*. There are two Medical Books, one for the City, the other for the *Seigneuries* or Lordſhips of Pariſhes, which are governed by different Magiſtrates, but the Priſon is common to both. The Phyſician at every viſit enters his BRUGES.

in the reſpective Book, which is carried to the Apothecary; who after copying the *Recipe*, ſends the book back again; and it is kept in the room where the Magiſtrates meet to hold a Court of Judicature, inſpect the Priſon &c. I ſpent ſome hours in looking over them. The preſcriptions are written with regularity for many years paſt. *Bark* and *Cordials* were almoſt conſtant ingredients in the *Recipe*. They are not troubled with infectious diſtempers; but perhaps the Phyſicians are ſomewhat apprehenſive of them, and order thoſe preventives with ſucceſs. The Phyſician orders a Surgeon to attend when the caſe requires one: and at his order alſo the Keeper provides for the ſick, *Soup*, *white Bread* &c. the Magiſtrates allowing for this *Fourteen-pence* a day, to continue till countermanded by the Phyſician. Some ſick priſoners have been many weeks thus liberally provided for.

THE other exemplary practice is their care of Legacies and Donations. In the Council-Chamber, under a picture repreſenting viſiting the ſick, feeding the hungry, and releaſing the priſoner, there is in a frame a printed Liſt of all Charities given or bequeathed to the Priſoners from the year 1315 to 1734; with the names and intentions of the ſeveral Donors: and in another ſmall frame is a memorial of the time at which each bequeſt is to be diſtributed.

GHENT. AT GHENT in the Priſon at the ſuperb *Maiſon de Ville* each

each criminal has from the city about four-pence halfpenny Engliſh, a day: and proviſion being there about one third cheaper than in *London*, ſome of them ſave a little out of that allowance after paying for the weekly waſhing of their linen.

IN the State Priſon, governed by other Magiſtrates, criminals have four-pence a day. In each of thoſe Priſons the Keeper has from the Magiſtrates two-pence a day for the cuſtody of every priſoner. In the two Priſons, four debtors.

HERE is a Priſon belonging to the rich Monaſtery of *Benedictines* in the *Abbey of St. Peter*. There are now thirty-five of the fraternity: who have many Lordſhips, and part of the City in their juriſdiction. The Priſon joins to the Abbot's Court-Houſe. Three dreary dungeons down nineteen ſteps: a little window in each: no priſoners. I went down; but my noting the dimenſions of the windows &c. ſo enraged the Keeper, that he would not indulge my curioſity any farther.

THE *Houſe of Correction* for the *City of Ghent* is not ſo commodiouſly built, nor kept ſo clean as ſome other Flemiſh Priſons: but there are very good Rules of Oeconomy, of which I have a copy. Every priſoner is examined at his firſt coming; and if he be not healthy, he is

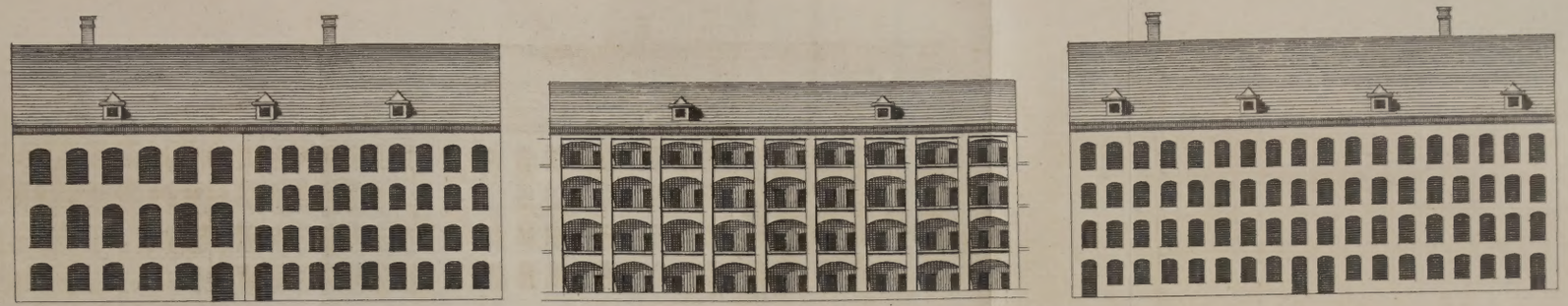
not put among thoſe that are ſo. That the Keeper may not be tempted to oppreſs his priſoners, he is exempted from all *Taxes*. The priſoners have a ſet taſk of different ſorts of work: the profits of extra-work their own. The Magiſtrates meet in the Priſon once a week to inſpect it; and to appoint the ſort and quantity of proviſion for every day of the week enſuing. They order the Phyſician to ſee that the ſick have broth, and other nouriſhment proper for them. The Keeper provides it and is paid by the Magiſtrates. I happened to go into the Priſon while they were there, and ſaw them employed as above.

I BEG leave here, on account of the humanity of its inſtitution, to digreſs from my ſubject by taking notice of a Nunnery in this place. The *Hoſpitable Manſion* is not inhabited ſolely by Nuns; it is deſtined to the reception of men who are inſane, and ſick aged women. The inſane have, when requiſite, aſſiſtance from their own ſex; and the tenderneſs with which both theſe and the poor women are treated by the ſiſters, gave me no little pleaſure.

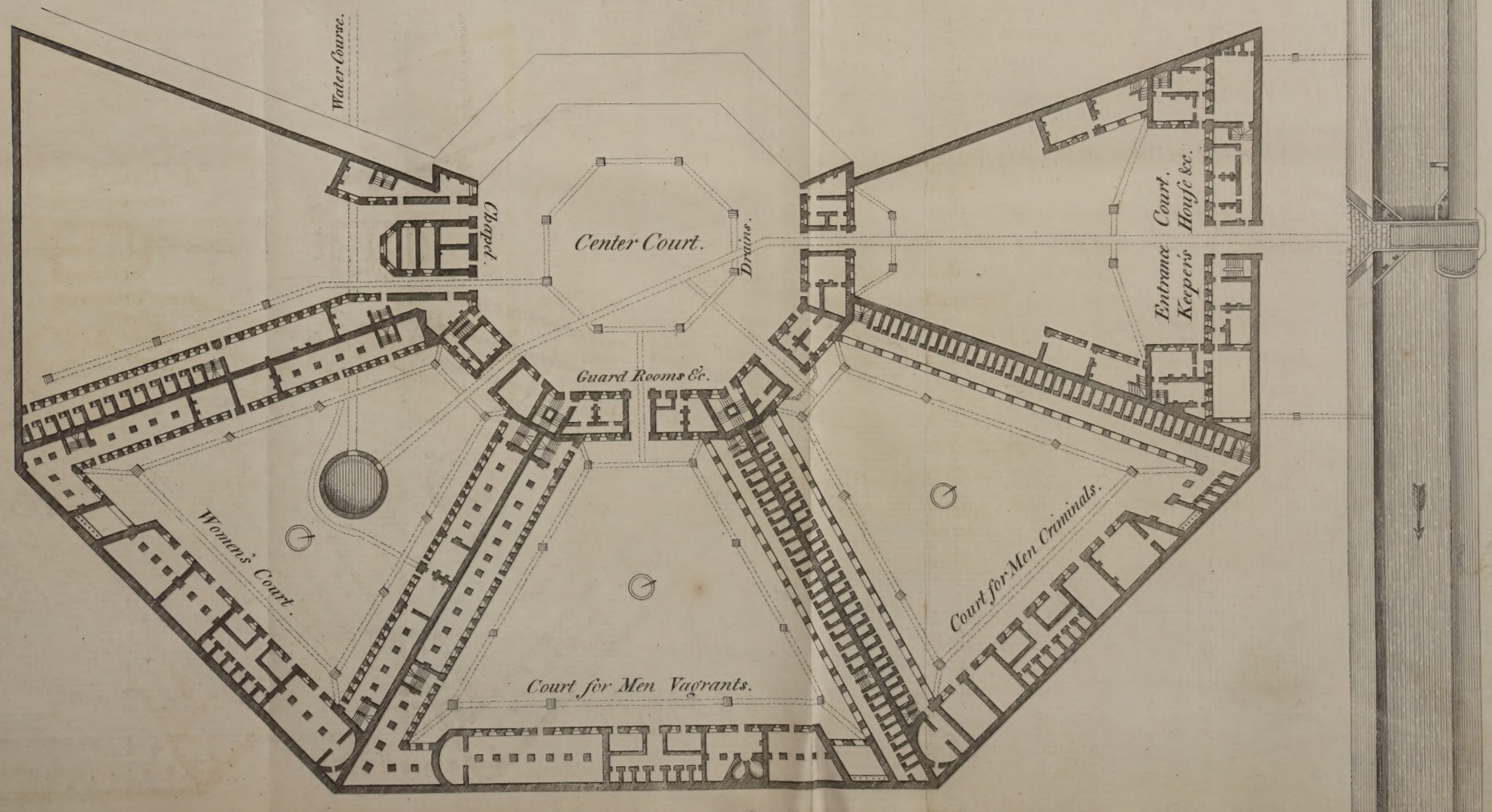
LA MAISON DE FORCE.

THERE is at *Ghent* a new Priſon building by the States of *Auſtrian Flanders*. It is a Houſe of Correction for all thoſe Provinces (as that at *Vilforde* for *Auſtrian Brabant*) and is called LA MAISON DE FORCE. It is ſituated near a *Canal*. The plan is an *Octagon*: only four ſides finiſhed: in one of them were in 1775 one hundred and fifty-nine men criminals:

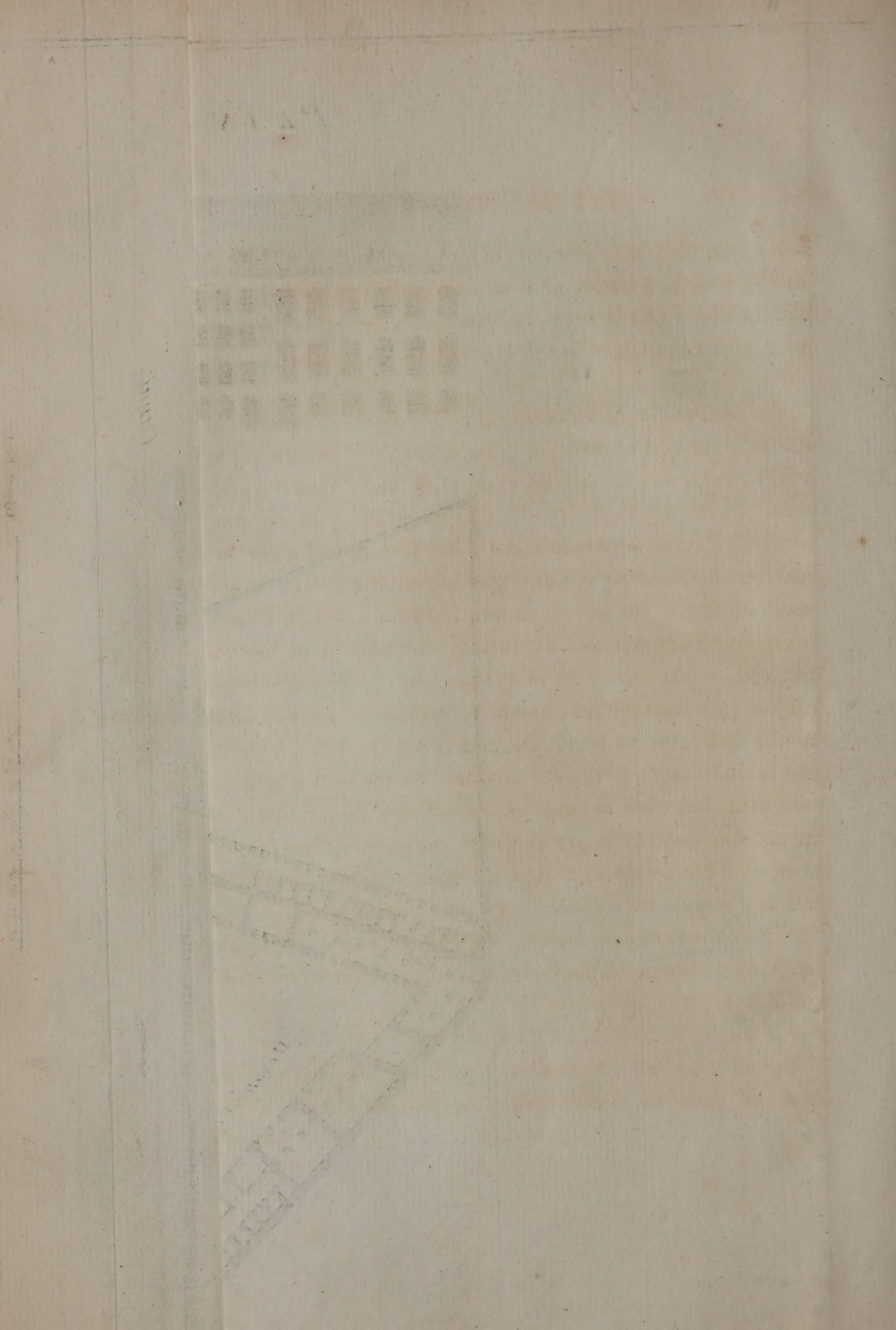
PLAN OF LA MAISON de FORCE at GHENT.



Part of the Elevations of Sundry Wards.



* The Ghent foot is about 1/4 Inch shorter than the English foot.



nals: this year one hundred and ninety-one. Another of the ſides is for women, of whom there were fifty-nine. In the middle of this court is a baſon of running water, for waſhing all the Linen of the Houſe.

ON each of the four floors there is a corridor, or arcade, ſix feet nine inches wide, quite open to the air of the yard, which, however, is not attended with any inconvenience, even in winter. In the receſs of every corridor, except the loweſt, is a range of bed-rooms, ſix feet nine inches by four feet ten, and eight feet eight inches high: the door-way two feet. Theſe are uniformly furniſhed with a bed-ſtead, ſix feet and a half by two and a half, a ſtraw bed, a mattreſs, a pillow, a pair of ſheets, two blankets in winter and one in ſummer. Each room has a little bench, and a ſhutter to the lattice window (in the door), which, when opened and turned down, ſerves for a table. In the wall is a little cupboard, two feet by one, and ten inches deep. All the rooms are vaulted to prevent fire from running from ſtory to ſtory. No perſon is on any pretence admitted into the bed-room of another. They have a clean ſhirt once a week, and clean ſheets once a month. The women have not ſeparate rooms. Some of theirs are ten feet and a half by nine and a half.

IN order to the admiſſion of a priſoner, previous notice muſt be given by the City or Province that ſends him. When

When he comes, he is ſhaved and waſhed: a Surgeon examines him; and if healthy, he is cloathed with the uniform of the Houſe, which is marked with the number of his room; to it he is conducted by one of the moſt orderly of the priſoners; who is appointed to that ſervice, and who alſo acquaints him with the Rules of the Houſe. Commitment from one year to twenty or more.

A BELL is rung in the morning to ſummon the priſoners into the dining-room; in the ſummer at five; in winter the hour varies with the length of the days. Half an hour after the bell rings, their names are called over; and they go to Prayers in a Chapel. They are then allowed half an hour to breakfaſt. At noon they have two hours, for dinner; making their beds (which in fair weather they bring out to air); and for recreation. I was preſent during the whole time the men criminals were at dinner, and much admired the regularity, decency, and order, with which the whole was conducted. Every thing was done at a word given by a Director; no noiſe or confuſion appeared; and this company of near one hundred and ninety ſtout criminals was governed with as much apparent eaſe as the moſt ſober and well-diſpoſed aſſembly in civil ſociety. At night they have an hour for ſupper &c. The bell gives notice of all theſe ſucceſſive hours: it is rung at a window over the gate-way by a *Centinel*, who there overlooks the whole yard; and, ſhould there be any diſturbance, is to give the alarm to a company who keep guard.

ON

ON the ground-floors of the building are work-rooms. Thoſe for the men are too ſmall for the looms &c. The women's work-room is one hundred and ſeventeen feet long, twenty-ſix wide, and nine to the ſpringing of the arch. In this many were ſpinning and combing wool; mending linen, &c. Others were waſhing in places proper for that purpoſe.

AN exact account is kept of every circumſtance relating to each man's work, in a Book that has fourteen columns. The

1ſt Column contains the Names of Priſoners.

2. The Sort of Stuff on which each Man is employed; as *Shalloon, Cloth, Dimity* &c.

3. The Number that is marked on the Piece.

4. The Day it was begun.

5. The Day it was finiſhed.

6. Meaſure of the whole Piece.

7. Number of Working-Days, the Priſoner was upon it.

8. The Taſk due per Day.

9. Surplus Work upon the Piece beyond Taſk.

10. Price of the Piece per Ell.

11. Obſervations, or Occaſional Circumſtances: ſuch as *Sick, Lame, difficult Work, firſt Piece* &c.

12. Payment to Priſoners for Surplus Work.

13. Deficiency of Taſk.

14. Puniſhment for the Default.

This laſt column is written by the Magiſtrates themſelves.

I ſaw

I ſaw in it — often *excuſe* — ſometimes *make up in next piece* — ſometimes *to work alone* — *to bread and water* — ſeldom *to raſping logwood.* The daily allowance is two pounds of bread; ſome ſoup of beans, peaſe &c. with wheat-bread in it; and except Friday and Lent half a pound of cold meat. Each priſoner has alſo the value of our farthing, for which he can buy near two pints of ſmall beer; or ſomewhat elſe which the victualler of that Priſon is allowed to ſell, and deliver to them at a wicket in the wall. Spirituous liquors are expreſsly prohibited: and ſo is wine, unleſs it be ordered by a note from the Phyſician. It is not allowed to give any thing directly to the priſoners: but there is a box into which money may be put; and at ſtated times it is equally diſtributed among them. *Cards, Dice,* and all gaming are ſtrictly forbidden: and there are excellent Rules for preventing all quarreling; for mending their morals; preſerving their health; and making them for the future uſeful in Society. To tranſcribe all the Rules would to moſt readers be diſagreeable. Such as wiſh to ſee them will find them, together with more particulars of this noble Inſtitution, in two Edicts printed in folio at *Ghent* in 1773 and 75: the firſt in French and Low Dutch; the latter only French: and in a book in quarto written by Count *Vilain* XIV. and offered to the Government in 1775. The title of it is *Memoire ſur les Moyens de corriger les Malfaiteurs et Fainéans a leur propre Avantage et de les rendre Utiles a l'Etat. A Gand* &c.

I SAID

I SAID tranſcribing all the Rules at length, would be tedious; for this reaſon I have only given extracts from theſe, and from thoſe made for other Foreign Priſons. I have compleat copies of them, and of others which I have not mentioned; ſome printed, others M. S. which I will readily ſhow to any Gentleman who has leiſure and inclination to ſtudy the ſubject.

WHEN I formerly made the tour of Europe, I ſeldom had occaſion to envy Foreigners any thing I ſaw with reſpect to their *Situation*, their *Religion*, *Manners* or *Government*. In my late journeys to view their *Priſons*, I was ſometimes put to the bluſh for my native country. The Reader will ſcarcely feel from my narration the ſame emotions of ſhame and regret as the compariſon excited in me, on beholding the difference with my own eyes. But from the account I have given him of Foreign Priſons, he may judge whether a deſign of reforming our own be merely viſionary—whether *Idleneſs*, *Debauchery*, *Diſeaſe*, and *Famine* be the neceſſary attendants of a Priſon, or only connected with it in our ideas for want of more perfect knowledge, and more enlarged views. I hope too he will do me the juſtice to think that neither an indiſcriminate admiration of every thing foreign, nor a fondneſs of cenſuring every thing at home, has influenced me to adopt the language of a Panegyriſt in this part of my work, or that of a Complainant in the reſt.

Where I have commended I have mentioned my reaſons for ſo doing; and I have dwelt perhaps more minutely upon the management of Foreign Priſons, becauſe it was more agreeable to me to praiſe than to condemn. Another motive induced me to be very particular in my accounts of Foreign *Houſes of Correction*, eſpecially thoſe of the freeſt States. It was to counteract a notion prevailing among us that compelling priſoners to work, eſpecially in public, was inconſiſtent with the principles of Engliſh Liberty; at the ſame time that taking away the lives of ſuch numbers, either by executions, or the diſeaſes of our Priſons, ſeems to make little impreſſion upon us. Of ſuch force is cuſtom and prejudice in ſilencing the voice of good ſenſe and humanity!

I HAVE only to add that, fully ſenſible of the imperfection which muſt attend the curſory ſurvey of a traveller, it was my ſtudy to remedy that defect by a conſtant attention to the one object of my purſuit alone, during the whole of my two laſt journeys abroad.

SECTION

SECTION V.

A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF ENGLISH PRISONS.

AS the Tables of which the preſent Section will chiefly conſiſt, contain ſeveral terms which cannot be expected to be familiar to the generality of my Readers, I ſhall begin with an explanation of them.

IN the firſt page of every County, City, &c. the ſecond article of the *Gaoler* or *Keeper*'s emolument is FEES; by which are meant ſuch only as are taken by him and his ſervants on the admiſſion or diſcharge of a Priſoner. The ſums ſet down under this head are from the beſt information I could procure in my repeated journeys; but they differ ſometimes from thoſe ſpecified in the *Tables of Fees* where ſuch are found.

THE next article under *Gaoler* is TRANSPORTS. The ſum ſet down to this, is what (from the beſt intelligence I

could gain) I found was allowed them for conveying convicts ſentenced to tranſportation to the reſpective ſea-ports; and for paying the Merchant who contracts what he was *ſuppoſed* to demand for their paſſage: although by the ſtatutes 4th George I. and 8th of his preſent Majeſty, it is enacted that "The perſon or perſons ſo contracting ------ "ſhall have a Property and Intereſt in the ſervice of the "ſaid offenders for ſuch Terms of years."

UNDER *Priſoners* in the ſame page, the number which I found in the reſpective County-Gaol on my different viſits is diſtinguiſhed into *Debtors* and *Felons &c.* The *&c.* is meant to include two kinds of Priſoners chiefly; viz. *Fines* and *Petty Offenders*. By *Fines* is underſtood ſuch as are confined till they pay a ſum of money, a *Fine*:—ſuch as are obliged to find ſecurity for good behaviour:—and ſuch as are committed for a limited term to mere confinement, or (which is much the ſame) to hard labour. Of theſe latter moſt have been previouſly whipped, or burnt in the hand. The *Petty Offenders* are ſuch as are ſent to Gaols inſtead of Bridewells, for reaſons mentioned in a former Section. Theſe alſo in ſome Gaols are called *Fines*. Beſides theſe there are ſometimes a few *Deſerters*.

WHEREVER there were *Tables of Fees* I thought myſelf obliged to give exact and literal copies of them: I am not therefore anſwerable for the improprieties of expreſſion or defects

defects of form to be found in ſome of them. The articles and ſums, I ſay, in theſe Tables are literally copied; but I have taken the liberty, in order to prevent tireſome and uſeleſs repetitions, to abridge the formalities of preamble and concluſion. For the ſame reaſon, I have uſed the ſame liberty, with regard to the *Rules* and *Orders* of the few Priſons that have ſuch; and to the *Liſts of Benefactions and Legacies*. Where no mention is made of *Rules* &c. it may be concluded that there are none hung up in that Priſon. Where there is no *Table of Fees* I commonly note the defect *.

I HAVE deſcribed no Priſon but from my own examination at the ſeveral dates ſet down before the number of Priſoners. I entered every room, cell, and dungeon with a memorandum-book in my hand, in which I noted particulars upon the ſpot. My deſcriptions will to ſome readers appear too minute; but I choſe rather to relate circumſtances, than to characterize in general terms. By theſe, the Legiſlature will be better acquainted with the real ſtate of Gaols; and Magiſtrates will be able to judge whether

* IT ſhould be obſerved that by the ſtatute 32d George II. if any Gaoler, or Keeper, demand Fees not ſet down in a Table ſigned by the Juſtices, and afterwards confirmed by the Judge or Judges of Aſſize, and Juſtices, and hung up conſpicuous in the Priſon; ſuch demand is illegal, and the Offender is liable to a penalty of fifty pounds to the perſon injured.

the

the Priſons over which they preſide, and to which they commit offenders, be fit for the purpoſes they are deſigned to anſwer. I might add, that a variety of deſcriptions may poſſibly ſuggeſt ſomething uſeful in the plans of ſuch Priſons as may hereafter be erected; ſince whatever may appear worth copying may be extracted from any.

I HAVE here and there taken the liberty of pointing out what ſeemed to me, as I viewed a Priſon, an obvious remedy of ſome defect that happened to ſtrike me. But I did not examine with the accuracy of a Surveyor; and hope I ſhall not be thought to direct in the ſtyle of a Dictator.

NEWGATE.

NEWGATE.

GAOLER, *Richard Akerman.*

Salary, £200.

Fees, Debtors, - £0 : 8 : 10
Felons, - 0 : 18 : 10
Miſdemeanours or Fines, } 0 : 14 : 10
Tranſports, - - 0 : 14 : 10
Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance to
Debtors, Felons, } a penny loaf a day. *(See Remarks.)*

Garniſh, Debtors, - £0 : 5 : 6
Felons &c. - 0 : 2 : 6

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1775, March 5,	33	190
--76, March 1,	38	129
---- May 17,	46	212
---- Dec. 26,	33	152

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Villette.*

Duty---Sunday twice; every day Prayers; once a month Sacrament.

Salary, £35, &c. *(See Remarks.)*

SURGEON, Mr. *Olney.*

Salary, £50, for all Priſoners.

REMARKS. THE Builders of Old Newgate ſeem to have regarded in their plan, nothing but the ſingle article of keeping priſoners in ſafe cuſtody. The rooms and cells were ſo cloſe, as to be almoſt the conſtant

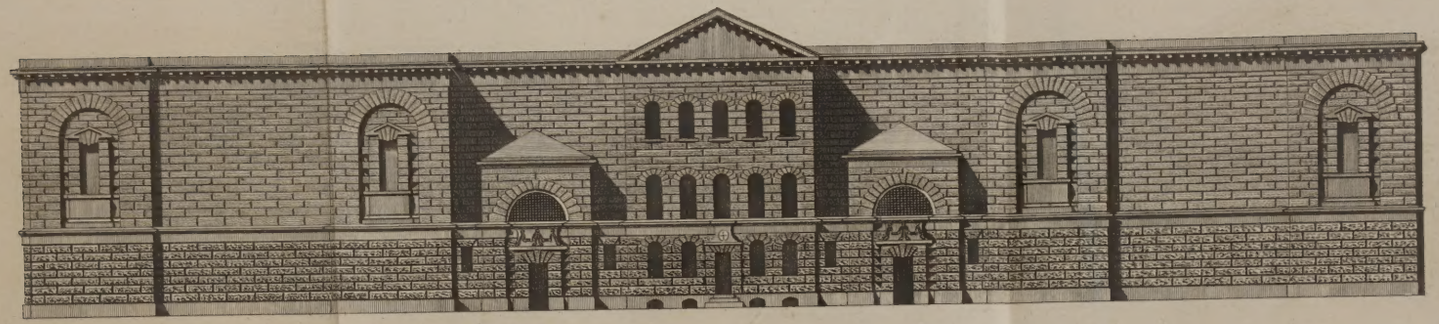
NEWGATE. ſtant ſeats of diſeaſe, and ſources of infection; to the deſtruction of multitudes, not only in the Priſon, but abroad. The City had therefore very good reaſon for their reſolution to build a new Gaol. The Plate will give a better idea of it than any deſcription. I give the plan, rather to gratify the curioſity of my Readers, than as a model to be followed. Many inconveniences of the old Gaol are avoided in this new one: but it has ſome manifeſt errors. It is now too late to point out particulars. All I will ſay, is, that without more than ordinary care, the priſoners in it will be in great danger of the Gaol-Fever.

THE Cells built in Old Newgate a few years ſince for condemned malefactors, are intended for the ſame uſe at preſent. I ſhall therefore give ſome account of them. There are upon each of the three floors five cells: all vaulted, near nine feet high to the crown. The cells on the ground-floor meaſure full nine feet by near ſix; the five on the firſt ſtory are a little larger, on account of the ſet-off in the wall; and the five uppermoſt, ſtill a little larger for the ſame reaſon. In the upper part of each cell, is a window double grated, near three feet by one and a half. The doors are four inches thick. The ſtrong ſtone wall is lined all round each cell with planks, ſtudded with broad-headed nails. In each cell is a barrack-bedſtead. I was told by thoſe who attended me, that criminals who had affected an air of boldneſs during their trial, and appeared quite unconcerned at the pronouncing ſentence upon them, were ſtruck with horror, and ſhed tears when brought to theſe darkſome ſolitary abodes.

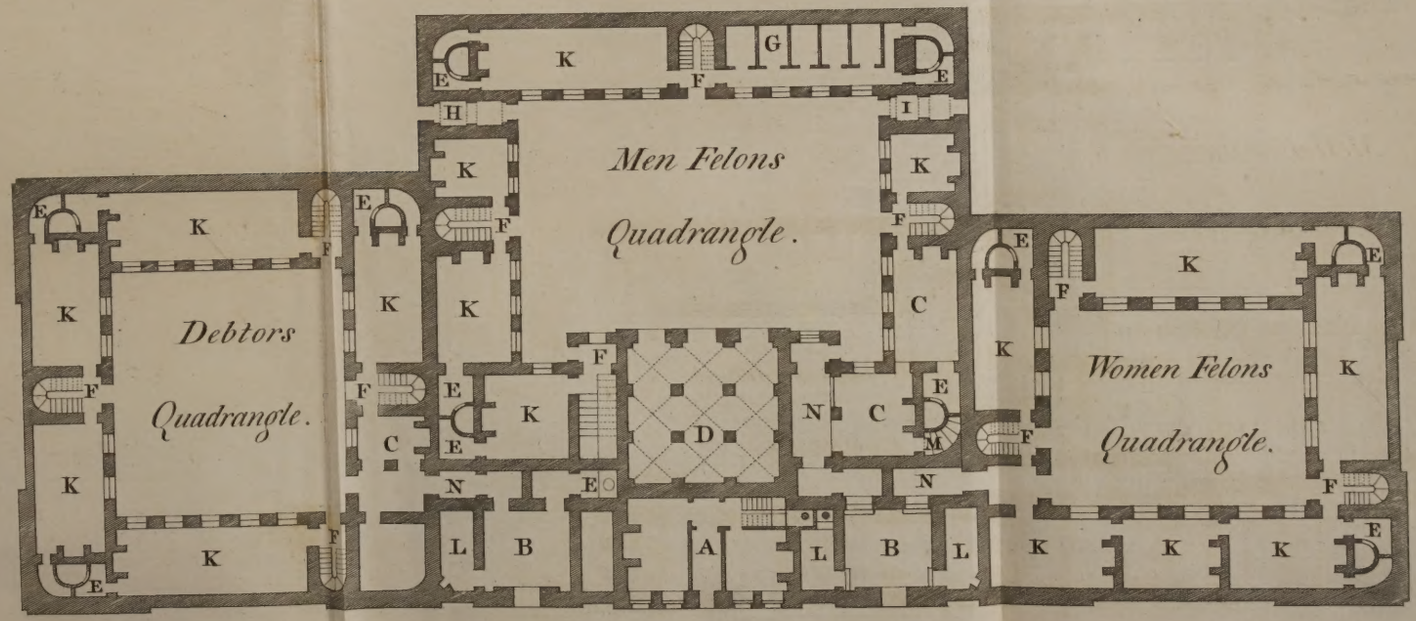
THE New Chapel is plain and neat. Below are three or four pews for men felons &c. On each ſide is a gallery: that towards the women's ward is for them: in it is a pew for the Keeper, whoſe preſence

NEWGATE.

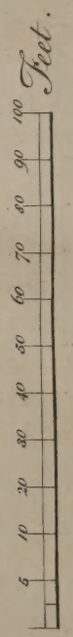
A *The Keeper's House*
B *Lodges for the Turnkeys*
C *Tap Rooms*
D *Arcade under the Chapel*
E *Closets*
F *Stair Cases*
G *Cells for the Refractory*
H *Paſsage to the Condemned Cells*
I *Paſsage to the Seſsions House*
K *Wards*
L *Bed-Rooms for Turnkeys*
M *Cellar-Stairs*
N *Paſsages*



Elevation of the FRONT



GROUND PLAN.



ſence may ſet a good example and be otherwiſe uſeful. The other gallery towards the debtors ward is for them. The ſtairs to each gallery are on the outſide of the Chapel. NEWGATE.

I WENT once to Prayers there. Mr. Villette read them diſtinctly, and with propriety: the few priſoners who were preſent, ſeemed attentive: but we were diſturbed by the noiſe in the yard. Mr. Villette told me "that was always the caſe, even on Sundays." Surely they who will not go to Chapel, who are by far the greater number, ſhould not be ſuffered to hinder the edification of ſuch as are better diſpoſed.

THE *Chaplain* (or *Ordinary*) beſides his ſalary, has a Houſe in Newgate-ſtreet, clear of Land-Tax; two Freedoms yearly, which commonly ſell for twenty-five pounds each; Lady Barnadiſton's Legacy, ſix pounds a year; an old Legacy paid by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, ten pounds a year: the City generally preſents him once in ſix months with another Freedom. He engages when choſen to hold no other living.

DEBTORS have every day from the Chamber of London ſixteen ſtone of beef: Fines eight ſtone: and ſome years Felons eight ſtone. Debtors have ſeveral Legacies. I inquired for a liſt of them, and Mr. Akerman told me "The Table in Maitland's *Survey*, which he ſhewed me, was authentic." The amount of it is £53 : 5 : 8 a year. He ſaid there were alſo a few more.

NEWGATE.

TABLE OF FEES.

London ſs. A TABLE OF FEES to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of Newgate within the ſaid City of London for any Priſoner or Priſoners committed or coming into Gaol or Chamber-Rent there or diſcharge from thence in any CIVIL ACTION ſettled and eſtabliſhed the nineteenth day of December in the third year of the reign of his Majeſty King George the Second Annoque Domini 1729 purſuant to an Act of Parliament lately made intituled An Act for the Relief of DEBTORS with reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons.

	£.	S.	D.
Every Priſoner on the maſter ſide ſhall pay to the Keeper for his entrance-fee — — —	0	3	0
Every Priſoner on the maſter ſide ſhall pay for chamber room uſe of bed bedding and ſheets to the Keeper there being two in a bed and no more each per week —	0	1	3
Every Priſoner on the ſaid maſter ſide who at his own deſire ſhall have a bed to himſelf, ſhall pay to the Keeper for chamber room uſe of bed bedding and ſheets per week	0	2	6
Every Debtor ſhall pay to the Keeper for his diſcharging fee	0	6	10
And to all the Turnkeys two ſhillings and no more —	0	2	0

No other Fee for the uſe of chamber bed bedding or ſheets or upon the commitments or diſcharge of any Priſoner on any civil action.

EDWᴰ BECHER
ROBᵀ ALSOP
INᴼ BARNARD
ROBᵀ RAYMOND
R. EYRE
THOˢ PENGELLY

MR.

NEWGATE.

Mr. Akerman ſhewed me another Table of Fees which was given him for his direction when he commenced Keeper. It is as follows:

Fees to be taken by the Keeper of Newgate.

			£.	S.	D.
For every Debtor's diſcharge	—	—	0	8	10
For every Felon's diſcharge	—	—	0	18	10
For every Miſdemeanour	—	—	0	14	10
Every Debtor's entrance on the Maſter's ſide		—	0	3	0
Every Felon's entrance on the Maſter's ſide		—	0	10	6
Every Perſon admitted into the Preſs-yard		—	3	3	0
For every Tranſport's diſcharge	—	—	0	14	10
For every Bailable Warrant	—	—	3	6	8

HIS MAJESTY's PRISON THE FLEET, FOR DEBTORS.

WARDEN, *John Eyles*, Esq.

DEPUTY WARDEN and CLERK OF THE PAPERS, *Daniel Hopkins*.

Salary

Fees, £1 : 6 : 8 - - } on entrance, per account
0 : 2 : 0 Turnkey, } from the Priſoners.

Licence, for Beer and Wine to *John Cartwright*, who holds of the Warden on leaſe the Tap &c. *(See Remarks.)*

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garniſh, 0 : 2 : 0

Number - -	In the Houſe.	In the Rules.
1774, April 26,	171	71
--76, ---- 2,	241	78

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Horner*.

Duty---Sunday twice; Wedneſday Prayers.

Salary

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. TO this Priſon were committed formerly thoſe who incurred the diſpleaſure of the Star-Chamber. In the 16th of Charles I. when that Court was aboliſhed, it became a Priſon for Debtors; and for perſons

perſons charged with contempts of the Courts of Chancery, Exche- FLEET.
quer, and Common Pleas.

In 1728 many abuſes practiſed by the Warden were the ſubject of parliamentary inquiry.

The Priſon was rebuilt a few years ſince. At the front is a narrow court-yard. At each end of the building, there is a ſmall projection, or wing. There are four floors, they call them *Galleries*, beſides the cellar-floor, called *Bartholomew-Fair*. Each gallery conſiſts of a paſſage in the middle, the whole length of the Priſon, i. e. ſixty-ſix yards; and rooms on each ſide of it about fourteen feet and a half by twelve and a half, and nine and a half high. A chimney and window in every room. The paſſages are narrow (not ſeven feet wide) and darkiſh, having only a window at each end.

On the firſt floor, the *Hall-Gallery*, to which you aſcend eight ſteps, are, a Chapel, a Tap-room, a Coffee-room (lately made out of two rooms for Debtors), a room for the Turnkey, another for the Watchman, and eighteen rooms for Priſoners.

Beſides the Coffee-room and Tap-room, two of thoſe eighteen rooms, and all the cellar-floor, except a lock-up room to confine the diſorderly, and another room for the Turnkey, are held by the Tapſter, John Cartwright, who bought the remainder of the leaſe at public auction in 1775. The cellar-floor is ſixteen ſteps below the hall-gallery. It conſiſts of the two rooms juſt now mentioned, the Tapſter's kitchen, his four large beer and wine cellars, and fifteen rooms for Priſoners. Theſe fifteen, and the two before-

mentioned

FLEET. mentioned on the hall-gallery, the Tapſter lets to Priſoners for four to eight ſhillings a week *.

On the *firſt Gallery* (that next above the hall-gallery) are twenty-five rooms for Priſoners. On the *ſecond Gallery* twenty-ſeven rooms. One of them, fronting the ſtaircaſe, is their Committee-room. A room at one end is an Infirmary. At the other end in a large room over the Chapel is a dirty Billiard-table; kept by the Priſoner who ſleeps in that room. On the higheſt ſtory are twenty-ſeven rooms. Some of theſe upper rooms, viz. thoſe in the wings, are larger than the reſt; being over the Chapel, the Tap-room, &c.

All the rooms I have mentioned are for Maſter's-ſide Debtors. The weekly rent of thoſe not held by the Tapſter is one ſhilling and three-pence unfurniſhed. They fall to the Priſoners in ſucceſſion, thus: when a room becomes vacant, the firſt Priſoner upon the liſt of ſuch as have paid their entrance-fees, takes poſſeſſion of it. When the Priſon was built, the Warden gave each Priſoner his choice of a room according to his ſeniority as Priſoner. If all the rooms be occupied, a new comer muſt hire of ſome tenant a part of his room; or ſhift as he can. Priſoners are excluded from all right of ſucceſſion to the rooms held by the Tapſter, and let at the high rents aforeſaid.

The apartments for Common-ſide Debtors are only part of the right wing of the Priſon. Beſides the cellar (which was intended

* An impoſition of the ſame kind is noted in the Report of the Gaol-Committee 1728.

for

for their kitchen, but is occupied with lumber, and ſhut up) there are four floors. On each floor is a room about twenty-four or twenty-five feet ſquare, with a fire-place; and on the ſides ſeven cloſets or cabins to ſleep in. Such of theſe Priſoners as ſwear in Court or before a Commiſſioner that they are not worth five pounds, and cannot ſubſiſt without charity, have the donations which are ſent to the Priſon, and the begging-box, and grate. Of them there were at my laſt viſit ſixteen. FLEET.

I HAVE in the Report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons 1728 a Table of ſome Charities: but I ſaw no ſuch Table in the Priſon.

THERE is plenty of water from the river and pumps: and a ſpacious yard behind the Priſon.

I MENTIONED the billiard-table. They alſo play in the yard at ſkittles, miſſiſippi, fives, tennis, &c. And not only the Priſoners: I ſaw among them ſeveral butchers and others from the market; who are admitted here as at another public houſe. The ſame may be ſeen in many other Priſons where the Gaoler keeps or lets the tap. Beſides the inconvenience of this to Priſoners; the frequenting a Priſon leſſens the dread of being confined in one.

ON Monday night there is a Wine-Club: on Thurſday night a Beer-Club: each laſting uſually till one or two in the morning. I need not ſay how much riot theſe occaſion; and how the ſober Priſoners are annoyed by them.

SEEING

FLEET. SEEING the Priſon crowded with women and children, I procured an accurate liſt of them; and found that on (or about) the 6th of April 1776, when there were on the Maſter's ſide 213 Priſoners, on the Common ſide 30, Total 243; their wives (including women of an appellation not ſo honourable) and children were 475.

I WAS ſurprized to ſee in this Priſon a Table of Fees containing only thoſe of the Clerks of the Papers and Inquiries: and that the date of it was 1727, i. e. before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons made their inquiry. I did not doubt but another Table was ſettled after that inquiry; and that it contained the Warden's Fees alſo. But upon aſking the Clerk of the Papers for a later Table, I was referred to that which hung up. It is as follows.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Clerk of the Papers and by the Clerk of the Inquiries of the Fleet Priſon purſuant to the Reſolution of the Honourable X X of the Court of Common Pleas in the Eaſter and Trinity Terms 13th GEORGE 1ſt 1727.

RESOLUTION

	£.	S.	D.
6th. That there is due and ought to be paid to the Clerk of the Papers for every diſcharge of every action	0	2	6
And for the copy of every cauſe not exceeding three	0	1	0
And for each and every cauſe exceeding three cauſes — — — —	0	0	4
Beſides the 1ſh a piece for each of the ſaid firſt three cauſes			

7th. That

	£.	S.	D.
7th. That there is due and ought to be paid to the Clerk of the Papers for his Certificate of the Priſoner's diſcharge delivered to the Priſoner himſelf without any regard to the number of cauſes he ſtood charged with — — — —	0	2	6
And for his Certificate to the Warden of ſuch diſcharge — — —	0	2	6
8th. That there is due and ought to be paid to the Clerk of the Inquiries on the diſcharge of a Priſoner by the Creditor and not by *Superſedeas* — —	0	2	6

14th. That there is a Fee of 5ſh 4d due to the Clerk of the Papers for the allowance of every Writ of *Habeas Corpus* and 4ſh for the Return of the firſt cauſe and 2ſh for every other cauſe and no more.

THERE is in the Priſon a TABLE of RULES or ORDERS. They were made at very diſtant times, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the date they bear; and ſome of them partly coincide with others: thoſe which do ſo I have put together to avoid repetition, and have preſumed to abridge the whole.

HILARY 3d GEORGE II. 1729.

1. 2. 3. WARDEN or Deputy to appoint Turnkeys &c. with Arms: to ſtop perſons bringing Arms, and watch if an eſcape be in agitation.

4. WARDEN to diſtribute charity-money. He, or his Agent, to keep one key of the box; and the Priſoners another.

FLEET. 5. 6. 12. If a Maſter-ſide Debtor ſhall neglect for three months to pay his chamber-rent; the Warden may, not lock him up, but, remove him to the Common-ſide; delivering to him his goods by a witneſſed inventory. After diſcharge, if legal dues be ſtill unpaid, he may be detained in the Common-ward: the door of which is never to be ſhut but at night (ſummer at ten, winter at nine): and then a Watchman muſt attend to open it for thoſe who muſt go to the yard &c.

7. Such as attempt to eſcape, or greatly miſbehave, may be ſhut up in a cloſe room or dungeon.

N. B. It was reported to the four Judges whoſe names are here ſubſcribed, and who made inquiry concerning it, to be "*boarded wholeſome and dry.*"

8. 18. Warden to repair the whole Houſe, Chapel, Drains &c. and keep all clean. To take care that Divine Service be duly performed, and the Sacraments adminiſtred. Priſoners to attend.

9. Against clandeſtine Fleet-marriages.

10. Those who blaſpheme, curſe, ſwear, or are diſorderly, to be ſet in the ſtocks.

11. 13. Warden or Deputy to diſpoſe of the chambers, and tap: and ſee that good order be obſerved in the public rooms &c.

14. Warden to take effectual care that no Priſoner be carried to a Spunging-houſe; and that no garnish be demanded from a new comer.

15. Warden to cauſe a *Table of Gifts and Bequeſts*, written in a fair and legible hand, to be hung up in the Hall. And to ſee that no Priſoner be defrauded of his ſhare. None of the ſervants to partake or diſtribute.

16.

16. EVERY Priſoner not worth five pounds &c. *(As before in Remarks.)* FLEET.

17. Two rooms to be an Infirmary for Common-ſide Debtors. No Priſoner obliged to ſleep with one that is diſeaſed.

19. CORONER's Inqueſt upon the dead: and corps to be delivered to the friends, free of coſt.

20. WARDEN not to remove a Priſoner to the King's Bench by *Habeas Corpus*.

21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. WARDEN to keep books, and regiſter commitments, courts from whence, declarations, diſcharges, writs of *Habeas Corpus*. Tipſtaff and Judge's Clerk to keep each a ſeparate book of Priſoners delivered up at a Judge's Chamber.

27. ALL thoſe books, except the Tipſtaff's, to be kept in the Public Office of the Clerk of the Papers; acceſſible to all perſons for copying &c.

28. No Clerk, Officer, or Servant of any Judge to take a Fee on occaſion of a petition or complaint, founded upon the foregoing Orders, or any miſgovernment.

29. THAT the Warden and his Officers do treat the ſeveral Priſoners in his cuſtody with all tenderneſs and humanity: and that ſuch Priſoners do behave themſelves toward the Warden with that ſubmiſſion and regard which the law requires.

R. EYRE, ROBT PRICE } { ALEX. DENTON, J. FORTESCUE A

FLEET. THERE is, moreover, a little Code of Laws, eighteen in number, enacted by the Maſter's-ſide Debtors, and printed by D. Jones 1774. It eſtabliſhes a Preſident, a Secretary, and a Committee, which is to be choſen every month, and to conſiſt of three members from each Gallery. Theſe are to meet in the Committee-room every Thurſday: and at other times when ſummoned by the Cryer, at command of the Preſident, or of a majority of their own number. They are to raiſe contributions by aſſeſſment: to hear complaints: determine diſputes: levy fines; and ſeize goods for payment. Their Senſe to be deemed the ſenſe of the whole Houſe. The Preſident or Secretary to hold the caſh; the Committee to diſpoſe of it. Their Scavenger to waſh the galleries once a week; to water and ſweep them every morning before eight; to ſweep the yard twice every week; and to light the lamps all over the Houſe. No perſon to throw out water &c. any where but at the ſinks in the yard. The Cryer may take of a Stranger a penny for calling a Priſoner to him; and of a Complainant two-pence for ſummoning a Special Committee. For blaſphemy, ſwearing, riot, drunkenneſs, &c. the Committee to fine at diſcretion: for damaging a lamp, fine a ſhilling. They are to take from a New Comer, *on the firſt Sunday*, beſides the two ſhillings GARNISH to be ſpent in wine, one ſhilling and ſix-pence to be appropriated to the uſe of the Houſe.

COMMON-SIDE Priſoners *to be confined to their own apartments*, and not to aſſociate with theſe LAW-MAKERS, nor to uſe the ſame conveniences.

NEW

NEW LUDGATE,

IN BISHOPGATE-STREET.

THIS Priſon for Debtors who are free of the City, for Clergymen, Proctors and Attorneys, was formerly a Bridewell to the London Work-houſe adjoining. REMARKS.

ON the ground-floor are, a long-room, a tap-room, and a kitchen. In each of them is a ſtaircaſe; leading firſt to eleven rooms for Maſter-ſide Debtors—viz. over the long-room, a ſizeable chamber, and a room on each of the two floors above: over the tap-room, four ſmall rooms, which have iron bars at the windows, and a larger room above them: over the kitchen, a ſizeable chamber, and two rooms above. The Common-ſide Debtors are in two large garrets, the *Foreſt* and *Dock*.

THE Priſon is out of repair. No regard has been paid to the Act, which enjoins white-waſhing &c. A ſmall Court-yard, with a Ciſtern for river-water. No Infirmary. The Chapel is common to the Priſon and Work-houſe.

THE City allowance is ten ſtone of beef a week: to which has been added ſince the 9th of February 1776, a penny loaf a day for each Priſoner. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs ſend annually coals: and

NEW LUDGATE.

and Meſſrs. Calvert and Co. ſend from the Peacock-brewhouſe weekly a generous donation of two barrels of ſmall beer. Keeper's ſalary, £70: Fees, ſee Table. He lives diſtant; but the Deputy is conſtant and careful in his attendance, and reſpected by the Priſoners.

1774,	April 27,	Priſoners	29
1776,	March 7,	- -	31
----	May 15,	- -	29
----	Dec. 26,	- -	13

A TABLE OF FEES

To be taken by the Keeper of his Majeſty's Priſon of LUDGATE.

	£.	S.	D.
Every Priſoner ſhall pay at his or her coming in —	0	1	0
Every Priſoner ſhall pay for chamber room, bed bedding and ſheets, in the beſt ſide called the Maſter-ſide, being two in a bed, each per week — —	0	1	3
Every Priſoner on the ſecond lodging called the Common-ſide, ſhall pay for uſe of chamber-rent, bed, bedding, and ſheets, two in a bed and no more, each per night	0	0	1½
Every Priſoner who at his own deſire ſhall have a bed to himſelf in any of the beſt rooms called the Maſter-ſide ſhall pay for bed bedding and ſheets per week —	0	2	6
Every Priſoner who at his own deſire has a bed to himſelf in the ſecond lodging or Common-ſide, ſhall pay for chamber room, bed, bedding, and ſheets per night	0	0	3

Every

NEW LUDGATE.

	£.	S.	D.
Every Priſoner in the meaneſt ward, who at his own deſire hath a bed to himſelf ſhall pay for the uſe of bedding &c. per night — — —	0	0	2
Every Priſoner in the meaneſt ward, two in a bed and no more, for the uſe of bed bedding &c. per night —	0	0	1
If the Priſoners find their own bedding (which the Keeper ſhall in no wiſe hinder) then they ſhall pay for chamber-room if more beds than one in a room, each per week	0	0	3
If the Priſoner hath a room to himſelf, and provide himſelf with bed and bedding, which the Keeper is in no ſort to hinder him of, then he ſhall pay for chamber-room per week — — — —	0	0	4
The Priſoners inability to find a couch and to pay per week	0	0	1

THE forementioned were ſigned Feby 23. 1729 by

Aldermen

BECHER RAYMOND
ALSOP EYRE
BARNARD PENGELLY

To the Keepers for Hatch-Fee at diſcharge	0	2	0
To the Turnkey for ditto -	0	1	0

THE date ſhews that theſe Fees were adapted to the old Priſon, and its ſundry wards.

ORDERED

WHOSOEVER on the Sabbath-day ſhall be abſent from Chapel either at morning or evening ſervice which ever may happen, unleſs

NEW LUDGATE.

unleſs ſickneſs, lameneſs or ſome other reaſonable excuſe be made appear ſufficiently ſatisfactory, ſhall pay a fine of *Four-pence* into the hands of the Steward for the time being, for every ſuch omiſſion: and in failure thereof not to be admitted to any ſhare of the allowance or tranſient benefactions, which the following week may produce.

Signed

JAMES ESDALE.

N. B. Whoever is not in Chapel before the ſecond Leſſon is ended, is forfeited as above.

A LIST OF BENEFACTORS

To the PRISON of LUDGATE.

	£.	S.	D.
SIR Thomas Greſham	10	0	0
Sir Roger Martin -	2	0	0
Sir John Peachy - -	0	5	0
Sir Thomas Kneeſworth	1	0	0
Mr. James Smith - -	0	3	4
Mr. John Draper - -	0	13	4
Sir William Horne -	0	5	0
Mr. Robert Ferebrace -	0	6	8
Lady Eliz. Maurice -	1	0	0
Sir William Peacock or Seacock - - -	1	10	0
Mr. Thomas Cottle a hind quarter of beef, and a peck of oatmeal value - - - -	1	0	0
Carried over -	£18	3	4

	£.	S.	D.
Brought over - -	18	3	4
Lady Mary North in bread	3	0	0
Mr. William Roaper -	1	0	0
Mr. Thomas Dawſon -	0	9	0
Mrs. Cooke, Widow of David Cooke - -	0	5	0
Mrs. Margaret Dane, 18 ſtone of beef and ſome bread value -	1	0	0
Mr. John Heydon Aldn	3	0	0
Lady Mary Ramſey -	2	10	0
Mr. Peter Blundell -	4	0	0
Mr. John Bennet - -	1	0	0
Mrs. Holligrave, Widow	0	5	0
Mr. Robert Rogers -	1	0	0
Carried over -	£35	12	4

Brought

NEW LUDGATE.

	£.	S.	D.
Brought over - -	35	12	4
Mr. Hugh Offley - -	0	5	0
Mrs. Joan Sanbeck -	1	0	0
Mr. John Symmonds -	0	4	0
Mr. John Marſh - -	0	5	0
Mr. John Wooler -	1	0	0
Mr. William Parker -	1	10	0
Mr. Thomas Chapman	0	6	0
Mr. Richard Jacob -	2	0	0
Mr. James Hodgſon -	0	10	0
Mr. John Kendrick -	1	10	0
Carried over -	£44	2	4

	£.	S.	D.
Brought over - -	44	2	4
Lady Mary Carew - -	2	0	0
Mr. John Jackſon - -	1	0	0
Sir Ralph Freeman -	5	0	0
Dr. Lancelot Andrews	5	0	0
Sir Thomas Cullum -	3	0	0
George Humble, Eſq.	14	0	0
Mr. Merrydith - -	1	2	0
Mr. John Corbett -	2	10	0
Lady Rich - - -	30	0	0
John Holby, Eſq. -	22	0	0
Total -	£129	14	4

Mrs. Margaret Symcott every eighth week five ſhillings worth of penny loaves, i. e. annually - - - - This is called Eleanor Gwynn's Bread.	1	12	6
Mr. Thomas Stretchley every third year £2. and £4 to diſcharge two Priſoners every 5th year			
Mrs. Eliz. Miſſon the yearly produce of £200 3 per cent. Annuitys for meat bread and coals - - -	6	0	0
Chamber of London yearly - - - -	3	2	6
Worſhipfull Compy of Mercers the yearly intereſt of £45 : 4 : 1 old S. S. annuities, about - - -	1	7	0
Total -	£141	16	4

THE Sums are called in my Copy, *Yearly &c. Gifts* of the reſpective Donors. I underſtand it to mean Bequeſts for ever.

POULTRY COMPTER.

KEEPER, *Chriſtopher Hayes,* who purchaſed of the City for life and has ſometimes let it.

Salary, none. *(See Remarks.)*

Fees, Debtors, - £0 : 15 : 8

Felons, - 0 : 13 : 4

Tranſports, taken from the Old Bailey by Mr. Akerman.

Licence, for Beer and Wine. Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, a penny loaf a day. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, a penny loaf a day.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 8. It is called Ward-dues
Felons, 0 : 1 : 6 for Candles &c.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, April 26,	77 - -	10
1776, March 12,	72 - -	6
---- May 15,	90 - -	11
---- Dec. 3,	53 - -	0

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Dr. *Truſler.*

Duty---Every other Sunday evening. *(See Remarks.)*

Salary, £30.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. FOR Maſter's-ſide Debtors there are about fifteen rooms between the inner and outer gates. For Common-ſide Debtors, ſix wards within the inner gate, two of them on the ground-floor, viz. the *King's*

King's Ward, in which were twenty-four Debtors; and the *Prince's Ward*, nine Debtors. In each of theſe wards, ſome Priſoners (for want of more room) ſleep on a broad ſhelf or cabin over thoſe on the lower beds. Above thoſe wards are the *Middle Ward*, in it were twenty Debtors; and the *Women's Ward*, two Debtors. Above them are the *Upper Ward*, eleven Debtors; and the *Jews Ward**, four Jew Debtors. Near the middle ward, on the ſame floor, is a cloſe darkiſh room for the ſick. In each ward, a fire-place. The rooms are out of repair: and no regard has been paid to the late Act for white-waſhing &c. but the Debtors keep the floors very clean. The yard is ſmall, but that alſo is clean: the water conſtantly running. POULTRY COMPTER.

The Tap-room is in the Court-yard. Adjoining to it is the Felons Day-room, the *Bell*. Their Night-rooms, one for men, another for women, are up ſtairs. But the women's room was once occupied for a work-ſhop by a Priſoner, a cooper; and the women ſlept in the *Bell* below. No ſtraw or bedding.

On one ſide of the Court-yard is a Chapel; with a narrow gallery all round for Maſter's-ſide Debtors. A man who is not in orders preaches on Sunday mornings; and gives the Priſoners books, or a little money: they ſpoke of him reſpectfully. The Chapel, and indeed the whole of this Priſon, is quite out of repair.

At the roof of the Priſon, all round, are ſpacious leads, on which the Maſter's-ſide Debtors are ſometimes allowed to walk: but then the Keeper is with them: for the leads communicate with the ad-

* It were to be wiſhed that in other Priſons, thoſe people had the generous and juſt indulgence of being kept ſeparate.

POULTRY COMPTER.

joining houſes, one of which affords a ready eſcape from ſo cloſe a Priſon in caſe of fire.

BESIDES the penny loaf a day, which is from the Chamber of London, there are ſome Legacies: and the Priſoners (the Debtors) have alſo from the Peacock-brewhouſe (Meſſrs. Calvert's and Co.) a kind donation of two barrels of ſmall beer a week.

IN this Priſon eight men had with them their wives and nineteen children. The other Priſoners, I learned, had forty-four wives and one hundred and forty-four children, not in the Gaol.

THE Clauſes of the Act againſt Spirituous Liquors are not hung up.

THE Keeper pays the City £30 a year, rent, which is refunded to him for the Fees of the pooreſt Priſoners.

POULTRY COMPTER viz.

A TABLE of FEES taken by the Warden, Gaoler, or Keeper of the Poultry Compter within the City of London for any Priſoner or Priſoners Commitment or coming into Gaol, or Chamber-Rent there, or Diſcharge from thence, in any CIVIL ACTION ſettled and eſtabliſhed the 15th January, in the 3d year of the reign of King George II. and in the year of our Lord 1729 purſuant to an Act of Parliament lately made, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Debtors with reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons."

	£.	S.	D.
Every Priſoner who at his own deſire ſhall go into the beſt ward on the Maſter-ſide ſhall pay to the Keeper for his Entrance Fee — — —	0	3	0
To the Turnkeys for ſuch entrance —	0	1	0
Every Priſoner in the beſt ward on the Maſter-ſide to pay to the Keeper for his Diſcharging Fee —	0	6	10

To

	£.	S.	D.
To the Turnkeys upon ſuch diſcharge —	0	1	0
Every ſuch Priſoner in the beſt ward on the Maſter-ſide, who at his own deſire ſhall have a bed to himſelf to pay for chamber-room uſe of bed bedding and ſheets, to pay to the Keeper per week — —	0	2	6
If two in a bed, and no more—for chamber room, uſe of bed bedding and ſheets to pay to the Keeper each per week — — —	0	1	3
In the ſecond ward on the Maſter-ſide to the Keeper for their entrance fee to pay — —	0	3	0
To the Keeper on their diſcharge — —	0	6	10
To the Turnkeys on ſuch diſcharge —	0	2	0
Every ſuch Priſoner at his own deſire ſhall have a bed to him or herſelf to pay for chamber, uſe of bed bedding and ſheets to the Keeper per week — —	0	2	4
If two in a bed and no more to pay for chamber room uſe of bed bedding and ſheets, each per week —	0	1	2
In the third ward commonly called the fifteenpenny ward entrance nothing, when diſcharged to the Keeper	0	6	0
To the Turnkeys on ſuch diſcharge —	0	2	0
Every ſuch Priſoner ſhall have at his own deſire a bed to him, or herſelf to pay to the Keeper for chamber room for the uſe of bed bedding and ſheets, per week	0	1	3
If two in a bed and no more, to pay for chamber room uſe of bed bedding and ſheets, each per week —	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
In the fourth or common ward, for entrance and lodging nothing			
When diſcharged to the Keeper — —	0	6	0
To the Turnkey on ſuch diſcharge — —	0	2	0

WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

KEEPER, *John Kerby.*

Salary, none. *(See Remarks.)*

Fees, Debtors, - £0 : 15 : 8

Felons, - 0 : 11 : 6

Tranſports, taken from the Old Bailey by Mr. Akerman.

Licence, for Beer and Wine. Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } a penny loaf a day. *(See Remarks.)*

Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 2

Number of			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	March	1,	91	3
1776,	----	12,	71	36
----	May	10,	69	3
1777,	Jan.	10,	85	25

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Naiſh.*

Duty---Sunday (conſtant).

Salary, £30.

SURGEON, None. *(See Remarks.)*

REMARKS. THIS Priſon, built, as appears by inſcription on the front, in 1670, has only a ſmall Court-yard or Paſſage for all Priſoners. Many apartments: yet but two rooms for Common-ſide Debtors: that for the men, which is their day-room, night-room, and kitchen, with a copper &c. is dark and dirty; about thirty-five feet by eighteen,

eighteen, and ſixteen feet high; far too ſmall for the number of Priſoners; many of whom ſleep in twenty-three beds which are on three ſtories of galleries, or broad ſhelves. At one of my viſits there were in this room thirty-nine Debtors; ſeven of them had their wives and children. The room ſwarms with bugs. The day and night-room for Women Debtors is more lightſome: in it were only two Priſoners. Beyond it is a room ruinous, and fit for no uſe. WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

For Men Felons there are two rooms: and two for Women: one of theſe is a dark cell. No bedding or ſtraw. Thoſe who chooſe a bed pay a ſhilling a night: or elſe ten ſhillings and ſix-pence floorage, and three ſhillings and ſix-pence a week.

Near thoſe four rooms are twenty-three rooms for Maſter's-ſide Debtors.

In the Court-yard is the Chapel: and under it the Tap-room, down ſixteen ſteps.

All the rooms aforeſaid are within the inner gate; between which and the outer gate (i. e. in the Keeper's houſe) are more rooms for Maſter's-ſide Debtors.

The Priſon is greatly out of repair: the main wall on one ſide, ſhored and propped. No Infirmary.

The Keeper pays to the Chamber of *London* £30 a year rent, which is repaid him for Fees of the pooreſt Priſoners. He alſo pays Window-tax £5 : 1 : 0.

I learned from him that in the beginning of the year 1773 his Priſoners were ſickly, and eleven died. Since that time the Governors of the General Diſpenſary have ſhewn a kind attention to theſe poor people; and ordered their Phyſician, Dr. *Lettſom*, to viſit

WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

viſit them. He is eſteemed by the Priſoners: and at my laſt viſits, all were well.

THE allowance of a penny loaf is from the Chamber of London. Debtors (ſome of whom are from the Court of Conſcience) have from the Peacock-brewhouſe (Meſſrs. Calvert and Co.) a donation of two barrels of ſmall beer a week: and from the Sheriffs thirty-two pounds of beef on Saturday. Mr. Taylor, formerly a baker, has for ſome years ſent them weekly a large leg and ſhin of beef.

THERE are many Legacies for Common-ſide Debtors, who receive them quarterly. The annual amount is £59 : 2 : 11.

SOME years ſince, there came once a fortnight to Common-ſide Debtors in this Priſon, nine ſtone of beef, and fourteen quartern loaves: and the like relief to other Priſons alſo. The Charitable Hand was concealed; till, the Donation failing on the death of the amiable Princeſs Caroline; it was ſuppoſed that her Highneſs had been the generous Benefactreſs. And upon repreſenting to the Lady who had been Almoner to the Princeſs, the diſtreſs of the Priſoners, ſhe obtained from the King a Renewal of the Charity; which was continued during his Majeſty's life.

A TABLE of the FEES to be paid by the Priſoners in WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

	£.	S.	D.
For every Debtor that hath a room on the Maſter-ſide, for his or her entrance or floorage - - -	0	5	0
For his or her rent per week provided the Keeper find bed, bedding and ſheets - - - - -	0	2	6

If

WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

	£.	S.	D.
If two in one room, to pay weekly each of them	0	1	3
If Debtor or Debtors provide their own bed bedding, &c. to pay for one or two in one room, weekly for the room	0	1	3
Exclusive of the Office Fees — Each Debtor on his or her discharge	0	8	0
Exclusive of the Office Fees — If on the Master-Side	0	8	10
For every Debtor in the ward called the fifteen penny ward—if the Keeper provide bed bedding and one sheet—weekly	0	1	3
For every Debtor on the Keeper's-Side, on his or her entrance there, to pay	0	10	8
For each room—to pay weekly	0	2	6
All Persons in any of the Charity Wards to pay no entrance, or rent			
For every Prisoner committed for felony, misdemeanour or assault on his or her discharge, (except by proclamation at a Gaol delivery, then nothing)	0	12	8
For the copy of commitment	0	1	6

BRIDEWELL

IN BLACK-FRYARS.

REMARKS. THIS building was formerly a Palace, near St. Bridget's (St. Bride's) Well; from whence it had the name; which, after it became a Priſon, was applied to other Priſons of the ſame ſort *. It was given to the City by King Edward VI. in 1552.

THAT part of Bridewell which relates to my ſubject has wards for men and women quite ſeparate.—The men's ward on the ground-floor is a day-room in which they beat hemp; and, down a ſtep, their night-room. One of the upper chambers is fitting up for an Infirmary.—The women's ward is a day-room on the ground-floor, in which they beat hemp; and a night-room over it. I was told that the chamber above this is to be fitted up for an Infirmary. The ſick have, hitherto, been commonly ſent to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital. All the Priſoners are kept within doors.

THE women's rooms are large, and have oppoſite windows, for freſh air. Their ward, as well as the men's, has plenty of water: and there is a Hand-Ventilator on the outſide, with a tube to each room of the women's ward. This is of great ſervice, when the rooms are crowded with Priſoners, and the weather is warm.

THE Priſoners are employed by a Hemp-dreſſer, who has the

* Johnſon's Dictionary.

profit

profit of their labour, an apartment in the Priſon, and a ſalary of £14. I generally found them at work: they are provided for, ſo as to be able to perform it. The hours of work are in winter from eight to four; in ſummer from ſix to ſix, deducting meal-times. The Steward is allowed eight-pence a day for the maintenance of each Priſoner; and contracts to ſupply them as follows—On Sunday, Monday, Tueſday and Thurſday, a penny loaf, ten ounces of dreſſed beef without bone, broth, and three pints of ten ſhilling beer: on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, a penny loaf, four ounces of cheeſe or ſome butter, a pint of milk-pottage, and three pints of ten ſhilling beer. BRIDEWELL.

The Porter or Keeper is *John Brown*. Salary £80; no Fees. To the women's ward there is a Matron, *Sarah Lyon*, Salary £60. She takes care of the ſick, both men and women; and is allowed a ſhilling a day for thoſe that are put on the ſick diet.

In Bridewell is a Public Chapel: the Priſoners go thither on Sunday morning (except ſuch as are, in a manner, deſtitute of apparel): the men and women ſeparated from each other, and from the reſt of the congregation.

On the walls of the Hall and Court-room are hung up many Tables of very conſiderable Gifts and Legacies to this Hoſpital, in common with others: ſufficient, one would think, to have made this Priſon more commodious, by providing ſeveral work-rooms, and lodging-rooms, for keeping the Priſoners more ſeparate.

In winter they have ſome firing. The night-rooms are ſupplied with ſtraw. No other Priſon in *London* has any ſtraw or other bedding.

BRIDE-WELL.

TO this Priſon were committed,

In the year -	1772,	- Priſoners	1709
	1773,	- - -	777
	1774,	- - -	808
	1775,	- - -	1084
I found there in	1776, March 13,	Priſoners -	20
	May 1,	- -	7
	Dec. 3,	- -	24

At my laſt viſit the Infirmaries were finiſhed.

THE Bridewell Boys are upon a quite different Foundation, and foreign to my ſubject.

NEW

NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

GAOLER, *James Elmore.*

Salary, £30. *(See Remarks.)*

Fees, - £0 : 7 : 0

Tranſports, the Expence.

Licence, for Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, a penny loaf a day.

Garniſh, - £0 : 1 : 4.

Number of	-	-	Felons &c.
1774,	April 22,	-	87
1776,	March 5,	-	37
----	May 10,	-	83
----	Nov. 13,	-	58

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Richards.*

Duty---Sunday twice; Tueſday and Thurſday Prayers.

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Gibbes.*

Salary, £60, for this Priſon and the Bridewell.

REMARKS. THIS PRISON, built in 1775, is much more commodious than the former of the ſame name. Over the gate-way are two rooms, called *Night-Charges*, for Priſoners brought in the night, to be examined by a Magiſtrate next day. In one of them are Keeper's beds.

NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

beds. From that outer gate you paſs on to the gate of the Men's Court-yard on the right hand, and of the Women's to the left. To each you deſcend ſeven ſteps. In the Men's Court is a large open ſhed, which is their day-room. The roof too low for the depth: it has a chimney. Their night-ward, into which they are not permitted to go in the day-time, that the air in it may be cool and freſh, is a houſe on the other ſide of the yard, divided into two parts. Each part has a room on the ground-floor, a chamber, and an upper room. In one part each of theſe rooms is thirty feet by thirty-one: in the other part, thirty by twenty: near ten feet high: well planked all over: no chimneys. For the purpoſe of tranſmitting air, every room has in front, to the yard, two windows; and backwards three, with iron bars, and ſhutters; but, very properly, no glaſs. Barrack-beds in every room; but in each of the two chambers and in one of the lower rooms are other beds for thoſe who pay three ſhillings and ſix-pence a week: when theſe beds are occupied, no Priſoners ſleep on the barrack-beds in thoſe rooms. In this Court is a lock-up room for the unruly. All the ſtairs are ſtone.

On one ſide of the Women's Court is their day-room; with a fire-place. Their night-rooms are—one on the ground-floor ranging with the day-room, and called the *Low Ward*; twenty-one feet by ſeventeen, and ten feet high—a chamber over it of the ſame ſize—and a paſſage or gallery over the day-room: on the back of it are five cabins or cupboards, each ten feet by five feet eight inches, with a barrack-bed for two priſoners. Theſe cloſets will be very unwholeſome; having no air but from grates over the doors into the gallery. The two larger night-rooms have windows only in front.

Iron

Iron bars and ſhutters: no glaſs. The windows of both the Men's and Women's Ward are (as they ſhould be) too high for them to look out. NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

THE ground-floors, and the Men's Court-yard, are paved. The Women's, they told me, is to be paved alſo.

THERE is a Pump in each Court; and the New-River water is laid in: but not directly from the *Main*, and conſtantly *on*, as it is at the neighbouring Priſon.

A CHAPEL, almoſt finiſhed; which is to be common to this Priſon and the *Bridewell*. Men of the two different priſons to be on oppoſite ſides below; and women in oppoſite galleries. There is a room above it which lowers the ceiling. This circumſtance, and the chapel not being large, will endanger its being offenſive.

THE Tap-Room is near the outer gate. Priſoners do not come in to it; but take their liquor at a wicket made for that purpoſe in the wall, that ſeparates it from them. No infirmary: no bedding or ſtraw.

A MATRON has £5 ſalary out of the Gaoler's £30. In July 1775 the Juſtices thought fit to raiſe his fees from 5s. 6d. to 7s.

A GENEROUS Benefactor (a ſaleſman in Smithfield) often ſends the Priſoners beef and bread. They have occaſionally other ſmall donations.

IN the gate-way is a board on which is painted as follows.

MIDDLE-

NEW PRISON CLERKEN-WELL.

MIDDLESEX.

A TABLE OF FEES

Taken by the Keeper of NEW-PRISON CLERKENWELL.

	£.	S.	D.
For keeping and discharging every person committed by warrant of commitment — —	0	6	0
For turning the key at every such person's discharge —	0	1	0
For going with any person before a justice —	0	1	0
For a copy of commitment — — —	0	1	4
Prisoners brought in by constables of the night, and carried before Justices of the Peace and discharged, to pay two shillings for his or her discharge — —	0	2	0

No spirituous liquors allowed to be brought in here.

CLERKEN-

CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL.

KEEPER, *Edward Hall.*

Salary, none. *(See Remarks.)*

Fees, - - £0 : 7 : 0

Tranſports, taken from Court by Mr. Akerman.

Licence, for Beer and Wine. Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, a penny loaf a day.

Garniſh, - £0 : 1 : 4

Number of - - - Priſoners.

1774,	April 22,	-	87
1776,	March 8,	-	93
----	May 10,	-	113
----	Nov. 13,	-	136
1777,	Jan. 10,	-	108 *(See Remarks.)*

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Richards.*

Duty---Thurſday.

Salary

SURGEON, Mr. *Gibbes.*

Salary, *(See New Priſon.)*

REMARKS. OVER the Gate, two new rooms for Night-Charges, as at the New Priſon. In the Priſon men and women have ſeparate Court-yards and Wards. The men have in their Court-yard three ſheds for

CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL.

day-rooms: one ſix feet by ſixteen, the other two ſix by ten each; full eight feet high. Their night-rooms oppoſite on the ground-floor, one for Fines, and one for other Offenders, are about twenty feet by fourteen each; with barrack-beds. One of them was ſo crowded, that ſome Priſoners ſlept in hammocks hung to the ceiling. Over theſe night-rooms are chambers with beds for thoſe who pay three ſhillings and ſix-pence a week. In another part of the yard is a Hemp-ſhop or Work-ſhop: through it you paſs to ſix little Work-ſhops for faulty Apprentices; ſeven feet by three and a half each: fronting theſe are their ſix night-rooms, rather larger than the ſhops; all on the ground-floor.

In the Women's Court are three ſheds or day-rooms; ſame ſize as thoſe of the men; with a hemp-ſhop or work-ſhop. Over this, and the men's work-ſhop, is a long gallery or paſſage; on the back of which are twelve dark unwholſome night-rooms for women; nine feet by ſeven each, and ten and a half high: in ſome of them are beds for thoſe who pay.

The Priſon is out of repair. It has not been ſo much as white-waſhed for years: but in November 1776 the rooms were clean, and but one perſon ſick; a woman who lay on the floor. No ſtraw. No Infirmary. I ſaw but few at work: ſometimes none at all. A Matron has £5 a year.

The Keeper pays Window-tax; and £2 a year for New-River water; which is directly from the *Main*, and always *on*. Beſides this they have good water at a pump in each court-yard.

The Keeper had a Salary of £50; but in July 1775 the Juſtices took off the Salary, and augmented the Fees from five ſhillings and ſix-

six-pence to seven shillings. At the same time, in lieu of Fees from Acquitted Prisoners, which were cancelled by the late Act, they paid the Keeper at the rate of £20 a year from the time when that Act took place. CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL.

To this Bridewell, among Criminals, are committed Debtors from the Court of Conscience: they are discharged after forty days. Of these, at my last visit, there were three.

Of the one hundred and eight in January last, above thirty were Fines, that is, Criminals committed for a term of years, to five or six. Some of these, and of the others, were sick. They complained to me of sore feet, which the Turnkey said were quite black. The sick were for the most part women of the poorest sort; not able to pay for beds. There were, in the whole, near as many women-prisoners as men.

Of late they have made the men and women change wards and courts; those in which the women were before being thought strongest.

Middlesex. AT the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace---- holden in and for the County of Middlesex at Hicks's Hall----(by Adjournment)----13th of July----15th year---- of GEORGE III. &c.

CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken at the Houſe of Correction at CLERKENWELL.

	£.	S.	D.
For keeping and diſcharging every Priſoner committed by Warrant, and turning the key at every ſuch Priſoner's diſcharge — — —	0	7	0
For a Copy of every Commitment — —	0	1	4
For going with any Priſoner before a Juſtice —	0	1	0
Priſoners brought in by Conſtables of the Night and carried before a Juſtice — — —	0	4	0

By the Court,

BUTLER.

WHITE

WHITE CHAPEL PRISON,

FOR DEBTORS.

THIS is a Priſon for the Liberty and Manor of Stepney; and Hackney. The former includes, by a printed Liſt which I have, towns, pariſhes, villages, ſtreets, lanes, &c. to the number of forty-ſix; and was granted by King *Edward* VI. to Lord *Wentworth*, and his Heirs for ever. REMARKS.

IN it are confined thoſe whoſe debts are above £2, and under £5. The Maſter's-ſide Priſoners have four ſizeable chambers, fronting the road; i. e. two on each ſtory. They pay two ſhillings and ſix-pence a week; and lie two in a bed; two beds in a room. The Common-ſide Debtors are in two long rooms in the Court-yard, near the Tap-room. Men in one room, women in the other: the Court-yard in common. They hang out a begging-box from a little cloſet in the front of the Houſe; and attend it in turn. It brings them only a few pence a day: and of this pittance none partake but thoſe who at Entrance have paid the Keeper two ſhillings and ſix-pence; and treated the Priſoners with half a gallon of beer. The laſt time I was there no more than three had purchaſed this privilege.

THE Priſon is out of repair. The Keeper, *George Garred*, is an Officer: he pays Rent £20 to the Lady of the Manor; and keeps the Tap: Window-tax above £3. Fees £0 : 8 : 1. No Table: but in November laſt I ſaw a paper hung up, on which was written as follows:

A TABLE

WHITE CHAPEL.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Keeper of this Priſon.

	£.	S.	D.
For the diſcharge of every perſon upon any civil action, proceſs or execution — — —	0	8	1
For every perſon who chooſes to lay on the Maſter-ſide, for the firſt night — — —	0	2	0
For every perſon who chooſes to lie on the Maſter-ſide after the firſt night to pay every week —	0	2	6

GEORGE GARRED Keeper 10th Auguſt 1776.

AT the ſame time I ſaw another paper intitled *Rules and Orders to be obſerved in this Priſon.* It is dated Aug. 6. 1776. The firſt Rule is "That every perſon who comes into this Priſon as a Priſoner, ſhall pay for his *Garniſh* two ſhillings and ten-pence halfpenny."

THE Clauſes of the Act againſt Spirituous Liquors are hung up.

AT my firſt viſit there were on the Common-ſide two Priſoners in hammocks, ſick and very poor.—No Chaplain. A compaſſionate Man, who is not a regular Clergyman, ſometimes preaches to them on Sunday; and gives them ſome ſmall relief.

LADY TOWNSEND ſends a Guinea twice a year, which her Servant diſtributes equally among the Priſoners.

As Debtors here are generally very poor, I was ſurprized to ſee once ten or twelve noiſy men at ſkittles; but the Turnkey ſaid they were only viſitants. I found they were admitted here as at another public houſe. No Priſoners were at play with them.

1774,	April 27,	Priſoners	25
1776,	May 7,	- -	23
----	Nov. 13,	- -	20
1777,	Jan. 8,	- -	27

TOWER

TOWER HAMLETS GAOL,

IN WELL-CLOSE SQUARE.

THIS Priſon is at a Public-houſe, kept by an honeſt Swede, who is Gaoler. There is a Court-room in the Houſe for the Tower Hamlets. The Priſon-yard is one hundred and ſixteen feet by eighteen, latticed over head. At one end, are two large rooms; of which little uſe has been made ſince the laſt war; when French Priſoners were kept in them. The preſent Priſon-rooms are towards the other end of the yard: on the ground-floor is a day-room or cloſet about five feet and a half by three and a half, with a chimney. Up ſtairs are three night-rooms. The Priſon is out of repair, and not ſecure. Keeper no ſalary. Fees, £0 : 9 : 1. No Table. Allowance, a penny a day. No ſtraw. REMARKS.

1774,	April 29,	Priſoner 1
1776,	March 9,	- - 0
----	May 17,	- - 1

ST. CATHARINE'S PRISON,

FOR DEBTORS.

THIS Priſon, rebuilt about ſeven years ago, is a ſmall Houſe of two ſtories; two rooms on a floor. In April 1774 there was a Keeper, but no Priſoners. I have ſince that called two or three times; and always found the Houſe uninhabited. REMARKS.

THE

THE SAVOY.

REMARKS. THIS Priſon for Soldiers, has two rooms called the *Guard Rooms*; becauſe in them are confined Offenders who are of the King's Guards. The remainder of the building near the gate is the Keeper's Houſe. On the oppoſite ſide of the yard, is a large room down five ſteps, the *Hall:* the rooms over it uſeleſs. On the left-hand ſide of the yard is another hall, not ſo large: at each end of it is a room with barrack bedſteads and beds; both rooms very cloſe and unhealthy. Over them are other barrack-rooms, ſomewhat more airy: one of them, No. 4, is tolerable, and has oppoſite windows. There is, beſides, the *Black Hole*, the *Condemn'd Hold*, the *Cock Pit*, and ſeveral other parts of this irregular building, which I paſs over.

MARCH 15, 1776, there were 119 Priſoners; of whom 49 were Tranſports. I ſaw many ſick and dying. The Gaol was ſo infected by them, that the Diſtemper has been caught there by many ſince: and if it be not thoroughly purified, it will deſtroy many more.—The whole is indeed much out of repair; hardly any part of it ſecure.

MAY 25, Priſoners 37. Many of them ſick of the Gaol-Diſtemper, in the rooms where I ſaw the ſick and dying in March.—Keeper, Captain *Jackſon:* Salary, £50: no Fees: he pays Land-tax, Window-tax, Water, &c.

TOTHILL-

TOTHILL-FIELDS BRIDEWELL.

KEEPER, *George Smith.*

Salary, £50, paying the Widow of the former Keeper £20.

Fees, 0 : 5 : 2.

Tranſports, taken by Mr. Akerman.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, a penny loaf, and a penny a day each.

Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number of			Priſoners.
1774,	April 22,	-	38
1775,	March 4,	-	109
1776,	March 6,	-	86
----	May 3,	-	75
1777,	Jan. 8,	-	110

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr. *Glover.*

Salary, £20.

REMARKS. THIS Priſon has—For men, two day-rooms and three night-rooms—For faulty apprentices, five ſmall rooms—For women, a day-room, and four night-rooms. All the night-rooms have barrack-beds. They are conſtantly waſhed every day; and are quite wholeſome. The Priſoners waſh their hands and faces every morning before they come for their allowance. No ſtraw. No Infirmary.

TOTHILL-FIELDS BRIDEWELL.

A little room uſed as a Surgery. A Chapel, in which Mr. Smith reads a Chapter, and part of the Prayer-Book every morning.

THE women ſhould have another day-room: and one of the day-rooms for men ſhould be enlarged. There would then be leſs quarreling among them: and Priſoners who are now idle might be employed. The Court-yards adjacent might alſo be enlarged. All the rooms for women and their court-yard, and the men's night-rooms would be more airy if the Garden Pales were ſet farther off. I know Mr. Smith would with pleaſure ſee part of his Garden ſacrificed to theſe Improvements. He pays Window-tax £2 : 4 : 0, and Water £2. Over the Gate is a paper with this inſcription: "No perſon admitted into this Priſon on a Sunday after nine o'clock in the morning until five in the evening."

IN my laſt viſit, there were among the Felons, two Debtors from the Court of Conſcience: one for £0 : 17 : 6, the other for £0 : 14 : 1.

FEES allowed for the Governor of TOTHILL-FIELDS-BRIDEWELL, as by Order of Court January Seſſions 1772.

	£.	S.	D.
For Commitment and Diſcharge of a Priſoner by Warrant	0	4	2
For the Turnkey — — —	0	1	0
Copy of Commitment — — —	0	1	4
For a Night's Charge — — —	0	1	0

Signed in open Court by

JAMES FIELDING
GEORGE S. BRADSHAW
GEORGE RIED
AARON LAMB

WEST-

WESTMINSTER GATE-HOUSE.

THIS Priſon, the property of the Dean and Chapter, is over two gate-ways. It has three floors, five rooms on each; in which have been ſometimes near a hundred Priſoners: but it is now ſo ruinous, that none are ſent to it. All are committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell, which, in conſequence, is overcrowded; and beſides (as was there noted) Debtors, even from the Court of Conſcience, are confined at night, (as well as in the day-time) with Criminals: which is contrary to the ſtatute of 22d and 23d Car. II. REMARKS.

I HAVE from the very old Keeper the particulars of Rent, Fees &c. but as the Priſon is now uſeleſs, I will not tranſcribe them.

N. B. SINCE writing the above the Gate-Houſe is taken down.

THE KING's BENCH PRISON,

FOR DEBTORS.

MARSHAL, *Thomas Thomas*, Eſq.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, *Thomas Marſon*, Eſq.

Salary

Fees, - *See Table.*

Licence, for Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 0.

Number - -	In the Houſe.	In the Rules.
1774, April 26, -	324 - -	100
1776, Jan. 28, -	364 - -	80
---- May --	*(See Remarks.)*	

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Evans*.

Duty---Sunday once; the Sacrament once a month.

Salary, £0 : 2 : 0 on every Commitment.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. THIS PRISON is part Old Buildings, part New.

THE Old Buildings are—A Coffee-room juſt within the Gate:—and a Street called *King-ſtreet*. On the right hand is the Tap-houſe; and four houſes for Priſoners: each conſiſting of a ground-floor, and two floors

floors of chambers; four rooms on each floor; near ten feet ſquare, and ſeven high. On the left hand ſide of the ſtreet is the Chapel; and ſix houſes for Priſoners; of equal depth with the former houſes: but the back-rooms have not, as the former have, communication with the fore-rooms. At the hither end of the fore-rooms, on the ground-floor, is a common Kitchen, much too ſmall. The Cook, a Priſoner, has the room over it. Theſe houſes alſo have ground-rooms, and two floors of chambers. All the rooms fronting King-ſtreet, and the whole of the houſes on the other ſide the way, are for Maſter-ſide Debtors; who pay for each room unfurniſhed a ſhilling a week. KING'S BENCH.

THE back part of the left hand Row is the Common-ſide: the doors in the back front. The firſt room on the ground-floor they call their Court-room. The two houſes at the farther end have ſix rooms each, for Crown-Debtors and Fines; and are called Crown-Court. The reſt of this range on all the three floors is for Common-ſide Debtors.

AT the farther end of King-ſtreet, in a ſmall Court incloſed from the reſt of the yard, is a building called the STATE-HOUSE; conſiſting of ground-floors, and two floors of chambers; four ſizeable rooms on each floor; total twelve. A Debtor who chooſes to be here, pays the Marſhal eight to ten guineas for his whole time; beſides a ſhilling a week, like other Maſter-ſide Debtors.

ALL theſe old buildings are out of repair.

THE New Buildings are—Firſt, a houſe at the gate for the Turnkey. The chambers are very convenient; and let at preſent to a Priſoner who pays a very high rent.—But the principal new building is at the farther end of the yard. The two parts of it form a right angle.

KING'S BENCH.

angle. One part is four houſes, with four ground rooms to each; and the ſame number of chambers on each of the three floors above: total ſixty-four. The rooms are about thirteen feet by eleven, and about eight feet high. The other part, (the wing) is built as the Fleet Priſon; but more airy and commodious. It has the ſame number of floors as the other part. On each floor is a paſſage ſeven feet and a half wide, and ſeventy-three and a half long: rooms on each ſide the paſſage, eleven on each floor, total forty-four; each room thirteen feet and a half by nine and a half, about eight feet high.

THE Priſon is well ſupplied with water. Among the late improvements, of 108 new rooms, and a ſpacious yard, it is pity they did not build an Infirmary. The Priſoners are numerous. At more than one of my viſits (which I repeated to this as well as many other Priſons much oftener than the times when I took the numbers) ſome had the Small-Pox. It was ſo crowded this laſt ſummer, that a Priſoner paid five ſhillings a week for half a bed, and many lay in the Chapel. In May 1776 the number of Priſoners within the walls was 395; and by an accurate liſt which I procured, their wives (including a few only called ſo) were 279, children 725, total 1004: about two thirds of theſe were in the Priſon.

THIS Priſon is viſited at Michaelmaſs term, as the Act * directs; yet at my firſt viſit there was a Wine-Club, and a Beer-Club; and one can ſcarcely ever enter the walls without ſeeing parties at ſkittles, miſſiſippi, portobello, tennis, fives &c.

THE following Tables of *Rules and Orders* for the government of this Priſon are hung up (as required by the Preamble) for common inſpection. I preſume to give an abridgment of them.

* 32d George II.

RULES

RULES AND ORDERS for the better Government &c.

KING'S BENCH.

Made and Signed the 25th of November 1729.

1. THE ſtocks to be kept up for puniſhment of blaſphemers, ſwearers, riotous &c.
2. AGAINST illegal methods of confinement. None to be confined in an unuſual place or manner, unleſs for attempting to eſcape. And ſuch may appeal to the Court, or a Judge.
3. MARSHAL not to remove any to the Fleet by writ of *Habeas Corpus*.
4. MARSHAL not to remove any one from the Common-ſide and it's benefits without three days notice: during which time, the Priſoner may appeal to a Judge.
5. CORONER's Inqueſt upon the dead.
6. AGAINST Garniſh and partial diſtribution of Dividends.
7. PRISONERS to ſend out for neceſſaries; and to bring in their own bedding &c.
8. TABLE of Fees, Theſe Rules, and a Liſt of Charities to be hung up in a public room.
9. MARSHAL and Servants to behave with the utmoſt tenderneſs.
10. TURNKEY always to attend at the door.
11. No Servants to partake of, or even diſtribute the Charity.
12. CHAPEL to be kept in repair. Chaplain duly to perform.
13. THE abuſive to the ſtocks.
14. DINING-ROOM to be kept in repair for devotion, or converſation: with a fire. Two rooms for the ſick.
15. THOSE who make oath before &c. that they have not £5 &c. to be admitted to the Charities, Offices in the Priſon &c.

16.

KING'S BENCH.

16. No Perſon committed for any criminal matter to vote for Steward &c. or to partake of any charity but the Baſkets.

17. Lodging in a cabin of any ward, *gratis*.

18. Any Priſoner may be choſen Aſſiſtant and enjoy the benefits of that ſtation.

19. The Seal of the Common-ſide to be kept by the Maſter of King's Bench Office; and not put to any deed without the approbation of Marſhal, Steward, and Aſſiſtants.

20. One ſuperſedable action may be ſuperſeded with Common-ſide money: more than one, not without application to the Court, or a Judge. No Judge's Clerk to take a Fee on the occaſion.

21. The ſick to be taken care of by the Steward and Aſſiſtants: who are to be reimburſed out of the firſt County-money.

22. Debts contracted by the Steward and Aſſiſtants with the Marſhal's, and Maſter's conſent, for ſupport of the poor, to be paid out of the next Dividend.

23. Steward and Aſſiſtants to have no pay for common buſineſs, or adjuſting differences.

24. Priſoners entered after the 1ſt day of Eaſter-term, to have but one Quarter of the Midſummer Dividend.

25. All money brought in by the Baſket-men, or brought in at Chriſtmas, Eaſter and Whitſuntide, to be divided immediately after paying the Baſket-men for their trouble.

26. If the Marſhal advance money for a *Superſedeas*, he is to be reimburſed out of the next County-money.

27. Common-side Priſoners may elect an annual Steward; who is not to be depoſed, but on application to the Court or a Judge. No Priſoner in the Rules may vote.

28. The Steward to enter in Books the Table of Fees, theſe Rules, and

and a LIST OF THE CHARITIES. All, together with his accounts, for inſpection of the Priſoners.

29. A PRISONER wronged by the Steward and Aſſiſtants, on applying to the Court or a Judge, ſhall be paid his damages out of the next Dividend of the Steward and Aſſiſtants: if he complain unjuſtly, he ſhall make ſatisfaction from his own next Dividend.

30. IF the Steward or Aſſiſtants embezzle the money, Succeſſors may call them to account, and ſtop their Dividends of the Grate-money &c. for reparation of the injury.

31. THESE Orders to be read publicly every third Monday.

32. MARSHAL, Servants, and Priſoners to obſerve theſe Rules under pain of the utmoſt puniſhment of Law.

33. No Clerk or Servant of a Judge to take any Fee on occaſion of a Petition founded on theſe Orders.

R. RAYMOND
JA. REYNOLDS
E. PROBYN.

THE preceding Rules fill one ſide of a large ſheet of paper, on which they are printed. Another ſheet has what follows, viz.

FURTHER RULES and ORDERS for the Government &c.

Made and Signed the 10th day of May 1759.

1. NO Perſon to bring any Weapon.

2. THOSE on the Maſter's-ſide who demand Garniſh, to be turned to Common-ſide for a time, not longer than a Month. Thoſe on

KING'S BENCH.

the Common-ſide are for the like offence to be excluded, not longer than a fortnight, from all profits except ſhare of the Baſkets.

3. Doors of the great Garden to be ſhut at dark: doors of the Wards at nine.

4. The Chambers at diſpoſal of the Marſhal &c.

5. If a Maſter-ſide Priſoner neglect for a Month to pay his Chamber-Rent; he may be turned over to the Common-ſide till he pays. His goods to be delivered to him, by a witneſſed inventory. If diſcharged by the Plaintiff, he may yet be detained for Fees, and a Month's Chamber-rent.

6. None to ſell in the Priſon Victuals or Drink without conſent of Marſhal. A priſoner thus offending may be turned over to the Common-ſide for a Month. Marſhal to take care that thoſe who ſell keep good order &c.

7. Confirms the 14th Rule preceding i. e. The great Room for exerciſe and the two Rooms for the ſick.

8. Prisoners turned to Common-ſide for offending, or non-payment, to have no profit but Share of the Baſkets; to bear no office; nor vote for Officers.

9. These Rules to be fixed in the moſt public Places, for inſpection.

Signed, MANSFIELD, T. DENNISON, M. FORSTER, E. WILMOT.

A further RULE and ORDER &c. made 19th May 1760.

THOSE who attempt or aſſiſt an eſcape—who ſell or promote the ſale of Victuals or Liquors without leave of the Marſhal—who aſſault another—who blaſpheme the Name of God, ſwear or make a riot, may be ſent by the Marſhal to any one of the following Priſons in Southwark viz The County-Gaol for Surry, the Bridewell for that County,

County, or to the Marſhalſea: and there confined for the firſt Offence not exceeding one Month; for a ſecond Offence not exceeding three Months. This Rule to be hung up.

Signed, MANSFIELD, T. DENNISON, M. FORSTER, E. WILMOT.

On the ſame Sheet is

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Marſhal of the *King's Bench Priſon*, in the County of *Surry*, for any Priſoner or Priſoner's Commitment, or coming in Gaol, or Chamber-Rent there, or diſcharge from thence in any civil action. Settled and eſtabliſhed the 16th. Day of *June* in the 33d Year of the Reign of his Majeſty King GEORGE the Second, and in the Year of our Lord 1760, purſuant to an *Act for the Relief of Debtors with reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons*, viz.

	£.	S.	D.
Firſt, To the Marſhal for every Priſoner committed on any civil action — — —	0	4	8
2d. To the Turnkey on the Maſter's-ſide —	0	1	6
3d. To the Marſhal on the diſcharge of every ſuch Priſoner	0	7	4
4th. To the Deputy Marſhal upon the diſcharge of one or more actions, executions, or other charge, and no further fee though there be never ſo many actions	0	4	0
5th. To the Clerk of the Papers for the firſt action upon the diſcharge — — —	0	3	0
6th. To the Clerk of the Papers for every action, execution, or other charge to be paid on the diſcharge —	0	0	4
7th. To the Deputy Marſhal upon a commitment of a Priſoner in court, or at a Judge's chambers, in any civil action, if carried to the *King's Bench* Priſon	0	1	0

KING'S BENCH.

	£.	S.	D.
8th. To the Clerk of the Papers for the ſame —	0	1	0
9th. To the ſaid Deputy Marſhal for a ſurrender in diſcharge of bail, be there never ſo many actions —	0	1	0
10th. To the Clerk of the Papers for each action upon ſuch ſurrender — — —	0	0	6
11th. To each of the four Tipſtaffs, 2s. 6d. for each Priſoner's Commitment by the Court, and carried to the *King's Bench* Priſon, in the whole —	0	10	0
12th. To the Tipſtaff that carries any Priſoner committed at a Judge's chambers to the ſaid Priſon —	0	6	0
13th. To the Marſhal for the uſe of chamber, bed, bedding and ſheets for each Priſoner, if provided by the Gaoler at the Priſoner's requeſt, for the firſt night, in the Common-ſide of the ſaid Priſon —	0	0	6
14th. For the like uſe every night the Priſoner remains in cuſtody after the firſt — —	0	0	1½
15th. And if two lie in one bed, 1d each —	0	0	2
16th. For the like uſe of every Priſoner that goes on the Maſters-ſide, for the firſt night — —	0	0	6
17th. For the like uſe every night after the firſt —	0	0	3
18th. And if two lie in a bed, 2d each —	0	0	4
19th. And if the Priſoner finds his own bed, bedding and ſheets (which the Marſhal is in no ſort to hinder him of) then he ſhall pay for chamber-rent to the Marſhal, *per* week — —	0	1	0

No other Fee for the uſe of chamber, bed, bedding and ſheets, or upon the commitment or diſcharge of any Priſoner on any civil action.

THOMAS HOWARD,
ANTHONY THOMAS ABDY,
WILLIAM HAMMOND.

MANSFIELD,
T. PARKER.

MARSHAL-

MARSHALSEA PRISON.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, *Thomas Marſon*, Eſq.

SUBSTITUTE, *Thomas Phillips.*

Salary,

Fees, £0 : 10 : 10

Licence, for Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garniſh, £0 : 3 : 6. It is called Ward-dues for Coals &c.

Number

1774,	March 16,	Priſoners	167
1775,	March 6,	- -	175
1776,	March 12,	- -	194
----	May 15,	- -	234

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Cockane.*

Duty---Sunday

Salary, 1s. from each Priſoner on diſcharge. *See Table of Fees.*

SURGEONS, Meſſrs. *Stapleton* and *Walſhman.*

Salary, 1s. from each Priſoner on diſcharge. *See Table of Fees.*

REMARKS.

TO this Priſon of the Court of the Marſhalſea, and of the King's Palace-Court of Weſtminſter, are brought Debtors arreſted for the loweſt ſums, any where within twelve miles of the Palace, except in the city of *London:* and alſo perſons committed for piracy.

THE Deputy Marſhal, under whoſe particular cuſtody this Priſon is, has his appointment from the Knight Marſhal of the King's houſe-

hold

MARSHALSEA.

hold for the time being. The great abuſes practiſed by this officer were reported to Parliament by the Jail Committee in 1729.

THIS Priſon is an old irregular building (rather ſeveral buildings) in a ſpacious yard. There are, in the whole, near ſixty rooms; and yet only ſix of them now left for Common-ſide Debtors. Of the other rooms, —Five are let to a man who is not a priſoner: in one of them he keeps a chandler's ſhop; in two he lives with his family: the other two he lets to Priſoners. Four rooms, the *Oaks*, are for women. They are too few for the number; and the more modeſt women complain of the bad company, in which they are confined. There are above forty rooms for men on the Maſter's-ſide, in which are about ſixty beds; yet many Priſoners have no beds nor any place to ſleep in but the Chapel, and the Tap-room.

THE Priſon is too ſmall and greatly out of repair. Little regard is ſhewn to the late Act for white-waſhing and cleaning the rooms. No Infirmary. The yard is well ſupplied with water. In it the Priſoners play at rackets, miſſiſippi &c; and in a little back court, the *Park*, at ſkittles.

THE Tap is let to a Priſoner in the Rules of the King's Bench Priſon: this Priſon being juſt within thoſe Rules. I was credibly informed, that one ſunday in the ſummer 1775, about 600 pots of beer were brought in from a public houſe in the neighbourhood, *(Aſhmore's)* the Priſoners not then liking the Tapſter's beer.

IN March 1775, when the number of Priſoners was 175; there were with them in this incommodious Priſon wives and children 46.

MR. ALLNUTT who was many years ſince a priſoner here; had, during his confinement, a large eſtate bequeathed to him. He learned ſympathy by his ſufferings: and left £100 a year to releaſe poor Debtors from hence. Many are cleared by it every year.

A TABLE

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of the Marſhalſea Priſon---on any Civil Action---ſettled---the 17th day of May 1765 Purſuant to an Act for relief of Debtors &c. MARSHALSEA.

	£.	S.	D.
To the Knight Marſhal upon the diſcharge of every Priſoner charged with one or more actions —	0	1	8
To the Keeper for his care and ſafe cuſtody of every Priſoner upon the diſcharge of ſuch Priſoner on the firſt action	0	4	8
To the Keeper upon the diſcharge of ſuch Priſoner charged with one or more actions — —	0	3	8
To the Surgeon or Apothecary on the diſcharge of every Priſoner charged with one or more actions —	0	1	0
To the Chaplain on the like diſcharge — —	0	1	0
To the Turnkey upon the diſcharge of every Priſoner on the firſt action — — —	0	1	6
To the Turnkey upon the diſcharge of ſuch Priſoner charged with one or more actions after the firſt —	0	1	0
To the Clerk for entering the diſcharge of a Priſoner on one or more actions — — —	0	1	0
To the Keeper for the uſe of bed, bedding and ſheets for every Priſoner if found by the Gaoler at the Priſoner's requeſt, for the firſt night on the Maſter-ſide of the ſaid Priſon — — —	0	0	6
And every night after the firſt night — —	0	0	3
And if two lie in a bed 2d. each — —	0	0	4

NO other Fees for the uſe of chamber, bed, bedding, or upon the diſcharge or commitment of any Priſoner in any Civil Action.

W. RICHARDSON
ELLIOT BISHOP
LEONᴰ HOWARD.

MANSFIELD
C. PRATT
T. PARKER.

BOROUGH

BOROUGH COMPTER.

GAOLER, *Jeremiah Beavis.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, - £0 : 7 : 0
Felons, - 0 : 11 : 4
Tranſports, - 0 : 10 : 6 from the Contractor.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } a penny a day each. *(See Remarks.)*

Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 8 Maſter's-ſide.
0 : 1 : 4 Common-ſide.

Number of			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	May	4,	37	4
1776,	March	11,	10	3
----	May	2,	18	2
----	Nov.	13,	15	1

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. THIS Priſon, in Tooley-ſtreet, for the Borough of Southwark, which contains four pariſhes and a part of a fifth, has, for Maſter's-ſide Debtors—ſeven rooms.—For Common-ſide Debtors, a Room on the ground floor, in which Felons &c. are with them night and day; a long room up ſtairs, the *Rookery*; and a room over it, uſeleſs, becauſe not ſecure.—The Women are in the Stone Kitchen, now divided

vided into two rooms. Three of the Common-ſide rooms have barrack beds. Among the Debtors are many poor creatures from the Court of Conſcience who lie there till their debts are paid.—There is a ſmall court-yard; and a Chapel, but no Chaplain is appointed.

THE whole Priſon is much out of repair, and ruinous. No Infirmary. No bedding or ſtraw. The Keeper, an officer, pays Window-tax £2 : 15 : 0 and Land-tax £2 : 10 : 0. He is put in by the High Bailiff, whoſe office is in the diſpoſal of the Court of Aldermen. —An inſcription over the Gate dated 1716 calls it the *Borough Court:* but the Courts are now held at St. Margaret's Hill.

THE Clauſes of the Act againſt Spirituous Liquors are hung up.

DEBTORS have ſixty penny loaves, once in eight weeks, from a Legacy of Eleanor Gwynn. No other Bequeſt.

Southwark. AT the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King holden for the Town and Borough of Southwark at the Court-Houſe on St. Margaret's Hill---on Friday the 8th Day of January in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second before Sir *Robert Ladbroke* Kn^t. Mayor---*John Stracey* Eſq^r. Recorder---and others, &c. &c.

IT being repreſented to this Court that the Fees of the Gaoler or Keeper of the Borough-Compter in regard to the Priſoners charged therein with any CRIMINAL MATTER remain yet unſettled, for want whereof divers impoſitions may accrue to the poor Priſoners therein,

BOROUGH COMPTER.

For ſettling and eſtabliſhing the ſame It is ordered that the Keeper or Gaoler of the ſaid Priſon ſhall and may take of every Priſoner ſo charged as aforeſaid the following Fees and no more.

That is to ſay

	£.	S.	D.
For the admiſſion of every Priſoner for Felony Treſpaſs Aſſault or other Miſdemeanours — —	0	11	4
For every night's lodging — — —	0	0	6
To the Turnkey for the diſmiſſion of every ſuch Priſoner	0	1	0
For every Priſoner brought by a Peace Officer for ſafe cuſtody untill hearing can be had before a Magiſtrate	0	2	0

By the Court

MAN.

N. B. Two other Priſons in Southwark, viz. The *New Gaol* in the *Borough*, and the *Bridewell* in *St. George's Fields*, belong to the County of Surry.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT HERTFORD.

GAOLER, *Cornelius Willſon.*

Salary, none. £39 : 6 : 10 to ſupply the Felons with Bread, as below.

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } 0 : 15 : 4.

Tranſports, £1 : 1 : 0 each to *London.*

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, a pound of bread a day farmed by the Gaoler.

Garniſh, £0 : 4 : 6.

Number of			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Dec.	9,	3	19
1774,	Dec.	14,	2	14
1776,	Feb.	14,	16	16
----	Nov.	22,	6	12

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Scott.* Now Rev. Mr. *Moore.*

Duty---Sunday; and one other day not fixed.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Cutler.*

Salary, £10.

THIS Gaol is in the middle of the town. In front are two ſmall day-rooms, for Felons, in which they are always locked up: no fire-place.—Their dungeons or night-rooms are, one down eighteen REMARKS.

ſteps, the other nineteen. Over their day-rooms, is a large lumber-room; and adjoining to it a lodging-room for Women-felons. Backward is a ſmall Court-yard for Debtors, and Women-felons. On each ſide of it are two rooms on the ground-floor, and two chambers for Debtors. No Chapel. No Infirmary.

IN the interval of two of my viſits the Gaol-Fever prevailed, and carried off ſeven or eight Priſoners, and two Turnkeys. The Felons were on that occaſion removed to the Bridewell. At my laſt viſit four were ſick.

THIS Gaol could not have been made healthy and convenient. There is a new one building juſt out of the town. It has no dungeon; and is more ſpacious and convenient than the old one.

Hertfordſhire, to wit. AT the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace of our Sovereign---holden at---Hertford on Monday---the 12th day of January in the firſt year of---our Sovereign Lord George III. by the grace of God---and in the year of our Lord 1761 before Sir *Richard Chaſe* Knt. *Ralph Freeman* Doctor in Divinity, *Richd. Warren*, *James Gordon*, *Wm Janſſen* and *Wm Plumer* the younger, Eſqrs. and others, &c.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler---ſettled---purſuant to an Act---made in the 32d year of---K. *George* II.

	£.	S.	D.
For the chamber-rent, bed and bedding of each Debtor *per night* provided that no more than two be put into one bed nor more than two beds in one room —	0	0	4

For

	£.	S.	D.
For the chamber-rent, bed and bedding of each Priſoner upon criminal proceſs *per week* provided that no more than two be put into one bed; nor more than two beds in the ſame room — —	0	3	6
For the Turnkey's Fees into Gaol — —	0	1	0
For the Turnkey's Fees out of Gaol — —	0	1	0
For the Gaoler's Fees upon each Priſoner diſcharged —	0	13	4

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

HERTFORD. THIS is alſo the Town Gaol. Two ſmall rooms to the ſtreet, the *Compter*: one behind them, the *Middle Ward*: and one beyond that, the *Lower Ward*. There is alſo a dungeon for men down ſeven ſteps: a yard, and pump; but Priſoners are always locked up within doors. I ſaw none at work. The County Gaoler is Keeper, and has £24 a year to ſupply each Priſoner daily with a pound of bread. Fees £0 : 4 : 6.

1774, Dec. 14, Priſoners 4
1776, Feb. 14, - - - 7
---- Nov. 22, - - - 4

HITCHIN. A ROOM for men; and over it two rooms for women, who go up to them by a ladder. No chimney in any of the rooms: no ſtraw: no yard: no water. Keeper's Salary £24: No Fees.

1776, Feb. 14, Priſoners 2.

BERK-

BERKHAMSTED. A WORK-ROOM for men, and another for women. A dungeon down nine ſteps, earth-floor, very damp, no window.—No ſtraw: no court-yard: no water. Keeper's Salary £20: no Fees: he has the profit of the Priſoners work. Allowance a pound of bread a day.

1776, Nov. 2, No Priſoners.

AT ST. ALBAN'S ARE,

THE BOROUGH GAOL. DEBTORS have the uſe of the Town Hall in the day-time: their lodging-room joins to it. Felons have two day-rooms, and two cloſe offenſive night-rooms. Their allowance a pound of bread a day. No ſtraw: no court: no water. The Keeper's Salary £3: Fees £0: 13: 4, no Table. Licence for Beer. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors hung up.

1776, March 1, Priſoners, none.
---- Nov. 3, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 2.

LIBERTY GAOL, for twenty-two Pariſhes, is the property of Lord *Saliſbury*. For *Debtors*, two ſpacious day-rooms, and three lodging-rooms.—For Felons, three ſtrong rooms. No court-yard: no water. Keeper, ſame as of the Borough Gaol: Salary £16: Fees £0: 13: 4, no Table.

1776, March 1, No Priſoners.
---- Nov. 3, Debtor 1.

THE

THE BRIDEWELL for the *Liberty*, and for the *Borough*, joins to the Liberty Gaol. One large work-room; and two lodging-rooms: all up ſtairs, and airy. No court: no water: no allowance: no ſtraw. Priſoners have their earnings. Keeper's Salary for the Liberty £28; for the Borough £2: no Fees.

1776, March 1, Priſoners 2.
---- Nov. 2, - - - None.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT CHELMSFORD.

GAOLER, *Sufanna Taylor.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 15 : 4.
Felons, }

Tranſports, to *London* or *Graveſend*, £1 : 5 : 0 for each, if not more than ſeven: for each above ſeven £1 : 1 : 0.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } a pound and half of bread a day, and a
Felons, } quart of ſmall beer. *(See Remarks.)*

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 3 : 0.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 4,	30	30
----	Dec. 6,	13	31
1775,	Oct. 19,	19	14
1776,	Nov. 20,	11	7

CHAPLAIN

Duty---Sunday, Monday, Wedneſday.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Griffinhooft.*

Salary, £25, for Felons, and the Bridewell Priſoners.

CHELMS-

CHELMSFORD.

A CLOSE Priſon, frequently infected with the Gaol-Diſtemper. Inquiring in October 1775, for the Head-Turnkey, I was told he died of it. REMARKS.

IN the Tap-room there hung a Paper on which, among other things, was written "Priſoners to pay Garniſh or run the Gauntlet."

DEBTORS have a buſhel of coals a day from about 12th November to Lady Day: and £5 : 0 : 0 a year by a legacy of *Elizabeth Herris* from Lands in *Brentwood*, paid by the Rector or Miniſter of the pariſh of *Chelmsford* on the 24th of December. By a Memorial hung up in the Tap-room it appears the Bequeſt was acknowledged by the Teſtatrix 14th June 1746.—It was generous in the Juſtices to grant Debtors the ſame allowance as Felons; and very judicious to fix that allowance to a *certain weight*.

IT gave me pain to be informed, that there had been no Divine Service for above a year paſt, except to condemned Criminals.

THERE is a new Gaol, which exceeds the old one in ſtrength &c. almoſt as much as in ſplendor. The County, to their honour, have ſpared no coſt. The Magiſtrates cannot but know the plan. The Priſon is nearly finiſhed. It can therefore be of no ſervice to offer any remarks upon this *ſtately* fabrick.

TABLE OF FEES.

Eſſex. AT General Quarter Seſſions &c.---a Table of Fees ſettled---to be taken by the Keeper of his Majeſty's Gaol---purſuant to an Act---made in the ſecond year of---K. George II. viz.

	£.	S.	D.
For the Chamber Rent bed and bedding of each Debtor provided that no more than two be put into one bed, nor more than two beds in the ſame room —	0	0	4
For the Chamber Rent bed and bedding of each Priſoner upon criminal proceſs *per week* provided that no more than two be put into one bed nor more than two beds in one room — — —	0	3	6
For the Turnkey's Fee into Gaol —	0	1	0
For the Turnkey's Fee out of Gaol —	0	1	0
For the Gaoler's Fee upon each Priſoner's diſcharge	0	13	4

REVIEWED and confirmed by us the Juſtices of Aſſize this 19th Day of July 1729

R: EYRE
LAW: CARTER.

THO BRAMSTON
THO WALFORD
JOHN CHEVELEY.

Signed by us Juſtices of Peace of and for the ſaid County this 19th day of July *Anno Dom.* 1729.

ROBT ABDY
HENRY MAYNARD
BENJ MOYER.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

CHELMSFORD. BUILT 1766. On the ground-floor a large work-room, a kitchen, and a lodging-room for men: over them rooms of the ſame ſize for women: two rooms for the ſick. Court-yard ſmall, and not ſecure: Priſoners always kept within doors, and the rooms offenſive, although the water is laid in. Mr. Ford (the Keeper) told me at one of my viſits that many had been ill of the Gaol-Fever, brought from the County Gaol. His Salary £30: Under Keeper's £16: no Fees. Priſoners allowance three-pence a day; for which they have a pound and half of bread, and a quart of ſmall beer; and three halfpence a day further allowance to each ſick Priſoner. Coals and ſtraw £5 a year each.

1774,	Dec. 6,	Priſoners 18,
1775,	Oct. 19,	- - - 15,
1776,	Nov. 20,	- - - 21.

COLCHESTER. THE Caſtle was formerly the County Gaol. That part of it which is now the Bridewell, has—firſt, the room for women, with a fire-place: on one ſide a room for men, with a window: on another ſide two rooms for men, at a right angle with the former: a window in the farthermoſt. The partitions are iron grated for light and air, from the window

BRIDEWELLS.

at each end of the right angle.—Court-yard little uſed by Priſoners. No water: no employment: allowance three-pence a day: ſtraw £2 a year. Keeper's Salary £30: no fees.

1774, Feb. 14, Priſoner 1,
1776, Nov. 19, - - 3.

AT COLCHESTER is alſo the

TOWN GAOL and BRIDEWELL. A ROOM for Debtors. A ſtrong ward for men: another for women. Court-yard not ſecure: no water: no ſtraw. Allowance to Criminals three-pence a day. Keeper's Salary £8: Fees £0: 2: 6. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

Debtors. Felons &c.
1776, Nov. 19, 2, - 2.

NEWPORT. BUILT in 1775. The front is elegant, yet plain: in it are the Keeper's apartments; and a room for the Juſtices. Behind is the men's court; in the middle of which is a pump. On the farther ſide, a large work-room on the ground-floor, and a ſmaller work-room over it: ſo that too many need not work together: a fire-place in each of them. There is a lodging-room even with the upper work-room. On the left ſide of the court are two lodging-rooms on the ground-floor, and two above. In all theſe lodging-rooms are boarded bed-ſteads. The Keeper has a view of this court from two of his back windows.—Women have a room on the ground-floor, and one over it. No fire-place. Theſe, though they join to the

BRIDEWELLS.

the laſt-mentioned rooms for men, have no communication with them: you go to them through one of the Keeper's rooms: the court-yard quite ſeparate; and the windows toward that.—No allowance: Priſoners have what they earn. Straw £2 a year. Firing in winter two guineas. Keeper's Salary £25: no Fees. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Dec. 6, Priſoners 3.

HALSTED. MEN and women have a ſeparate work-room, and a ſeparate lodging-room. There is a room for the ſick. All out of repair. A court-yard which men uſe one part of the day, women another. No water. Keeper's Salary £32: no Fees. Allowance a pound and half of bread, and a quart of ſmall beer, a day.

1776, Nov. 19, Priſoners 4.

BARKING. A ROOM for men, the *Fore-Gaol:* fifteen feet by ten and a half; ſeven feet high; two windows to the ſtreet. Another room, the *Back-Gaol*, for women; thirteen feet four inches by eleven feet, eight feet high: one window about two feet ſquare. They are planked all over: no chimneys: and both rooms are made offenſive by ſewers in them. Court-yard not ſecure: Priſoners have no uſe of it; nor any acceſs to the pump. Allowance three-pence a day. Keeper's Salary £28: no Fees. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Nov. 28, Priſoner one.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT MAIDSTONE.

GAOLER, *Philip De'tillin.*

Salary, £60, inſtead of the Tap.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 4.
Felons, 0 : 15 : 4.

Tranſports, - 0 : 15 : 0 each, and the Fees.

Licence, none. *See Salary.*

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. *(ſee Remarks.)*
Felons, a loaf once in two days *(weight 2 lb. 4 oz. Feb. 1776)* and every day a quart of ſmall beer. *(See Remarks.)*

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 1 : 6.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	April 13,	21	31,
1775,	July 25,	17	26,
1776,	Feb. 19,	22	38.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Hudſon.*

Duty---Sunday and Wedneſday.

Salary, £30; lately augmented to £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Waller.*

Salary, £50, for the Gaol and Bridewell.

MAID-

MAIDSTONE.

THE Rooms in the Felons Wards are ſizeable; but the air is obſtructed by broad wooden bars at the windows inſtead of iron ones. There are three court-yards: one for Debtors; one for Men-felons; and one for Women-felons. The two laſt are much too ſmall; but may be commodiouſly enlarged, by adding to them the adjacent court of the Old Bridewell, which will ſoon be diſuſed. Then alſo a Chapel might be built; and ſervice no longer performed, as it now is, upon the ſtairs. REMARKS.

FELONS are allowed yearly ten chaldron of coals: they have barrack-beds *, and hop-bagging with ſtraw; but no coverlids. This County has for years paſt been ſo conſiderate as to pay the Fees of poor Priſoners acquitted: and to Tranſports caſt at Aſſizes, who are entitled to the King's allowance of two ſhillings and ſix-pence a week, they continue the allowance which they had before trial. They alſo pay the Gaoler's Fees for thoſe Convicts. The Felons ſaid they wiſhed for more bread; and would, if that were increaſed, be content with leſs beer.

THE Baker who ſerves the Felons ſells thirteen loaves to the dozen; and Debtors have amongſt them every thirteenth loaf.

THERE is an Alarm-Bell; and a Sail-Ventilator.

ON examining two ſick Priſoners, I found they had no irons; and the Surgeon ſaid the Gaoler was always ready to take them off when he requeſted it.

* THESE are low ſtages of boards; raiſed from the floor, and ſloping from the wall towards the middle of the room.

TABLE

TABLE OF FEES.

Kent, to wit. A *Table of Fees* to be taken by the Gaoler---at *Maidſtone* ---ſettled---at the General Quarter Seſſions---holden---on Thurſday the 12th day of July in the 24th year of---George II ---and in the year---1750 purſuant to the direction of the Statute in that behalf provided.

	£.	S.	D.
For the diſcharge from the ſaid Gaol of every Priſoner committed for Treaſon, Felony or any offence againſt his Majeſty's peace to the Gaoler or Keeper —	0	13	4
To Turnkey on commitment of every ſuch Priſoner	0	1	0
To him more on the diſcharge of every ſuch Priſoner	0	1	0
On the commitment or coming into Gaol of every Priſoner in a civil action, to the ſaid Gaoler or Keeper —	0	3	0
On the diſcharge of every ſuch Priſoner to the ſaid Gaoler or Keeper — — —	*0	7	10
And to the Turnkey — —	0	1	6
For the uſe of bed bedding and ſheets for each of the ſaid laſt mentioned Priſoners on the Maſter's-ſide of the ſaid Priſon for the firſt night to the ſaid Gaoler or Keeper — — —	0	0	6
And for every night after the firſt —	0	0	3
And if two ſuch Priſoners lye together in one bed then	0	0	2
For every ſuch Priſoner as ſhall chuſe to be on the Maſter's-ſide for the uſe of the bed, bedding and ſheets the firſt night	0	0	6
For every night after the firſt — —	0	0	3
But if two ſuch Priſoners lye together then two-pence each	0	0	4

* Thoſe figures 0 : 7 : 10 are written upon a raſure.

If

	£.	S.	D.
If any such Priſoner through poverty can only provide a couch, then to the ſaid Gaoler or Keeper for Chamber Rent *per* week — — —	0	0	1

JULY 12th 1750 Seen and allowed by us

WM. TURNER — HERBT. PALMER
P. BOTELER — JAS. CALDER
ED. AUSTEN — W. CHAMPNESS.

A True Copy.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

MAIDSTONE. A NEW Priſon: ſeparate wards, areas, work-ſhops, and infirmaries for men and women: oppoſite windows to tranſmit freſh air. Keeper's Salary £20. No Priſoners here as yet. In the old Bridewell,

1776, Feb. 19, Priſoners 2.

CANTERBURY. MEN and women ſeparate. The latter have the back court in which their ward is. The men have no court-yard; but they have a hall or kitchen to the ſtreet; and three wards or night-rooms to the yard. Out of the Keeper's garden or yard might be taken a court-yard for the men. There is no water within reach of the men: yet I always found the Priſon remarkably clean. County allowance, two pennyworth of bread a day. No employment. Laſt Lady-Day (or April) Seſſions, the Juſtices aboliſhed Fees £0 : 13 : 4, and raiſed the Salary from £25 to £40. Licence for Beer.

1774, April 13, Priſoners 8,
1776, Feb. 17, - - - 13,
---- May 25, - - - 6.

AT CANTERBURY is alſo the

CITY GAOL, over the Weſt-gate. One large day-room for men and women: and in each of the two Towers, a ſmall night-room. No court-yard; and Priſoners are ſeldom permitted to walk on the leads. Allowance three pennyworth of bread a day. Keeper's Salary £5. Fees, Debtors £0 : 6 : 8, Felons £0 : 13 : 4: no Table. He keeps a public houſe adjoining, in which is a room or two for Maſter ſide Debtors.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, April 13,	3 - -	6,
1776, Feb. 17,	3 - -	2.

DARTFORD. THIS County Bridewell, built in 1720, conſiſts of two rooms: one for men, twenty-one feet by ſeventeen and a half: one for women, fourteen feet ſquare: both ten feet high. No chimneys: offenſive ſewers; and the rooms dirty: no water: no ſtraw: mats, but quite worn out. No yard; though the Keeper has a garden. His Salary £20: Fees £0 : 3 : 6: no Table. Allowance to thoſe committed on ſuſpicion of Felony, two-pence a day. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

THE Keeper told me, they had about two years ago, a bad Fever; which himſelf and family, and every freſh Priſoner caught. Two died of it. The Priſoners are now well, and at work, upon a Manufacture of Flax-dreſſing and weaving Sacks.

Window-tax £1 : 11 : 6 paid by the County.

1776, April 24, Priſoners 6.

THERE

THERE ARE ALSO IN THIS COUNTY,

ROCHESTER CITY GAOL, under the Court-Room. One day-room to the ſtreet; and two inner or night-rooms: not clean. In the Keeper's houſe is a room for Debtors; and another in which Women-felons were kept when the Aſſizes were held here. No Court-yard: no water acceſſible to Priſoners. Allowance two-pence a day. Keeper a Sergeant: no Salary: Fees £0 : 6 : 0: no Table.

		Debtor.	Felons.
1774,	April 14,	1 -	None.
1776,	May 25,	0 -	0.

DOVER CASTLE, for Debtors in the Cinque-Ports, i. e. *Haſtings, Dover, Hyth, Romney* and *Sandwich*.

THE Earl of *Holderneſs* is *Bodar*. Three rooms: no yard: no water. Entrance Fee £1 : 6 : 8. Keeper is Bailiff for the Cinque-Ports. Salary £30. His Priſon dirty: his apology for it was that "he had been abſent ſome weeks on his buſineſs as an Officer."

1776, Feb. 17, Priſoners 4.

DOVER TOWN GAOL. ONE room of it is the Bridewell. The Gaol is two rooms on the ground-floor, and two above. No fire-places. All cloſe and offenſive. The court-yard not ſecure. Allowance four-pence a day. Keeper, no Salary; but a Chaldron of Coals: Fees £0 : 8 : 2: no Table.

		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1775,	July 25,	1 -	2,
1776,	Feb. 17,	3 -	4,
----	May 25,	2 -	3.

COUNTY GAOL AT HORSHAM.

GAOLER, *Charles Cooper.*

Salary, £120 of late; inſtead of the Beer-Tap.

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £1 : 4 : 10.

Tranſports, - - 2 : 2 : 0 each.

Licence, for Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, two pennyworth of bread a day (*weight* 18 *ounces*, *Sep.* 1774).

Garniſh, £0 : 6 : 6.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Dec. 17,	11	7,
1774, Sept. 29,	5	13,
1776, Feb. 22,	13	8.

CHAPLAIN, None. But the Clergyman who attends condemned Criminals has £5 a year.

SURGEON, lately dead.

Salary, £5 for Felons.

REMARKS. THE Rooms are too ſmall, except the Free-ward for Debtors. No ſtraw: no yard; and yet ground enough for one behind the Gaol. Tranſports convicted at Quarter Seſſions, have, as thoſe condemned at Aſſize, the King's allowance of two ſhillings and ſix-

pence

pence a week. Lent Aſſize at *Eaſt-Grinſtead*; where there is no Priſon: Summer Aſſize, at *Lewes* and *Horſham* alternately.

THERE is a new Gaol building. The Duke of *Richmond*, in concurrence with the other Gentlemen of the County, has intereſted himſelf much in this affair: the Situation is judiciouſly choſen; and the Plan is ſuch as appears to me particularly well ſuited for the purpoſe.

TABLE OF FEES.

Suſſex. A LIST of FEES taken by the Gaoler of the ſaid County.

	£.	*S.*	*D.*
Upon the diſcharge of every Debtor — —	1	2	4
The Sheriff's Fee thereupon — —	0	11	8
Turnkey thereupon — — —	0	2	6
For every peck of charcoal — — —	0	0	3
For every fagot — — —	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
For every quart of ſmall beer — —	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
For lodgings in the Gaoler's beds by the week —	0	2	0
Upon the diſcharge of every Felon, to the Gaoler —	1	2	4

Allowed and ſettled at the General Quarter Seſſions held at *Petworth* the 3d day of October 1737 By us

JOHN BUTLER
R. MILL
J. JEWKES
WM GRATWICKE.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

HORSHAM. ONLY one room; about ten feet and a half by ſix and a half, not ſix and a half high. In it the Priſoners are always locked up. Allowance two pennyworth of bread a day: no employment. Keeper, a Widow, whoſe Huſband died of the Gaol-Fever: Salary £10: Fees £0:3:4: no Table.

1774, Sept. 29, Priſoners, none.
1776, Feb. 22, - - - none.

LEWES. HERE men and women have ſeparate apartments, courts, &c. Keeper's Salary £30. Fees £0:6:8: no Table. The produce of the Priſoners work for three years paſt, was not twenty ſhillings a year; although there were in the reſpective years committed Priſoners 45—85—65.

1776, Feb. 21, Priſoners 5.

PETWORTH. THIS Bridewell has two rooms: one ſeventeen feet by ten, full ſix feet high; the other eighteen by nine, ſix feet high: too ſmall for the general number of Priſoners. No chimney: no yard: no water: no employment. Allowance a penny loaf a day. This I once found to weigh *ſeven ounces and a half*. Keeper's Salary lately augmented from £12 to £20. Fees £0:6:8: no Table.

THE Keeper told me (in September 1774) that "all his "Priſoners

" Priſoners were, upon diſcharge, much weakened by the " cloſe confinement, and ſmall allowance."

Thomas Draper and *William Godfrey* were committed the 6th of January 1776; the former died the 11th, the other the 26th of the ſame month. *William Cox*, committed the 13th of January, died the 23d. None of them had the Gaol-Fever. I do not affirm that theſe men were famiſhed to death: it was extreme cold weather. However, ſince that time, the allowance of bread is doubled. For this the Priſoners are indebted to the kind attention of the Duke of *Richmond*.

1774, Sept. 28, Priſoners 4,
1776, Feb. 23, - - - 8.

CHICHESTER CITY GAOL,

OVER the Eaſt-gate. Has two or three rooms; and a court-yard, but no water. Allowance to Felons &c. two-pence a day. Gaoler, a Sergeant at Mace: Salary £5: Fees, Debtors £0: 6: 8: no Table.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Sept. 28,	1 - -	0,
1776, Feb. 25,	2 - -	1.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL IN SOUTHWARK.

GAOLER, *Benjamin Hall.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 11 : 4.
Felons, 0 : 15 : 4.

Tranſports, - *(See Remarks.)*

Licence, for Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } three halfpennyworth of bread a day
Felons, } *(weight 17 ounces, Dec. 1776).*
Legacies. *(See Remarks.)*

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 9,	30	60
1776,	March 4,	19	59
----	Dec. 25,	18	15

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Dyer.*

Duty---Sunday.

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Meſſrs. *Burt* and Co.

Salary, £20 for this Gaol, and the Bridewell in *St. George's Fields*; and £5 for Travelling Charges to report at the Quarter Seſſions, the State of the Priſoners.

SOUTH-

SOUTHWARK.

THE NEW GAOL, beſides the Gaoler's Houſe, and the Tap-room has for—Maſter's-ſide Debtors a parlour, and four other ſizeable rooms; and for Common-ſide Debtors, four good rooms. Mr. Hall takes care to prevent theſe being crowded with the wives and children of the Debtors. For theſe Priſoners, there is a court-yard: into which Felons are not admitted; except a few, whom the Gaoler has reaſons for indulging with that diſtinction. REMARKS.

THE ward for Men-felons has ſix rooms on three floors: in theſe they ſleep. There is a yard belonging to it.—The ward for Women-felons has two lower rooms, two above; and a court-yard belonging to it. In the two upper rooms, are put Malefactors of either ſex condemned to die.

I HAVE here noted nineteen rooms: yet they are not ſufficient for the number of Priſoners. Mr. Hall is ſometimes obliged to put Men-felons into ſome rooms of the Women's ward.

IN ſo cloſe a Priſon ſituated in a populous neighbourhood, I did not wonder to ſee in March 1776 ſeveral Felons ſick on the floors. No bedding nor ſtraw: no Infirmary: no Chapel: Divine Service is performed in the Parlour; which is too ſmall for the purpoſe; about ſixteen feet ſquare. The Act for preſerving the health of Priſoners is on a painted board. The Clauſes of the Act againſt Spirituous Liquors are hung up.

IF the County do not build a new Gaol, more roomy and airy, and in a better ſituation, it would at leaſt be adviſeable to add to

this an Infirmary; which, with a Chapel under it, they may build on the vacant ground beyond the Women's ward.

TRANSPORTS have not the King's allowance of two ſhillings and ſix-pence a week. For theſe Convicts a Merchant contracts with the County to take them at the Gaol: the Gaoler ſends them to the ſhip, attended by his ſervants; and receives from the Merchant £0 : 10 : 6 for each Priſoner ſo conducted.

LENT Aſſize is at *Kingſton:* Summer Aſſize at *Guildford* and *Croydon* alternately. At this laſt town there is no Priſon.

THERE is hung up in the Gaol a printed Liſt of ſixteen *Legacies* and *Donations.* The dates of the firſt ſix are 1555, --71, --76, --84, --97, --98. Three are in the next century, viz. 1609, --38, --56. The other ſeven are not dated: and one of them noted on the Liſt, has not been received ſince 1726. There are alſo other articles which ſeem to need inſpection. Two of the Charities are for Debtors expreſsly: the others are not ſo diſtinguiſhed; but Debtors have them all. In the title of the paper it is ſaid, "The Gaol was formerly called the *White Lion Priſon.*" The common Seal of the Priſon is a Lion rampant.

THERE is another Legacy bequeathed by Eleanor Gwynn, not, I think, in the Liſt; from which are ſent to this Priſon once in eight weeks, ſixty-four penny loaves. Common-ſide Debtors have this as well as the preceding Gifts.

Surrey, to wit. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler--- of the common Gaol or Priſon in Southwark---for any Priſoner committed---Chamber Rent there or Diſcharge--- purſuant to the Statute---made---12th---of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George III &c. and in the year of our Lord 1772.

	£.	S.	D.
For the diſcharge from the ſaid Gaol of every Priſoner committed for Treaſon, or Felony or any offence againſt his Majeſty's peace, to the Gaoler or Keeper	0	13	4
To the Turnkey on every commitment of ſuch Priſoner	0	1	0
To the Turnkey on the diſcharge of every ſuch Priſoner	0	1	0
On the commitment or coming into Gaol of every Priſoner in a Civil Action, to the ſaid Gaoler or Keeper	0	3	0
On the diſcharge of every ſuch Priſoner, to the ſaid Gaoler or Keeper — — —	0	6	10
And to the Turnkey — — —	0	1	6
For the uſe of bed bedding and ſheets for each of the ſaid mentioned Priſoners on the Maſter ſide of the ſaid Priſon, for the firſt night, to the ſaid Gaoler or Keeper	0	0	6
And for every night after the firſt — —	0	0	2
But if two ſuch Priſoners lye together in one bed, then one penny halfpenny each — —	0	0	3
To the Clerk of the Papers on every diſcharge of any Priſoner in a Civil Action — —	0	1	0
For every ſuch Priſoner as ſhall chuſe to be on the Maſter ſide for the uſe of bed and bedding and ſheets the firſt night	0	0	6
For every night after the firſt — —	0	0	3
But if two ſuch Priſoners lye together in one bed, then two-pence each — — —	0	0	4

	£.	S.	D.
If any ſuch Priſoner through poverty can only provide a couch, then to the ſaid Gaoler or Keeper for chamber rent *per week* — — —	0	0	1

Seen and allowed
By us
A. ONSLOW
WM JOLIFFE
HAYMOND.
N. HERDIDGE

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

ST. GEORGE's FIELDS. BUILT 1772. Separate wards and court-yards for men and women. In the men's ward, two rooms, and a work-ſhop, which is about twenty feet ſquare, below; and three rooms above: in one of theſe are beds at two ſhillings and ſix-pence a week. The women's ward has, below, one room, and a work-ſhop, which is about twenty feet ſquare; and three rooms above: in one of them beds at two ſhillings and ſix-pence a week. There is a ſeparate room for faulty apprentices. All the rooms are planked. Window-ſhutters, and iron bars: no glaſs. There is no Infirmary. In March 1776 I ſaw ſeveral ſick on the floors: the County allows no bedding nor ſtraw. In April only one ſick, on a bed which he paid for. In December a woman ſick on the floor. The rooms are dirty: in two or three of them were fowls. Priſoners allowance three halfpence a day in bread *(weight Dec.* 1776, 17 *ounces)*. No firing. I did not ſee any at work. Keeper a Sheriff's Officer: Salary £25: Licence for Beer.

The

The Clauſes of the Act againſt Spirituous Liquors, and the Act for preſerving the health of Priſoners, are both hung up.

1776, March 14, Priſoners 25,
---- April 30, - - - 24,
---- Dec. 25, - - - 29.

OF the twenty-nine Priſoners at the laſt date, were, four women ſentenced for ten years, one woman for three years, three men for three years, four men for two years, three men for one year.

IN the men's court is a board, on which is painted as follows:

FEES to be taken by the Keeper of this Priſon.

	£.	S.	D.
On every Priſoner for Ward Dues — —	0	0	2
On the diſcharge of every Priſoner committed —	0	4	2
Priſoners brought in by a Juſtice's Warrant and diſcharged	0	2	6

NO Garniſh to be taken from one Priſoner to another by Order of the Keeper.

N. B. THIS Prohibition is diſregarded.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES. THIS Bridewell, built in 1775, has a houſe for the Keeper; and ſeparate wards (quite diſtinct buildings) for men and women: with ſeparate courts, work-ſhops, pumps, &c. Each ward has two lower rooms; three ſteps above the ground; and two chambers. The men's rooms are near ſeventeen feet by fourteen, and full nine high: the women's, about fifteen feet ſquare, and nine high. Every room planked all round: a chimney in each; and two windows, with ſhutters, and iron bars; no glaſs.—The men's court-

BRIDE-WELLS.

court-yard fifty-eight feet by fifty: the women's, forty-five by thirty-five. Priſoners pay a ſhilling entrance for the uſe of them. There is alſo a room built quite ſeparate for faulty apprentices; about eight feet by eleven, and full eight high; it has a fire-place.

IT is pity that to a Priſon in other reſpects ſo commodious, the Gentlemen did not add an INFIRMARY. Uſing any of the rooms for that purpoſe, will not prevent the communication of Small-Pox &c.

COUNTY allowance to Priſoners a three halfpenny loaf a day (*weight* 14 *to* 15 *ounces*). No bedding. They were at work. The Keeper has the profit of it; a Salary of £25; and Fees £0 : 3 : 4 : no Table.—Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

ONE of the Priſoners who was committed for baſtardy, and not finding ſureties, had been ſent back hither, from the preceding Quarter Seſſions at *Ryegate*; where there is no Priſon. I had heard of the hardſhips ſuffered by Priſoners when conveyed for trial to ſuch towns; and inquired of this man, what was his ſituation at *Ryegate*. He ſaid that "he "and fifteen others were confined there two or three days in a "very ſmall room; and almoſt ſuffocated." The Keeper who was preſent confirmed the fact.

QUARTER SESSIONS are held Lady-Day at *Ryegate*, Midſummer at *Guildford*, Michaelmas at *Kingſton*, Chriſtmas at *St. Margaret's Hill*.

1776, April 26, Priſoners 4.

AT

AT KINGSTON there is alſo the

TOWN GAOL. IT contains two lower rooms, and three chambers; the cielings very low. A court-yard; not ſecure. The rooms are dirty; and at laſt Aſſize were full of Priſoners. Gaoler keeps a public houſe—— No Salary.—Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, April 26, Priſoners, none.

IN the *Town Hall* there is a TABLE OF GAOLER'S FEES, and various other FEES. It is dated 10th Decem^r. 1603; and confirmed by the High Steward of the Town, the King's Attorney General Steward of the Court, the two Bailiffs, the Recorder &c.

	£.	S.	D.
For every one arreſted wanting ſureties and ſent to Gaol — — —	0	2	0
For every one ſent to ward upon commandement or arreſted for a trifle or being very poor not above	0	0	8
For the Fee of the Irons of every one committed for Felony or ſuſpicion of Felony or for any other heinous crime — —	0	2	0

I AM tempted to tranſcribe many more articles of this curious ancient Table: I cannot omit the two or three following.

	£.	S.	D.
For arreſting any Freeman of this Town Inhabitant within the Watch — —	0	0	6
For the Attorney's Fee upon evidence delivering to a Jury, when there is no other Counſell —	0	2	6
Every Counſeller's Fee in this Court —	0	6	8

GUILDFORD

BRIDE-WELLS.

GUILDFORD BRIDEWELL has four rooms, beſides the Infirmary (lately a ſtable), and the condemned room. Yet when the Aſſize is held here, and Priſoners are brought from *Southwark*, it is much crowded. A court-yard, for the uſe of which every Priſoner pays Entrance-money one ſhilling. No ſewer. Two rooms have in the roof an iron-grated lattice, about five feet by four, and an open turret above; very uſeful for freſhening thoſe rooms. Allowance a threepenny loaf every other day *(weight Feb.* 1776, *two pounds)*. No bedding nor ſtraw.—I did not ſee any at work.—Keeper's Salary £25: Fees £0: 3: 4: no Table. The Clauſes of the Act againſt Spirituous Liquors are hung up.

1773, Dec. 17, Priſoners 6.
1776, Feb. 24, - - - 6.

COUNTY GAOL AT AYLESBURY.

GAOLER, *Thomas Smith.*

Salary, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 15 : 10.
Felons, 0 : 18 : 4.
Tranſports, - *(See Remarks.)*
Licenſe, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, *(See Remarks.)*
Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 27,	6	17,
1774, Nov. 12,	4	8,
1776, Jan. 3,	10	10.
---- Nov. 2,	7	13,

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Hopkins.*

Duty---Sunday.
Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Ludgate.*

Salary, £20 for Debtors, Felons, and the Bridewell.

REMARKS. ONE Court-yard. A hall for *Debtors*; and ſundry rooms for the Maſter's-ſide: but no free ward. In the Felon's day-room is an oven for purifying the cloaths. A ſeparate room, or two for Women-

Felons. Two condemned Rooms. In the interval of my firſt and ſecond viſit ſix or ſeven died of the Gaol-Diſtemper. At my laſt viſits, after the appointing Mr. Ludgate, all the Priſoners were well. No Infirmary. No Chapel: Divine Service is performed in the Shire-hall, which joins to the Priſon. No Table of Fees. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

MR. SMITH contracts to ſupply Debtors and Felons with a pound of bread a day, and two hot dinners a week; and to convey Tranſports to London; for £70 a year.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT AYLESBURY.

THE two work rooms, and the lodging rooms, are ſmall: one of the latter only $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4, and 6 feet high. A court in front only 8 feet wide, lately encloſed from the ſpacious Court-yard of the Keeper behind the County Gaol. Mr. Smith (the County Gaoler) is Keeper; ſalary £30. He puts in a Deputy, who ſerves for living rent free. Priſoners allowance one pound of bread a day.

1774,	Nov.	12,	Priſoners 2.
1776,	Jan.	3,	- - 3.
----	Nov.	2,	- - 1.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT BEDFORD.

GAOLER, *Thomas Howard.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 17 : 4.
Felons, }

Tranſports, If only one £6: if two, £5 each: all above two, £4 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, two quartern-loaves a week each.
Felons, two halfpeck-loaves a week each.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 0.

Number of	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	5 to 10,	6 to 9,
1776, Feb. 12,	8,	5.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Lloyd.*

Duty---Sunday and Thurſday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Gadſby.*

Salary, £12 for the Gaol and Bridewell.

REMARKS. IN this Priſon there is a day-room for Debtors, which is uſed as a Chapel, and three or four lodging-rooms: for Felons, two day-rooms, one for men, the other for women, without fire-places: two dungeons, down eleven ſteps, and often

very damp. The ſtraw, for which the County allows the Gaoler £5 a year, is not on the floors, but on frames or bedſteads. On application, the Juſtices allow in winter coals both to Felons and Debtors. The court-yard is common to both, and ſmall. No apartments for the Gaoler.

CLAUSES of the Act againſt Spirituous Liquors are not hung up. When I was Sheriff, I was culpably ignorant of that Act. No Infirmary. About twenty years ago the Gaol-Fever was in this Priſon: ſome died there, and many in the town; among whom was Mr. *Daniel* the Surgeon, who attended the Priſoners. His Succeſſor, Mr. *Gadſby*, judiciouſly changed the medicines from Sudorifics (generally uſed before) to Bark and Cordials: and a Sail-Ventilator being ſoon after put up, the Gaol has been free from the Fever almoſt ever ſince.

FEES on a printed paper, ſigned by the late Gaoler, as follows:

> ALL Perſons that come to this place, either by warrant, commitment, or verbally; muſt pay before diſcharg'd, fifteen ſhillings and four pence, to the Gaoler, and two ſhillings to the Turnkey.
>
> T. RICHARDSON.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BEDFORD,

CONSISTS of three rooms on the ground-floor: no fire-place: a ſmall court-yard: no water acceſſible to the Priſoners.—Keeper's Salary £30: no Fees.

1776, Feb. 13, Priſoners 3.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT HUNTINGDON.

GAOLER, *Henry Blane*, now *Robert Nunn*.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 6.

Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.

Tranſports, If only one £12; if more, £9 each: he paying the Clerk of Aſſize a guinea for each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, four halfquartern-loaves a week.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 5,	7	4,
1774,	Jan. 29,	7	3,
1775,	Nov. 9,	4	5,
1776,	Sep. 27,	3	6.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Brock*. Now no Chaplain. *(See Remarks.)*

SURGEON, Mr. *Hunt*.

Salary, £5 : 5 : 0.

REMARKS.

THIS GAOL is alſo the COUNTY BRIDEWELL and TOWN GAOL.

FOR Debtors, a day-room or kitchen; and over it a large lodging-room. Near it is a day-room for Felons: and down nine ſteps a dungeon

dungeon for Men-felons; in which is a ſmall condemned room. In another place, down ſeven ſteps, is a dungeon for Women-felons: the floor of it level with the court-yard: in which is the Bridewell. This has two rooms below for men; and two above for women. The Priſon is too ſmall: but I always found the whole of it remarkably clean. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. No Infirmary. Mr. Nunn's Salary for the Bridewell is £24 : 16 : 0, for the Town Gaol £3.—Straw £4 : 16 : 0 a year.

I WAS ſorry to hear at my laſt viſit that Mr. Brock, the late Chaplain, who officiated very conſtantly twice a week, and had a Salary of £20, was diſmiſſed. He would have continued his attendance, without the Salary; but an order was made expreſsly forbidding it.

TABLE OF FEES.

Huntingdonſhire. A TABLE of the ancient accuſtomed FEES demanded taken and received time immemorial by the Gaoler for the time being of his Majeſty's Gaol in the Town of *Huntingdon* and for the *County of Huntingdon* as well for Civil Priſoners as Criminal Priſoners.

	£.	S.	D.
For the Diſmiſſion Fee for each Debtor to the Keeper —	0	10	0
For the like to the Turnkey — — —	0	2	6
For Debtors bed *per week* — — —	0	2	4
For bed *per week* if two Debtors lye together — —	0	3	6

As

As to Criminal Priſoners,

	£.	S.	D.
For the Diſmiſſion Fee of each Criminal Priſoner diſcharged out of cuſtody, either by the Magiſtrates, or by the Courts of Aſſize or Seſſions — —	0	13	4
For the like to the Turnkey — —	0	2	6
For bed *per week* each Fine Treſpaſs or Felon —	0	3	6
For bed *per week* if two lye together — —	0	4	8

ROBERT NUNN

Keeper of the County Gaol of Huntingdonſhire

Oct. 14. 1774.

THERE is a raſure, which cancels the name of the former Gaoler *Henry Blane*, and the date when he ſigned.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL, CAMBRIDGE CASTLE.

GAOLER, *Simeon Saunders.*

Salary, £12 : 14 : 0.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 8.

Felons, 0 : 10 : 8.

Tranſports, £6 : 6 : 0 each: he paying the Clerk of Aſſize £1 : 1 : 0 for each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*

Felons, two-pence a day.

Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 4,	8	2,
1774,	Dec. 13,	6	4,
1776,	Feb. 9,	8	6,
----	Sep. 27,	10	0.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr. *Prince.*

Salary, none; he makes a Bill.

REMARKS. THE PRISON is the Gate of the old Caſtle. Below are two ſtrong rooms; one for Men-felons, the other for Women. You go up twenty-two ſtone ſteps outſide to the Debtors apartments. On the firſt floor is a room for the Turnkey; a large kitchen; and two

two or three other rooms. Above them are three rooms and a condemned room. All the rooms are ſizeable, but not very ſecure: a Priſoner eſcaped lately.—Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors hung up, by a written Order of *Thomas Cockran*, Eſq. Sheriff.—Straw twenty ſhillings a year.—The Caſtle-yard is ſpacious, but not ſafe; and Priſoners have not the uſe of it. In it is the Gallows.

DEBTORS have ſome ſmall relief from a Legacy, paid by *St. John's* and *Sidney* Colleges: and twenty ſhillings a year, deducting Land-tax, from an Eſtate at *Croxton* in this County. No Memorial of either in the Priſon.

Cambridgeſhire. THE General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace---held at the *Shire Hall* in *Cambridge*---the 19th ---of April in the 5th year---of Geo III---1765 Before *Edward Leeds Hale Wortham* and *Wm Howell Even* Eſqrs Juſtices &c.

A TABLE OF FEES

Settled---purſuant to a late Act---paſſed in the 2d---of George II Intituled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors &c.---to be hung up publickly in the Priſon of the Caſtle of Cambridge.

	£.	S.	D.
To the Gaoler for the Commitment Fee to be paid at the time of Commitment, only — —	0	5	4
To the Gaoler for the diſcharge of every Priſoner to be paid at the time of his diſcharge, only —	0	5	4
To the Sheriff for the diſcharge of every Priſoner to be paid on ſuch diſcharge — —	0	2	0
To be paid for the weekly rent of an entire chamber, with one bed only, and clean linnen —	0	2	0

	£.	S.	D.
And in caſe more Priſoners are put into a room, ſo that there is occaſion for more beds in the ſame chamber, Then there ſhall be paid for the uſe of the chamber, and of every bed and linnen and cloaths belonging to it the ſum of — — —	0	1	6

EDWD LEEDS
HALE WORTHAM
WM H. EWEN.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT CAMBRIDGE

Is in the Caſtle-yard; and joins to the Gaoler's houſe. It has a large work room (in which was a quantity of hemp) and a dark room adjoining. Above, is a room with three cages or lodging rooms. Mr. Saunders the County Gaoler is Keeper: Salary £2.

1774, Dec. 13, Priſoners 4,
1776, Feb. 9, - - - 6,
---- Sep. 27, - - - 1.

There are alſo at CAMBRIDGE the TOWN GAOL.

BELOW is a room for criminals, the *Hole*; about twenty-one feet by ſeven. The Priſoner, whom I ſaw there laſt, was a miſerable object: he had been confined ſeveral weeks: no allowance.

ABOVE are ſeveral rooms for Debtors; and one for Criminals, the *Cage*. No Court-yard: no water acceſſible to Priſoners. Gaoler no Salary:

Salary: Commitment Fee £0 : 6 : 8, *per* Table dated 17th Jan. 1765. Licence for Beer.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Dec. 13,	2	3,
1776,	Feb. 9,	2	0,
----	Sep. 28,	1	1.

TOWN BRIDEWELL.

CAMBRIDGE.

ON the ground-floor, one room for men, twenty-one feet by ſix: and two lodging-rooms for women; each nine feet by five. In theſe are lately put bedſteads for ſtraw or coverlids: ſo that Priſoners do not now ſleep on the ground.—Above is a large work-room for women: no fire-place.

THERE is a ſmall court-yard; of no uſe to the Priſoners, becauſe not ſecure. No water: no ſewer. The whole Priſon out of repair.

COLLEGE, or Vice-Chancellor Priſoners, have four-pence on Sunday, to prevent the neceſſity of their working on that day as formerly. Thoſe of them that are ill are properly attended, and have three-pence a day. No allowance of bread for Town Priſoners. Keeper's Salary £30: no Fees. Straw £1 : 1 : 0 a year.

THE Bridewell ſtands in the back yard of the Keeper's houſe; which was bought and endowed for the encouragement of woolcombers and ſpinners of this town. The baſis of the Inſtitution was a Legacy of the famous Carrier *Thomas Hobſon*. To anſwer the intention, the Keeper appointed is a Clothier: he employs not only ſeveral hands upon the Foundation of the Charity, but many others; among them his Priſoners.

1774,	Dec. 13,	Priſoners 3,
1776,	Sep. 28,	7.

ELY GAOL.

GAOLER, *John Allday.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 15 : 3.
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Tranſports, £5 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } none.

Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Jan. 30,	6	0,
----	Dec. 13,	1	2,
1776,	Feb. 9,	11	3,
----	Sep. 28,	7	1.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL, the property of the Biſhop, who is Lord of the Franchiſe of the Iſle of Ely, was in part rebuilt by the late Biſhop about ten years ago; upon complaint of the cruel method * which, for want of a ſafe Gaol, the Keeper took to ſecure his Priſoners.

FOR

* THIS was by chaining them down on their backs upon a floor, acroſs which were ſeveral iron bars; with an iron collar with ſpikes about their necks, and a heavy

FOR Maſter's-ſide Debtors three rooms up ſtairs: a room on the ſame floor for condemned Felons. Below ſtairs is the Felons day-room; and their cell or night-room, with a window about a foot ſquare. There is a court-yard for Felons, with an offenſive ſewer. No water.—For Debtors a court-yard with a pump; but no free ward. No Infirmary. No ſtraw. Clauſes of the Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. Keeper a Sheriff's Officer for the Iſle, and for the County of Cambridge. No Table of Fees.

ASSIZE in this Iſle, of late, twice a year, viz. Lent at *Ely*, Summer at *Wiſbeach*.

BRIDEWELLS.

ELY. ONE room below for men; and two above for women. The yard not ſecure; and Priſoners always locked up within doors. In February 1776, a woman ſick: no Apothecary.—No allowance; but twenty ſhillings a year for ſtraw.—Keeper's Salary £10.

1774, Dec. 13, Priſoners 2,
1776, Feb. 9, - - - 3,
---- Sep. 28, - - - 1.

WISBEACH. Two or three rooms. No court-yard. No water. Allowance a penny a day; and ſtraw twenty ſhillings a year. Keeper's Salary £16: no Fees.—This Priſon might be improved on the Keeper's Garden.

1776, Feb. 3, Priſoners 2.

heavy iron bar over their legs. An excellent Magiſtrate, *James Collyer*, Eſq. preſented an account of the caſe, accompanied with a drawing, to the King; with which his Majeſty was much affected, and gave immediate orders for a proper inquiry and redreſs.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL, NORWICH CASTLE.

GAOLER, *George Gynne.*

Salary, none: he pays the Under Sheriff £31 : 10 : 0 *per annum.*

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 7 : 8,
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Tranſports, £5 : 15 : 6 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } a two-penny loaf each *per* day *(weight in Dec.* 1774, 20 *ounces)*, and every week in common a ſtone of cheeſe; in winter twelve buſhels of coals, in ſummer ſix buſhels.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 1,	30	14,
----	Dec. 10,	16	15,
1776,	Feb. 5,	29	16,
----	Nov. 17,	18	32.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Willins.*

Duty---Friday.

Salary, £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Palgrave.*

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

NORWICH

NORWICH CASTLE

REMARKS.

IS SITUATED on the ſummit of a hill. That part which is called the *Upper Gaol* has ten rooms for Maſter's-ſide Debtors; and Leads for them to walk on.—The *Low Gaol* has ſeveral rooms for Debtors, Felons &c.—A ſmall area in the middle of the Gaol, in which are lately made ſome improvements; ſuch as a pump, a convenient bath, and ſome rooms over it. There is a dungeon down a ladder of eight ſteps, for Men-felons; in which is often an inch or two of water: and a ſmall room for Women-felons; which keeps them always ſeparate from the men, except when delicacy would moſt of all require it. There are two airy rooms for the ſick: ſo diſtinct from the reſt of the Priſon, that there is no danger of ſpreading any infection from thence. The Gaoler is humane, and reſpected by his Priſoners. Theſe, Felons as well as Debtors, ſell at the grates of their ſeparate day-rooms, laces, purſes, nets &c. of their own making.

A NURSE or Matron to attend the ſick; and provide for them, when the Surgeon orders it, broth, gruel, milk-pottage and extra-firing.—She orders the ſtraw, which is not farmed, but paid for *per load* by the County.—It is alſo her buſineſs to ſee that the Priſoners be duly ſerved with their allowance of bread, which is remarkably good. At Lent Aſſize Priſoners are moved from hence to *Thetford*; and put into a dungeon which is deſcribed in that place.

MRS. FRANCES KEMPE formerly bequeathed certain Charities to the Poor of *Norwich* and *Heyden*; and a Stipend for preaching three Sermons a year. For Payment, ſhe bound an eſtate in *Heyden* left her by her father *John Mingay*, Eſq.—Among the Charities were ſome to Priſoners in this Caſtle, and in the City Gaol. Theſe have for many years

years paſt received nothing; although the Legacies are paid to the other Objects.

TABLE OF FEES.

Norfolk. A Table of the Rates Fees and Allowances to be---taken by every Gaoler or Keeper of any *Gaol or Priſon within* the ſaid County---ſettled---at the General Quarter Seſſion---holden by Adjournment at the Caſtle of *Norwich*---31 July ---3d of George II---1729---in purſuance---of a late Act---for Relief of Debtors &c.

That is to ſay

	£.	S.	D.
For the commitment or coming into Gaol of any Priſoner for Debt — — —	0	5	0
For chamber rent where the Gaoler finds bedding and linnen, and a Priſoner hath a bed to him or herſelf, *per week* — — —	0	2	0
Where there are two in a bed not exceeding *per week* —	0	1	6
Where there are three in a bed not exceeding *per week* each Priſoner — — —	0	0	6
For the Diſcharge of thoſe in *Execution* — —	0	5	4
For the Diſcharge of thoſe upon *Outlawry* — —	0	5	4
For the Diſcharge of thoſe upon *Common Proceſs* —	0	2	8

WE his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace---have hereunto ſet our hands---the day and year above written

31 July 1729

Confirmed by us

James Reynolds
Wm Branthwayte
R. Bacon
Miles Branthwayte

Wi Bacon
Edmd Bacon
Tom. Turner
Miles Branthwayte

NORWICH

NORWICH CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Benjamin Fakenham.*

Salary, none: he pays the Under-Sheriff £40 a year.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 8,
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Tranſports, £5 : 5 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } a two-penny loaf each, lately
Felons, } reduced to a penny loaf.

Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 1,	52	7,
----	Dec. 10,	17	5,
1776,	Feb. 5,	31	17,
----	Nov. 17,	11	10.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Buckle.*

Duty---Prayers, once a fortnight; Sermon one Tueſday in a month.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Matchett.*

Salary, £5 : 5 : 0 for Debtors and Felons.

REMARKS. ONLY one court-yard. Many rooms for Maſter's-ſide Debtors. One room for Common-ſide Debtors, who are Freemen. There is no room for thoſe who are not free, but the Felons day-room; which

NORWICH. is under the other, and down thirteen ſteps. The Felons' dungeons, or night-rooms, are down eleven ſteps: one of them quite dark; the other almoſt ſo. The Women's dungeon down ten ſteps, has a fire-place: but at my two laſt viſits they had another night-room, about ten feet and a half by five and a half, and but five feet high. Straw only £1 : 1 : 0 a year.—The Keeper's ſtable adjoining to the laſt room, would make the women a good ſeparate day-room.

MANY alterations are lately made for the better. The court is now paved: and ſome old ſheds, that were in it, are taken down. Three night-rooms or cells for Felons, about three feet below the ground, eight feet ſquare, planked all over. A bath: and over it two rooms for Debtors. Over them two airy rooms for the ſick; each twenty-two feet by ſixteen, near twelve feet high.

GAOL-DELIVERY once a year.

TABLE OF FEES.

City of Norwich and County of the ſame City. } AT the General Quarter Seſſion---holden at the *Guild Hall*---5th October in 33d year---of George II---and---adjourned to the 16th---of the ſame October---before *Nockold Tompſon* Eſq. Mayor---*Edward Bacon* Eſq. Recorder---*Robert Marſh* Eſq. &c. &c.---Juſtices of---the Peace---It is Ordered by this Court in purſuance of an Act---for Relief of Debtors---That the ſeveral Fees---hereunder written, and no other or greater ſums---ſhall be---taken by any Gaoler or Keeper of any---Priſon within the---City of *Norwich*---

(That is to ſay)

For

	£.	S.	D.
For the commitment or coming into Gaol of any Priſoner for debt — — —	0	3	4
For chamber rent where the Gaoler finds bedding and linnen where a Priſoner has a bed to himſelf or herſelf, by the week — — —	0	1	0
Where there are two in a bed not exceeding by the week each	0	0	9
Where there are three in a bed not exceeding by the week each	0	0	8
For the diſcharge of thoſe in *Execution* —	0	5	4
For the diſcharge of thoſe upon *Outlawry* —	0	5	4
For the diſcharge of thoſe upon *Common Proceſs* —	0	3	4

WE his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace---for the ſaid City of *Norwich* have hereunto---ſet our hands---

Confirmed and allowed at the Aſſize and general Gaol Deliverey of our Lord the King held in and for the City of Norwich and County of the ſame City The twenty ninth day of July One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty By us

T: PARKER
T: DENISON.

NOCKOLD TOMPSON *Mayor*
ED. BACON
JOHN NUTHALL
J. SPURRELL
PETER COLOMBINE
JEREM IVES.

NORWICH CITY BRIDEWELL.

APARTMENTS convenient, and kept clean. A yard and pump.

1774, Dec. 10, Priſoners 3,
1776, Feb. 5, - - - 5.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

SWAFFHAM. SMALL court-yard. No water. Offenſive ſewers. A large garden or field for the Keeper. Priſoners always locked up: one lunatic. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors hung up.

1774, Dec. 11, Priſoners 7,
1776, Feb. 3, - - - 5.

WYMUNDHAM. A LARGE day-room: with three cloſets on one ſide of it, for night-rooms; about ſix feet by four. A Priſoner complained to me of being obliged to lie in one of theſe cloſets, with two boys who had a cutaneous diſorder. There is another room for women, and a dark dungeon down eight ſteps with the ſtocks in it. No Priſoners ſleep there. Neither the rooms nor the ſpacious yard ſecure. Priſoners in this Bridewell are not only confined within doors, but always in irons. Keeper's Salary £16: no Fees. Allowance to thoſe ſuſpected

ſuſpected of Felony, four-pence a day. Straw ten ſhillings a year. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Nov. 17, Priſoners 5.

THETFORD TOWN GAOL

Is alſo the Town Bridewell. The ground-floor for the Keeper. On the firſt ſtory, are four rooms for Debtors; and two for Delinquents. For Felons a *Dungeon* down a ladder of ten ſteps; eighteen feet by nine and a half, and nine feet high: a window about eighteen inches by twelve: another window about two feet ſquare, lately opened into the paſſage.

AT Aſſize once a year from ſixteen to twenty Priſoners brought hither from *Norwich Caſtle* are confined in this dungeon, men and women together, four or five nights. Court-yard not ſecure. No water. Keeper no Salary. No Fees: only the Houſe to live in.

1774, Dec. 9, Priſoner 1,
1776, Nov. 18, - - - None.

YARMOUTH

TOWN GAOL. BESIDES the Gaoler's houſe, in which are rooms for Maſter's-ſide Debtors, there are for Felons, a day-room, and court-yard, both too cloſe; and two lodging-rooms for ſuch as pay for them: two dungeons or night-rooms down a ladder of ten ſteps, one for men, the other for women. Allowance a penny loaf a day *(weight in Feb.* 1776, 13 *ounces)*: four chaldron of coals a year. They ſend out a begging-baſket three times a week.—Gaoler's Salary £15: Fees £0: 6: 8:

no

no Table. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Feb. 6, Debtors 6, Felons &c. 14.

YARMOUTH

TOWN BRIDEWELL. IN the Work-houſe Yard. Four rooms; a fire-place in one of them. No water. Court of Conſcience Debtors confined here, and diſcharged in three months.

1776, Feb. 6, Priſoners, none.

LYNN REGIS

TOWN GAOL. THE rooms are convenient, and kept clean. Straw and two coverlids; court-yard ſmall. Gaoler's Salary £11: Fees, Debtors £0: 3: 4, Felons £0: 5: 0, *per* Table ſigned by the Mayor dated 1729.

1774, Dec. 11, Debtor 1.

COUNTY GAOL AT IPSWICH.

GAOLER, *Rowland Baker*, now *John Ripſhaw*.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 10 : 8.
Felons, }

Tranſports, £6 : 6 : 0 each; he paying Clerk of Aſſize £1 : 1 : 0 for each.

Licenſe, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, two-pence a day in bread *(weight in Dec.* 1774, 18½ *ounces)*.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 3,	22	14,
----	Dec. 7,	15	5,
1776,	Feb. 7,	29	17,
----	Nov. 18,	15	6.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Brome*.

Duty---Sunday and Friday. *(See Remarks.)*

Salary, £50.

SURGEON

Salary, £40 for Debtors and Felons.

IPSWICH.

IPSWICH.

REMARKS. THIS is alſo the TOWN GAOL: yet only one court-yard.—For Debtors, a kitchen, or day-room; and ſeveral chambers: one of theſe is lately made a free ward.—For Felons a day-room: and for the men a ſtrong night-room; with beds excellently contrived for cleanlineſs and health. Each Priſoner has a crib-bedſtead, ten or twelve inches high; the head raiſed a few inches; ſtrong feet, low ſides. Theſe keep as diſtinct as poſſible Priſoners who ſleep in the ſame room; and are eaſily moved when the ward is to be waſhed. The County allows to each crib a ſtraw bed, and a blanket.—The women have no ſeparate day-room: and their ward, or night-room, has no fire-place.—One of the two drinking-rooms is called the *Garniſh-room*.—Two rooms for the ſick; not diſtinct enough from the reſt. It is not without reluctance that I add, the ſick in February 1776 complained to me of being neglected by the Surgeon. At my laſt viſit, none ſick.—Debtors ſell at the front grate garters, purſes &c. of their own making.

A NEAT Chapel lately built. Mr. *Brome*, the Chaplain, does not content himſelf with the regular and punctual performance of his ſtated Duty; He is a Friend to the Priſoners on all occaſions.

ASSIZE always at *Bury:* no allowance for conveying Priſoners thither. Keeper a Sheriff's Officer.

DEBTORS have on Sunday from a Legacy of Mr. *John Pemberton*, each one pound and a half of beef for broth, a penny loaf and a pint of ale. From another Legacy the Town ſupplies them with five chaldron of coals yearly. No Memorial in the Gaol.

TABLE OF FEES.

Suffolk, to wit. AT the General Quarter Seſſions---holden by Adjournment at Bury St. Edmunds---21ſt---July---1729, A Table of Fees ſettled by the Juſtices of the ſaid Diviſion---purſuant to a late Act---for the Relief of Debtors &c. at the Aſſize for the County of *Suffolk*---at Bury St. Edmunds the 24th---of July 1729.

	£.	S.	D.
To the Gaoler for the Commitment Fee and diſcharge of every Priſoner — — —	0	12	8
Out of which is to be paid to the Sheriff —	0	2	0
To the Officer — — —	0	2	0
For the rent of every chamber weekly —	0	2	6

JASPER CULLUM JERMYN DAVERS
G. GOLDING M. SHELTON.

I HAVE reviewed this Table of Fees and do think proper to moderate and reduce the ſame to * ſhillings and eight pence by diſallowing the two ſhillings to be paid to the Officer and deducting ſix pence *per* week out of the Chamber Rent

THO. PENGELLY.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

IPSWICH. ON the ground-floor is a work-ſhop; and a night-room for men: up ſtairs a night-room for women. None of them, nor the court-yard ſecure. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. Keeper's Salary £17. No Fees.

* Eraſed.

BRIDEWELLS.

Priſoners, no allowance: and but half the produce of their labour.

1774, Dec. 8, Priſoners 1,
1776, Feb. 7, - - - 3,
---- Nov. 18, - - - 2.

WOODBRIGE. Two dirty rooms. No chimney in that of the women. No ſtraw: no water. Yard ſmall and not ſafe: may be enlarged out of the Keeper's Garden. His Salary £15. Priſoners allowance two-pence a day: I ſaw none at work. When they work they have half the profit. No firing. One ſick in bed.—Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Feb. 7, Priſoners 9.

BECCLES. A ROOM on the ground-floor; and a dungeon ſeven ſteps under ground. Keeper's Salary £11: 10: 0. Fees £0: 6: 8: No table. Allowance a twopenny loaf a day. Thirty ſhillings a year for ſtraw. £5 a year for coals. When Priſoners work they have half the profit.

1776, Feb. 6, Priſoners 3.

LAVENHAM. A WORK-ROOM below: a chamber for men, another for women: none of them ſecure. Priſoners always kept within doors, and a padlock on each. A court-yard: no water. Keeper's Salary £15: 14: 8. No Fees. The Priſoners were ſpinning.

1776, Nov. 18, Priſoners 2 Men.

CLARE. A WORK-ROOM. Two lodging-rooms with boarded bedſteads. No chimnies. Windows cloſe glazed; and the work-room

room made offenſive by a cloſet in it. Court-yard not ſecure; and Priſoners have no acceſs to the well of fine water. The Priſon walls are clay; and the whole of it is out of repair: the Priſoner, a Woman, at work, in irons. No allowance. Keeper a Manufacturer: Salary £13 : 5 : 4: no Fees. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Dec. 6, Priſoner 1.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S GAOL.

THIS Priſon for the Franchiſe or Liberty of *Bury St. Edmund's*, is the property of Sir *Charles Davers*. The court-yard is ſpacious, but not ſecure: none have the uſe of it without paying a ſhilling a week. On one ſide of it are ſeveral rooms for *Debtors:* one of them is a work-room: thoſe who work in it pay a ſhilling a week.—On the other ſide, is a large Dungeon down three ſteps; which is the day and night-room for *Felons:* the men are chained to ſtaples fixed in the barrack bedſteads. No ſtraw. There is another dungeon down a ſtep or two; ſeldom uſed. The late Gaoler told me that in the winter 1773 five died of the Small-Pox. No Apothecary then; but one is appointed ſince. No Infirmary.—A Chaplain; and Prayers twice a week.—Keeper, no Salary: Fees, Debtors £0 : 8 : 8, Felons £0 : 6 : 8: no Table: Licence for Beer and Wine.—Allowance, Debtors none, Felons three-halfpennyworth of bread a day; and from the 5th of November to the Saturday before Lady-day, Felons have two buſhels of coals a week, and Debtors four: both from a Legacy of which no Memorial in the Gaol.—In a *Deſcription of Bury* printed 1771, there is an account of ſeveral ancient Donations and Bequeſts to Priſoners. Whether they be now totally ſunk, or the coals be from ſome of them, I cannot ſay.

AT Aſſize, twice a year, Priſoners of both ſexes brought from *Ipſwich* are confined four or five nights in the Dungeon here deſcribed.

		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Dec. 9,	10 - -	15,
1776,	Feb. 8,	11 - -	18,
----	Nov. 18,	5 - -	6.

BURY BRIDEWELL.

THIS, it is ſaid, was in former times a Jewiſh Synagogue. It has a large work-room: a room for men, and another for women: all up ſtairs. No court-yard: no water. Keeper's Salary £6: and four-pence for each Priſoner's ſtraw: Fees £0: 1: 0.

1774,	Dec. 9,	Priſoners 2,
1776,	Feb. 8,	- - - 1,
----	Nov. 18,	- - - 1.

SUDBURY BOROUGH-GAOL

HAS for Debtors a day-room with a fire-place; and two little rooms for them to lodge in, about ſeven feet by five each.—A room for Men-felons with a fire-place and a loom:—another for women; this alſo has a fire-place. A court-yard, not ſecure; and the water not acceſſible to Priſoners. They have no allowance. Keeper, no Salary: Fees £0: 4: 0: no Table. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Dec. 6, No Priſoners.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT WARWICK.

GAOLER, *William Roe* Junr.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 6,
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Tranſports, £8 : 0 : 0 each, he paying Clerk of Aſſize £1 : 1 : 0 for each.

Licence to Turnkey for Beer. Gaoler brews it.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, a Loaf of 3lb. every other day.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 4.
Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 22,	23	9,
1774,	Nov. 10,	13	13,
1776,	Jan. 6,	24	33,
----	Oct. 30,	22	7.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Muſſan.*

Duty---Sunday and Friday.

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Weale.*

Salary, £20 for Gaol and Bridewell.

WARWICK.

WARWICK.

REMARKS. ONE Court-yard for Debtors, and Men-felons. Women-felons have quite ſeparate Court, day-room, and two night-rooms. They uſed to be loaded with irons; now they have none. Men-felons have a day-room: their night-room is in an octagonal Dungeon about twenty-one feet diameter, down thirty-one ſteps; cloſe, damp, and offenſive. Two cells, in another dungeon for the condemned. Priſoners are tried in the county cloathing. I ſaw twelve ſuits for men and ſix for women. *

DEBTORS common day-room is the Hall, which is alſo uſed as a Chapel. For Maſter's-ſide, ten or twelve rooms, ſome of them in the *Rooks Neſt*, where alſo is the free ward.

No Infirmary. The late Gaoler Mr. *Roe* (uncle to the preſent) died in 1772 of the Gaol-Diſtemper; and ſo did ſome of his Priſoners. No water then, but now plenty.—The Felons allowance of bread is judiciouſly fixed by weight, not variable with the price.

DEBTORS have in common from a Legacy thirty ſhillings a year: and from another Legacy eight three-penny loaves at the beginning, and as many at the end, of every month. No memorial of either Legacy hung up in the Gaol.

THIS Priſon might be improved on the adjacent ground belonging to the county.

* See a better practice at Reading in Berkſhire.

A TABLE

A TABLE OF DEBTORS FEES,

As ſettled---by his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace---at the General Quarter Seſſions---held at *Warwick*---the 10th day of July 1759 according to the directions of an Act---for the Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	S.	D.
Every Priſoner that lies on the Keeper's ſide if he has a bed to himſelf, pays by the week — —	0	2	6
Thoſe Priſoners on the Keeper's ſide and have a bed between two, pay each by the week —	0	1	6
For entering every action againſt each Priſoner —	0	3	0
For diſcharging every action againſt each Priſoner —	0	10	6
To the Under-Sheriff for every diſcharge — —	0	4	0
For receiving and entering every declaration —	0	1	0
For a copy of each Warrant againſt each Priſoner —	0	1	0
For every Certificate of the cauſe of a Priſoner's being detained in Priſon in order for being diſcharged —	0	3	0

We the Judges of Aſſize for the County of *Warwick* have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above Table of Fees. Given under our Hands this 24th day of Auguſt 1759

F STRATFORD
M WISE
W HUDDESFORD
J BIRD
C BEAN

T. PARKER
JA HEWITT

A true Copy.

IN

IN this Gaol is hung up the following

ORDER.

Warwickſhire, to wit. AT---General Quarter Seſſions---12th January---13th of George III---and in the year 1773 before *Joſeph Davie* Clerk, *John Ingram*, *Samuel Aylworth* Eſqrs.

ORDERED and it is the opinion of this Court---that the Gaol be always kept cloſe ſhut up and no perſons admitted therein, or permitted to continue there after nine in the evening between Michaelmaſs and Lady-day, and ten in the evening between Lady-day and Michaelmaſs, except in caſes of real neceſſity or buſineſs.

J T HEWITT Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT WARWICK.

THIS Priſon, the only County Bridewell, is too ſmall.—For men, a work-room and two lodging-rooms.—For women, two rooms in a little ſeparate court.—No water. The handle of the pump is outſide of the wall.—The whole Priſon cloſe and offenſive: might be enlarged on the ground adjacent. Allowance one pound and a half of bread a day: no employment. Keeper's Salary £30: Fees £0:4:8: no Table. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors hung up. Mr. *Muſſan* (Chaplain to the County Gaol) reads Prayers here once a week.

COMMITTED in the year 1772, Priſoners 85; in 1773, 111; in 1774, 123.

1774, Nov. 10, Priſoners 1,
1776, Jan. 6, - - - 5,
---- Oct. 30, - - - 12.

COVENTRY

COVENTRY CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Baſil Goode.*

Salary, £12. This year, taken off.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 15 : 4.
Felons, }

Tranſports, £8 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, a pennyworth of bread a day.

Garniſh, £0 : 3 : 0.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 20,	9	7,
1776,	Jan. 7,	16	10,
----	Oct. 30,	7	5.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr. *Harper.*

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL, built two years ago, is in a cloſe part of the City. I was ſhewn a fine ſpot which ſome Gentlemen very judiciouſly preferred. It has eight lodging-rooms for Maſter's-ſide Debtors; and one free ward. Women-felons ſleep in their day-room. The Men have a day-room. To their *Dungeons* you go

down twelve ſteps to a paſſage only four feet wide: the four dungeons are about nine feet by ſix: at the upper corner of each, a little window. All are dirty, offenſive and unhealthy: we went down with torches. Only one court-yard for all Priſoners. No ſtraw. No Infirmary. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

COVENTRY CITY BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms for men; two for women; all cloſe and offenſive. No court-yard: no water acceſſible to Priſoners: no ſewers: no employment. Keeper's Salary £5. Fees one ſhilling.

THE old Town-Hall adjoining, and now uſeleſs, might be added to this Priſon.

1776, Jan. 7, Priſoners 6.
---- Oct. 30, - - - 3.

BIRMINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

THE GAOL for this large populous town is called the *Dungeon*. The court-yard is only about twenty-four feet ſquare. Keeper's houſe in front; and under it two cells down eight ſteps: the ſtraw is on bedſteads. On the right hand of the court two ſmall night-rooms for women; and ſome rooms over them:—on the left hand is the Gaoler's ſtable, and one ſmall day-room for men and women; no window:

window :—above is a free ward for Court of Conſcience Debtors, who are cleared in forty days: this is a ſizeable room, but has only one window eighteen inches ſquare. Over it is another room, or two.

IN this ſmall court-yard, beſides the litter from the ſtable, I ſaw a ſtagnant puddle near the ſink, for the Gaoler's ducks. Gaoler's poultry is a very common nuiſance; but in ſo ſcanty a court it is intolerable.—The whole Priſon is very offenſive.—At ſome particular times here are great numbers confined. Once in the winter 1775 there were above 150, who by the care of the Magiſtrates had a ſupply of proper food, broth &c.—Licence for Beer: Fees £0 : 2 : 0: no Table. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

		Debtors.	Offenders.
1774,	Nov. 10,	7 - -	2,
1776,	Sep. 11,	7 - -	5.

COUNTY GAOL AT LEICESTER.

GAOLER, *Samuel Jordan.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 15 : 4.

Tranſports, If only one £8; if more than one £7 each.

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } a four-penny loaf every other day *(weight once 2 lb. 8 oz. once 3 lb. 5 oz.)*.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 0,
Felons, 0 : 3 : 0.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 16,	16	3,
1774, April 4,	16	11,
1775, Jan. 3,	15	7,
---- Nov. 11,	17	2,
1776, Oct. 29,	17	5.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Pigot.*

Duty---Sunday.

Salary, £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Maſon.*

Salary, £15 for Debtors and Felons.

LEICESTER.

FOR Maſter's-ſide Debtors eight or nine rooms. Day-room common. The free ward *the Cellar* is a long dungeon*, which is down ſeven ſteps and damp; two windows; the largeſt about a foot ſquare. Felons day and night rooms are dungeons from five to ſeven ſteps under ground. They ſleep on thick mats; which, if coverlids were added, would be better than ſtraw. The whole cloſe and offenſive. Court-yard ſmall. No Chapel. Two rooms lately built for an Infirmary: but the ſituation of the Gaol is ſo confined, that it cannot be made convenient or healthy. In 1774 three Debtors and a Felon died of the Small-Pox. Of that diſeaſe I was informed few ever recover in this Gaol. REMARKS.

CLAUSES of the Act againſt the uſe of Spirituous Liquors painted on the ſame board as the Table of Fees.

IN this County they make an annual collection by a kind of Voluntary Brief. The Gentlemen of the Grand-Jury recommend it to the Clergy: moſt of whom promote the collection in their reſpective pariſhes. The thanks of the Grand Jury to forty-eight Clergymen by name, were inſerted in the *Leiceſter Journal* of Feb. 16th 1775; for the ſatisfaction of thoſe Gentlemen and other Contributors. There is a table of the ſum received from each pariſh; and a Liſt of Debtors

* THIS ſeems to be the *low moiſt Dungeon* that was complained of by a debtor in this Gaol, in his Letter 13th Nov. 1690 ſent to Moſes Pitt, a Priſoner in the Fleet; who printed it, with other Letters from Priſoners, in his *Cry of the Oppreſſed* 1691. By this and one or two more of the Letters in that little Tract, it appears that ſome inconveniences which I obſerved in Gaols, and have ſet down in my Remarks, are of long ſtanding.

cloathed

cloathed or diſcharged; and an account of the expenditure of the remainder in feeding and warming all the Priſoners in the inclement ſeaſon. The collections in 1774 amounted to £74. The accounts are kept, and the application of the money is chiefly directed by *John Simpſon*, Eſq. of Leiceſter. I wiſh every County would imitate this exemplary benevolence: and I wiſh every County that does ſo, a Steward equally faithful and aſſiduous.

Leiceſterſhire.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Keeper of this Gaol.

	£.	S.	D.
For lodging of every Priſoner *per* week —	0	2	4
For Gaol-Fees for diſcharge of every Priſoner —	0	13	4
For the Turnkey — — —	0	2	0
A Room of every Priſoner who finds his own bed *per* week	0	1	0
A Room, called the Cellar, for debtors if they find their own bed	0	0	0
For the Copy of every Warrant or Commitment —	0	1	0
For ſigning the Certificate in order to obtain a *Superſedeas*	0	1	0

THOMAS A BECKET SESSION. July 10. 1759.

WE whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in and for the County of Leiceſter do hereby allow of the above Fees being taken.

WE the Judges of Aſſize for the County of Leiceſter have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above Table of Fees. Given under our Hands this 17th day of Auguſt 1759

WM. WRIGHTE
CH. HUTCHINSON
JOHN DANVERS
W. CANT.

T. PARKER JA. HEWITT.

The above is a Copy of the Original.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

LEICESTER. Two rooms below for men: two above for women; one of theſe not uſed, becauſe not ſecure. No chimneys. Court-yard not ſafe for Priſoners to be allowed the uſe of it. The Priſon is kept clean. Keeper's Salary £21: he pays Window-tax £0: 14: 0. No allowance. I ſaw none at work.

1775, Jan. 3, Priſoners 3,
1776, Oct. 29, - - - 2.

MELTON-MOWBRAY. Two rooms about eleven feet by nine. The loft above is a malt chamber, let by the Keeper for 10s. 6d. a year. Salary £4. He pays twenty-five ſhillings a year for the cottage he now lives in. The County is building him a little dwelling of two rooms.—No court-yard nor any room for one. No water.

1776, Sep. 25, Priſoners none.

HINKLEY. THIS Priſon has a work-room; a lodging-room for men; another for women; both of them ſmall. Mats upon bed-ſteads. Keeper's Salary £4: 4: 0. Fees £0: 2: 6: no Table. He is alſo maſter of the Work-houſe adjoining; in which the poor looked healthy, were cheerful, clean, and at work.

1776, Oct. 30, No Priſoners.

LEICESTER

LEICESTER BOROUGH AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Henry Coulſon*, now *Samuel Jordan*.

Salary, none: he pays rent £3.

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 15 : 4.

Tranſports, £10 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } two-pence a day each in bread.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	April 4,	5	5,
1775,	Jan. 3,	1	2,
----	Nov. 11,	1	0,
1776,	Oct. 29,	1	2.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr. *Maule*.

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

LEICESTER TOWN GAOL.

A COMMON Day-room or Kitchen: two rooms above for ſuch as pay. Down five ſteps a Dungeon for Men-felons; another for Women; another for Common-ſide Debtors. This Town Gaol has a Court-yard with plenty of water. No Table of Fees. Clauſes of the Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. REMARKS.

TOWN BRIDEWELL.

JOINS to the Town Gaol. Two ſmall rooms for men, and two for women. Keeper's Salary £1 : 13 : 4.

1776, Oct. 29, No Priſoners.

COUNTY GAOL AT DERBY.

GAOLER, *Blyth Simpſon.*

Salary, £20.

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 17 : 4.

Tranſports, £5 : 17 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } *per* week, each two ninepenny loaves; and in common two *Cwt.* of coals.

Garniſh, £0 : 3 : 6, and £0 : 1 : 2 for coals &c.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 18,	4	3,
1774, April 2,	8	10,
1775, Nov. 13,	12	8,
1776, Oct. 29,	10	7.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Seal,* now Rev. Mr. *Henry.*

Duty---Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.

Salary, £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Harriſon.*

Salary, £30 for Debtors, Felons, and the Bridewell. Three guineas for Travelling Charges to Quarter Seſſions, to report the ſtate of the health of the Priſoners.

DERBY.

DERBY.

THIS GAOL, built about eighteen years ago, is in an airy healthy ſituation.—The *Debtors* Court-yard and Ward very properly ſeparate from thoſe for Felons, but not from the Bridewell. The Debtors floors are tarras, not eaſily waſhed. The windows in general too ſmall.—The *Bridewell*, in the Debtors court, has a large work-room, a lodging-room for men, and two for women. Mr. Simpſon is Keeper: Salary £40, deducting £14 for the former Keeper.—In the *Felons* Court there is for men a day-room, and down three ſteps a dungeon: for women a day-room, and two ſmall night-rooms; the latter are too cloſe.—A neat Chapel, and near it a new Bath: Priſoners waſh in it before Aſſize and Quarter Seſſions: a Copper juſt by to warm the water in winter.—Over thoſe are two rooms for an Infirmary.—There is alſo a new room or parlour at the Keeper's houſe with windows to the Felons court: this circumſtance keeps them quiet and orderly. The County allows eight guineas a year for *Straw*. REMARKS.

MR. SIMPSON obſerved to me very judiciouſly, that "Licences in Gaols occaſion much diſorder."

A PERSON goes round the County about Chriſtmas to Gentlemen's houſes, and begs for the Debtors. He carries a book, in which the Giver enters his name, and donation. The whole amount generally about £14.

TABLE OF FEES.

Derbyſhire, to wit. AT the General Quarter Seſſions---held at *Bakewell* ---on Tueſday the firſt week after the tranſlation of St. Thomas the Martyr (to wit) the 10th---July---4th year of ---George III.---1764, before the Rev. Sir *John Every*, Bart. the Rev. *John Simpſon*, Clerk, *Philip Cell*, *John Twigg*, *Henry Thornhill*, and *Joſeph Briggs*, Eſquires, Juſtices &c.

LEONARD FOSBROOKE, Eſq. *Sheriff.*

IT is ordered---that the following---Fees---be taken by the Keeper ---and no other.

	£.	S.	D.
For the lodging of every Priſoner in his houſe *per* week	0	2	6
For the diſcharge of each Priſoner out of cuſtody —	0	13	4
To the Turnkey — — —	0	2	0
For the copy of every Warrant — —	0	1	0
For ſigning a Certificate, in order to obtain a *Superſedeas*	0	2	0
For regiſtering each declaration — —	0	1	0
For attending with every Priſoner in order to give bail or be otherwiſe diſcharged — —	0	2	0

AND it is further ordered, that the Clerk of the Peace do cauſe this Order to be printed, and the Keeper of the Gaol for the time being do obſerve the ſame upon pain of being proſecuted according to law.

By the Court, HEATHCOTE Clerk of the Peace

WE the Judges of Aſſize for the County of Derby have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above written Table of Fees. Given under our hands at the Aſſizes holden at Derby the 11th day of Auguſt 1764.

T. PARKER
E. CLIVE.

DERBY

DERBY TOWN GAOL

Is alſo the Bridewell. Two rooms for Debtors; one for Felons; three for Petty Offenders. Priſoners always locked up: the narrow court or paſſage, only thirty-four feet by ſeven, not being ſecure, is of little uſe but for the Keeper's fowls. The whole dirty and offenſive. Gaoler has a garden behind the Priſon. No Salary as Gaoler: as Keeper of Bridewell £5. Fees, Debtors 6s. 8d. Felons 3s. 6d. No Table. Garniſh 3s. 6d. on a paper in the Debtors kitchen. Allowance to Felons one ſhilling and ſix-pence weekly in bread. Licence for Beer.

1776, Oct. 29, Debtors 2, Felons &c. 2.

Another COUNTY BRIDEWELL at

CHESTERFIELD. THIS Houſe, given, as I was informed, to the County for a Bridewell, was built in 1614. For men, a room or cellar under the Keeper's houſe; down eight ſteps; but level with the ground behind it: proviſion generally put through a hole in the floor. A room for women up ſtairs. No court-yard: no water: no ſtraw. Nothing allowed by the County for Conveyance to Quarter Seſſions. Keeper's Salary £20. No fees: no allowance: no employment.

1776, Jan. 10, Priſoners 2,
---- Oct. 28, - - - 1.

CHESTER-

CHESTERFIELD GAOL,

FOR the Hundred of *Scarſdale*, is the property of the Duke of *Portland*; to whom, or to his Steward, the Gaoler pays £18 : 12 : 0 a year.—Only one room with a cellar under it; to which the Priſoners occaſionally deſcend through a hole in the floor. The cellar had not been cleaned for many months. The Priſon-door had not been opened for ſeveral weeks, when I was there firſt. There were four Priſoners, who told me they were almoſt ſtarved: one of them ſaid, with tears in his eyes, "he had not eaten a morſel that day;" it was afternoon. Their meagre ſickly countenances confirmed what they ſaid. They had borrowed a book of Dr. *Manton*'s; one of them was reading it to the reſt. Each of them had a wife; and they had in the whole thirteen children, caſt on their reſpective pariſhes. Two had their groats from the Creditors; and out of that pittance they relieved the other two. No allowance: no ſtraw: no firing: water a halfpenny for about three gallons, put in (as other things are) at the window.—Gaoler lives diſtant.

1776, Jan. 10, Debtors 4,
---- Oct. 28, - - - 1.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT NOTTINGHAM.

GAOLER, *Richard Bonington.*

Salary, £20.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 14 : 8.
Felons, }

Tranſports, £7 : 17 : 6 each.

Licence for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, of late three-halfpennyworth of bread a day.

Felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread and a halfpenny in money every day (*weight of threepenny Loaf in Jan.* 1775, 1 *lb.* 14½ *oz.*).

Garniſh, lately prohibited.

Number of			Debtors.		Felons &c.
1773,	Nov.	17,	4		12,
1774,	April	3,	12		2,
1775,	Jan.	4,	10		1,
----	Nov.	12,	4		11,
1776,	Sep.	25,	4		10.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Anderſon.*

Duty---Sunday and Wedneſday.

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Betteſon.*

Salary, £20 for Debtors and Felons.

NOTTING-

NOTTINGHAM.

REMARKS. THE GAOL is on the ſide of a hill. For Maſter's ſide Debtors three rooms. Down about twenty-five ſteps are three rooms for Criminals who can pay. Down twelve ſteps more are deep dungeons, cut in the ſandy rock, very damp: only one of them is uſed; it is twenty-one feet by thirteen, and ſeven feet high: the ſtraw on barrack-beds.

FOR Bathing here is (not, as in moſt other County Gaols, an inconvenient and almoſt uſeleſs Tub—but) a large and very commodious Bath, ſupplied with river water; and a Copper juſt by, to warm it when neceſſary. This Bath is a late improvement; and ſo is the Infirmary, near it, which has two rooms. The Act for preſerving the Health of Priſoners is neatly painted over the Keeper's door.

THE Juſtices have allowed the Gaoler to ſupply the ſick with better nouriſhment &c. to the amount of ſeven ſhillings a week. Gentlemen ſo remarkably conſiderate and humane will, I hope, aboliſh the unwholeſome Dungeon.

No Chapel. Service is performed in a parlour, which is too ſmall.

TRANSPORTS condemned at Aſſizes have, with the King's allowance of two ſhillings and ſix-pence a week, the County-bread.

HERE (as at Derby) a man goes round the County about Chriſtmas, and begs at Gentlemen's houſes for the Debtors. He carries a book, and Gentlemen write in it their names and donations. Amount, the two laſt years £62. Charge of collecting £18.

PRISONERS

PRISONERS are tried in cloaths provided for that purpoſe by the County.

IN the account lately ſent up to London of Tranſports in this Gaol, was one *William Berks*. This man obtained his Majeſty's pardon. Mr. *Francis Waters*, Clerk of Aſſize, in his letter ſent with the pardon, charges

State Office Fees £1 : 7 : 6,
My Fees - 1 : 7 : 8.

FOR theſe and the Gaol Fees the pardoned Criminal was detained at my laſt viſit.

TABLE OF FEES.

Nottinghamſhire.

AT the Quarter Seſſions held at the Shire-Hall 14th January 1760.

	£.	S.	D.
For lodging and board of each Priſoner *per* week —	0	7	0
For each Priſoner when he hath a room and bed of the Gaoler and diets himſelf, by the week —	0	2	0
For each Priſoner when he finds his own bed and diet *per* week	0	0	6
For the diſcharge of each Priſoner — —	0	13	4
And to the Turnkey for the ſame — —	0	1	4

THE Gaoler is to take notice if he takes more than the above Sums he is liable to forfeit to the party aggrieved for each offence the ſum of FIFTY POUNDS excluſive of the penalties inflicted by former Acts.

WE direct the Deputy Clerk of the Peace betwixt now and the next Seſſions to put Copies of this Table in the reſpective Courts within this County where the General Quarter Seſſions are held, and alſo in ſome conſpicuous open place within the ſaid Gaol in order that the ſame may be inſpected as occaſions may require to be reſorted to at all ſeaſonable times in the day time without paying any thing for the ſame

M. MUSTERS	J WHITE
W. BILBIE	WM. KIRKE
H. SHERBROOKE	GEO. MASON.

HAVING reviewed the above Table of Fees I do hereby confirm the ſame. Witneſs my hand the 26th day of March 1760

H. BATHURST.

JOHN HURST Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Nottinghamſhire. A TABLE of the ſeveral GIFTS LEGACIES and BEQUESTS---for the benefit---of poor Priſoners in the common Gaol of this County as ſettled by us his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace---this 18th day of Jan. 1760. Purſuant to the late Act of Parliament and according to the beſt information we can get, as follows.

BY *John Sherwin* Eſq. of Nottingham, the yearly Sum of Four Pounds, paid quarterly out of an Eſtate at *Bramſcote*, in this County, purchaſed by Mr. *Sherwin*'s Father of ſome of the Deſcendants of *Henry Handley* Eſq. who left this Charity.

BY

BY *Abel Smith* Eſq. of Nottingham, purſuant to the directions of the Will of Mr. *Abel Collings* deceaſed, four ſhillings monthly for Coals for the Priſoners.

WE are informed that forty ſhillings a year, was formerly left by ſome of the family of —— *Hutchinſon* Eſquire. But that the Priſoners have not received the ſame theſe twenty years paſt.

WE do not know of any other Gifts, Legacies, or Bequeſts, except the General Collection made in the County for the Priſoners every Chriſtmas.

WE order this Table to be tranſmitted to the Deputy Clerk of the Peace for this County, to be entered among the Rolls of the Seſſions, and Copies thereof to be made and hung up by him in the reſpective Courts, where the General Quarter Seſſions are held---there to remain and be inſpected.--- And alſo to cauſe another Copy---to be tranſmitted to the Keeper of the ſaid Gaol to be forthwith hung up by him there, in ſome public place, and in a conſpicuous manner,—ſo as the Priſoners may have free reſort thereto, at all ſeaſonable times in the day time, without paying any thing for the ſame.

M. MUSTERS
W. BILBIE
H. SHERBROOKE
A. C. STANHOPE
J. WHITE
WM. KIRKE
GEO. MASON.

A true Copy examined with
the Original by me

JOHN HURST.

NOTTINGHAM TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Richard Bonington*, the County Gaoler.
Salary, £8.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0 if under £10.
0 : 14 : 8 if from any Court in *London*.
Felons, 0 : 14 : 8.
Tranſports, £7 : 17 : 6 each.
Licence, *ſee County Gaol.*

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, three-halfpence in bread, a day.
Garniſh, lately prohibited.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 17,	5	2,
1775, Jan. 4,	3	0,
---- Nov. 12,	5	2,
1776, Sep. 25,	0	0.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None ſtated. The Mayor orders one when wanted.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL has been lately repaired and much improved. Three rooms on the ground-floor, two chambers, and two garrets: a back-court well ſupplied with water. Debtors have from a Legacy one

one ſhilling a week for coals. Collected in the Town for Priſoners the laſt two years £8.

NOTTINGHAM TOWN BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms: no fire-place: a dungeon down nine ſteps. No court-yard, although there is ground before and behind the houſe. No ſewer. Water in a kitchen, where there is a bed for Priſoners who can pay two-pence a night. Keeper's Salary £8.

1776, Sep. 25, Priſoners none.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SOUTHWELL.

THIS is alſo uſed as a Priſon for thoſe Manors in this County which belong to the Archbiſhop of *York*.

IN front is a room on the ground-floor, in which were two men: one of them ſentenced for three years, the other for ſeven:—and a dungeon about fourteen feet ſquare, down ten ſteps. The date on this part is 1656.—In the back-court is a new building with two rooms on the ground-floor, and two above: one of the latter is an Infirmary. No pump in this court: no ſewer: Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.—Apothecary Mr. *Richardſon*; he makes a bill.—Allowance three-halfpennyworth of bread. A three-penny loaf weighed 1lb. 5½oz. at my firſt viſit; at my laſt 2lb.—No employment.—Keeper's Salary £45: Fees 3s. 6d. no Table.

HE informed me that a few years ago, ſeven died here of the Gaol-Fever within two years.

1775, Jan. 4, Priſoners 9,
1776, Sep. 24, - - 13.

NEWARK

NEWARK upon TRENT TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms; the largeſt, up ſtairs, twelve feet by eleven. No court-yard: no water: no ſewer. Keeper lives at a little diſtance: no Salary: Fees four ſhillings: no Table. Allowance three-halfpence a day: no ſtraw. Among the various Improvements that are making in this Town, I hope the Corporation will think of a better Priſon.

1776, Sep. 23, Priſoners 2.

BASFORD PRISON, FOR DEBTORS.

THIS is his Majeſty's Gaol or Priſon of the Court of Record of his Honour of *Peverel* and additional Limits of the ſame in the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Derby*. One room with three beds. The Keeper ſaid he had another little room for Women-priſoners; but that, having now none of that ſex, he made uſe of it for his ſervants. The Houſe is his Freehold. Fees 13s. 4d. by a Court-roll.—The Debts from forty ſhillings to fifty pounds.

1776, Sep. 24, Priſoners 3.

COUNTY GAOL, LINCOLN CASTLE.

GAOLER, *Isaac Wood.*

Salary, none. But £154 a year to ſupply Priſoners as below; and to pay Land-tax &c. *(See Remarks.)*

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 14 : 4.

Tranſports, £8 : 8 : 0 for each: and 13s. 4d. *ſee Table of Fees.* He pays the Clerk of Aſſize a guinea for each.

Licence for Beer: which the Gaoler brews. He lets the Tap.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, if certified as in Remarks, ſame as Felons. Felons, each weekly 8 lb. bread, and 2d. for beef: in common yearly £2, for coals: £2, ſtraw: and £2, oatmeal.

Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Jan. 27,	22	11,
----	Oct. 29,	14	9,
1776,	Jan. 31,	23	18,
----	Sep. 23,	12	3.

CHAPLAINS, Rev. Mr. *Simpſon*; and Dr. *Waldgrave* by his Curate the Rev. Mr. *Welling*.

Duty—Mr. *Simpſon* Wedneſday and Friday; Mr. *Welling* Sunday.

Salary, Mr. *Simpſon* £5 &c. *ſee Remarks*; Dr. *Waldgrave* about £35 *per* Legacy of *Rebecca Huſſey*.

SURGEON, Mr. *Parnall.*

Salary, £20.

LINCOLN

LINCOLN CASTLE

REMARKS. BELONGS to the Duchy of *Lancaſter*. The County pays ten ſhillings a year. The Gaoler, *per* contract, to keep it in repair.—A ſpacious Area of ſix or ſeven acres. On the ground-floor are the Gaoler's apartments, the Tap-room &c.

FOR Maſter's-ſide Debtors, ſix ſizeable rooms on the firſt ſtory; and as many garrets. The floors of both ſtories are tarras, and cannot be kept clean: the paſſages only ſix feet wide, with windows cloſe glazed.

THE free ward for Debtors is only a room at the end of the building, down two ſteps. It is paved with ſmall ſtones, and is a thoroughfare to ſundry places. Firſt, by a trap-door in the ſaid pavement you go down ten ſteps to two vaulted dungeons for Criminals, eight feet high; one, the *Pit*, fourteen feet by twenty-one, window two feet by fourteen inches; the other, within it, the *Condemned Cell*, fourteen feet by eight; window about nine inches by eighteen: a little ſhort ſtraw on the floors: both dungeons dirty and offenſive.—You alſo paſs through it to the Women-felons ward which joins to it and is eleven feet by eight:—and to the Felons ſmall court-yard, and their ſizeable day-room, fifteen feet by nineteen: no water: no ſewer:—and to a room for the cloſer confinement of Debtors who do not behave well.

THERE are two rooms with beds for Felons who can pay for them. To theſe you go another way.

No Chapel: Service is performed in the Shire-Hall. No Infirmary.—The whole Priſon is out of repair.—Perhaps becauſe the County deſigns to build a new one.

MR.

MR. WOOD, beſides the fore-mentioned articles of his contract, is to furniſh his Priſoners with pails, and other utenſils, to amount of £3 a year; and to pay yearly to Priſoners in the *King's Bench* and *Marſhalſea*, two guineas; all out of his £154.

IN order to a Debtor's being admitted to County Allowance, it is required that he produce a Certificate of his poverty ſigned by the Miniſter, Churchwardens and Overſeers of his Pariſh.

MR. SIMPSON's Salary £5 is from a Legacy of *Thomas Hazledine*; and for attending condemned Criminals he has five guineas from the Sheriff.

REBECCA HUSSEY by her Will, proved in *London* 10th May 1715, bequeathed the Intereſt of £1000 to releaſe poor Debtors from this Caſtle: but no Debtors have received the benefit for many years paſt.—*Thomas Hazledine* left to the Priſoners £3 a year payable from the Rent of a Houſe in *Lincoln*.—There is not in the Gaol any Memorial of Bequeſts.

ON a Tomb-ſtone in the Cathedral, is an Inſcription, noting that *Clement Wood* interred there, was thirty-three years Gaoler of the Caſtle, and of the City Gaol.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of the Gaol for the County of *Lincoln*---and RULES for GOVERNMENT--- ſettled purſuant to a late Act for Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	S.	D.
Every Priſoner ſhall pay to the Gaoler at his firſt coming into Gaol ſix ſhillings and eight-pence —	0	6	8

	£.	S.	D.
Every Priſoner that will lodge in any chamber in the houſe ſhall pay to the Gaoler for his bed weekly —	0	1	3
If he will have the whole bed to himſelf, to pay weekly	0	2	6
But if two or more Debtors lie in the ſame bed then to be paid amongſt them weekly — —	0	2	6
And that the four chambers on the firſt floor ſhall be held and kept for ſuch only as board in the houſe.			
Every Priſoner for Debt to pay but one Fee to the Gaoler for his diſcharge out of the Priſon though he ſtands committed in ſeveral actions, and the Fee to be no more than ſix ſhillings and eight-pence — —	0	6	8
To the Turnkey on the ſaid diſcharge, one ſhilling —	0	1	0
Every Felon to pay to the Gaoler upon his Diſcharge out of Priſon thirteen ſhillings and four-pence —	0	13	4
To the Turnkey on the ſaid diſcharge, one ſhilling —	0	1	0
The Gaoler having the care of the Felons condemned for Tranſportation, ſometimes three months, ſometimes ſix months, and often longer, to be paid for each Felon by the Treaſurer out of the County-money when he is taken out of Gaol thirteen ſhillings and four-pence	0	13	4
Every Priſoner committed from the Bar, by the Judge of Aſſize or Seſſions to pay to the Gaoler for his Diſcharge thirteen ſhillings and four-pence — —	0	13	4
Every Priſoner that will eat at the firſt table to pay five ſhillings a week to the Gaoler for his lodging and diet having three meals a day — —	0	5	0
If he eats at the ſecond table then he ſhall pay but four ſhillings a week for his diet and lodging —	0	4	0

Every Debtor that lies in the common Grate may provide himſelf with a bed, bedding and ſheets and purſuant to the Act have neceſſaries of life from any place---between ſix in the morning and ſix at night from Lady-day to Michaelmas---between eight and four from Michaelmas to Lady-day---no more than one quart of Ale a day—brought in to one Priſoner, to prevent diſturbance &c.

Every

Every Debtor---whom two Juſtices---adjudge neceſſitous*---and every Felon ſhall have 8 lb. weight of wholeſome houſehold bread, and †1 lb. weight of beef delivered to them weekly.

Every Debtor ſhall quietly---go to his chamber, between Lady-day and Michaelmas at nine in the evening---and between Michaelmas and Lady-day at eight and no later; whoſoever ſhall refuſe---ſhall on proof be deprived of his beef and bread by a Juſtice for a time at diſcretion.

If any Gaoler, Turnkey or other Officer, or any Priſoner---require any---money from a new-come Priſoner---either for garniſh money, chamber-money---cards ---ſeeing Lucy Tower---or any other account whatſoever. Shall---if a Priſoner loſe his allowance for a time at the diſcretion of a Juſtice---if Gaoler &c. be puniſhed as an extortioner &c.

If the Gaoler or any of his ſub-officers ſhall at any time from hence think it ſafe to take off any Felon's Irons, if a common Felon he ſhall pay the ſum of two ſhillings and ſix-pence a week and no more---If a Gentleman or better ſort of Criminal then he ſhall take the ſum of five ſhillings *per* week and no more ‡.

Any perſon removed by *Habeas Corpus* to pay the ſame Fees as other Priſoners when diſcharged.

A Priſoner making water---ſo as to annoy---or waſhing hands in the bucket---to loſe his allowance for a time &c.

WE his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the diviſion of *Lindſey* in the County of *Lincoln*. Aſſembled---at *Spilſby* have examined the above Table of Fees with the Rules and Orders---and do allow and confirm the ſame---the 12th day of April 1768

RIC WRIGHT
W MARSHALL
ED WILLS
WM. MASSINGBERD
H: BEST.

* See Remarks preceding.

† Inſtead of this they have two-pence.

‡ This Order being ſomewhat ſingular I have tranſcribed it verbatim.

WE his Majeſty's Juſtices---for the diviſion of *Keſteven*---aſſembled ---at *Sleaford*---do allow and confirm the ſame---13th April 1768

JOHN THORALD
ROBT. BURNE
DED JONES
LEO: BROWN.

WE his Majeſty's Juſtices---for the Diviſion of *Holland*---aſſembled ---at *Boſton*---do allow and confirm the ſame---14th July 1768

WE the Judges of Aſſize for the County of *Lincoln* have reviewed the above Table of Fees with the Rules and Orders therein contained, and do hereby confirm the ſame. Witneſs our hands this 25th day of July 1768

T. PARKER
E. CLIVE.

RI FALKNER
H. B. PACEY
RI FYDELL
J LINTON *Junr.*
J CALTHORP.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

GAINSBOROUGH. THREE rooms: a ſmall yard: no water: no ſtraw: no allowance: no work. Conveyance to Quarter Seſſions at Keeper's expence. His Salary £30. No Fees.—Might be improved on the Keeper's garden.

1776, Jan. 30, Priſoners 3.

FOKINGHAM.

FOKINGHAM. DAMP rooms: no chimney: ſmall yard: no pump: no ſewer. Yet the Keeper ſaid a woman with a child at her breaſt was ſent hither for a year and a day: the child died. Conveyance to Quarter Seſſions at Keeper's expence.

1774, Oct. 28, Priſoners 4.

SPALDING. THIS Priſon, lately built, has ſeveral ſizeable airy rooms thirteen feet by ten: chimneys in ſome of them. A work-room twenty-eight feet by nine and three-quarters. The under-rooms vaulted, twelve feet and a half by nine and a half. No yard: no water acceſſible to Priſoners. When they work they have three-fourths of the profit; Turnkey, the remainder. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors hung up:—as alſo is the late Act for preſerving the Health of Priſoners; neatly painted on a ſmall board.—Keeper's Salary £38: Fees 5s. no Table.—He told me that in the laſt ſix years he had 236 Priſoners.

1776, Feb. 2, Priſoners 4.

STAMFORD TOWN GAOL.

THE Gate which was the old Priſon and Town-Hall is taken down. The only room now made uſe of is in the Gaoler's houſe, which joined to the gate.—There is a new Priſon building behind the new Town-Hall. The part of it that is finiſhed has—two cells, about twelve feet by eight: the window in each only two feet by four inches and a half;—and a Bridewell-room ſixteen feet by eight feet three inches: the window here alſo too ſmall, two feet by one foot eight inches.

ALLOWANCE

ALLOWANCE to Felons two-pence a day. Salary as Gaoler £4: as Keeper £3 : 6 : 8: Fees, *ſee Table*; which, though not ſigned, I tranſcribe for the ſingularity of an article or two.

		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1776,	Feb. 10,	0 - -	1.
----	Sep. 26,	0 - -	2.

The Town or Borough of Stamford in the County of Lincoln.

A TABLE of FEES ſettled &c.--- at the Quarter Seſſions held by Adjournment 28th Auguſt 1729 &c.

	£.	S.	D.
For every Arreſt upon Bail — —	0	10	0
For waiting for Bail one ſhilling *per* hour			
Bail Fees to the Gaol — — —	0	6	0
For diet each day, if not find themſelves — —	0	1	0
For lodging each night, if not find themſelves —	0	0	4
If they find themſelves bedding, then for cleaning the room each week — — —	0	1	0

FOR Felons &c. that lie on the Common-ſide,

For Gaoler's Fees for the Gaol — —	0	10	0
To the Smith ironing and taking off — —	0	2	0
Lodging for each night — — —	0	0	2
To the perſon who executes ſentence of pillory, burning in the hand, or whipping —	0	1	0
To the Keeper of the Houſe of Correction for every perſon that is committed for the firſt night —	0	0	6
Every day that perſon continues in cuſtody for attendance	0	0	1

LINCOLN

LINCOLN CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Francis Toyn.*

Salary, £20.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 6 : 8.
Felons, }

Tranſports, £10 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, one ſhilling a week.

Garniſh, one ſhilling.

Number of			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Jan.	27,	3	2,
1776,	Jan.	31,	0	1,
----	Sep.	23,	0	2.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

THIS GAOL, near the Gate, has one large room for Men-debtors, one ſmaller for Women, both up ſtairs: in each a fire-place. The rooms for Criminals are two dungeons down three ſteps; with bedſteads; that they may not ſleep on the damp earth-floor. In one of REMARKS.

of them is a cage for closer confinement when necessary. These Prisoners are sometimes taken into the Keeper's house. No court-yard: no water accessible to Prisoners. No straw.

City of Lincoln and County of the same City, } *To wit.* A TABLE of---RATES and FEES ---settled by the Justices---at a General Quarter Sessions---held at the Guild-Hall---within the first whole week next after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr to wit, on the 14th day of July in the 33d---of George II---1759 pursuant to---an Act for Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	S.	D.
Every Debtor that lies in a bed belonging to the Keeper is to pay one shilling weekly and no more —	0	1	0
Any Debtor that finds a bed and places it in the Common Room is to pay nothing for his lodging —	0	0	0
Every Prisoner for Debt is to pay one Fee to the Keeper for his Discharge out of Prison though he stands committed in several Actions and that Fee no more than six shillings and eight-pence — —	0	6	8
Every Felon is to pay to the Gaoler for his Discharge out of Prison six shillings and eight-pence and no more	0	6	8
If not continued in Prison above a week then to pay only three shillings and four-pence — —	0	3	4
Every Prisoner that will eat with the Gaoler is to pay for his lodging and diet weekly four shillings and six-pence having three meals a day — —	0	4	6

Every

	£.	S.	D.
Every Priſoner committed from the Bar by the Judge of Aſſize or Seſſions is to pay the Gaoler for his Diſcharge three ſhillings and four pence and no more —	0	3	4

ROB. OBBINSON *Mayor*
JNO. HOOTON
ROBT. THICKSTON
JNO. DAVIES
GER. GIBSON
EWD. FOWLIR

JOHN WILSON
EDWD. LETHERLAND
ROBT. DREWRY
JOHN BROWN
BROXM. BROWN

WE the Judges of Aſſize for the City of *Lincoln* and County of the ſame City have reviewed this Table of Fees and do hereby confirm the ſame, Given under our Hands this 9th day of Auguſt 1759

T PARKER
JA HEWITT

Examined by JOSP. PEART
Clerk of the Peace

COUNTY GAOL AT OAKHAM.

GAOLER, *William Lumley*, now *Henry Lumley*.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 14 : 10.

Tranſports, £10 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } two ſixpenny loaves a week.

Garniſh, one ſhilling.

Number of			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Jan.	23,	0	0,
1775,	Nov.	10,	1	2,
1776,	Sep.	26,	0	0.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr. *Bullivant*.

Salary, £5 : 5 : 0.

OAKHAM.

THIS is alſo the COUNTY BRIDEWELL and the TOWN GAOL; yet I found it twice empty. On the ground-floor is a day-room or kitchen for Debtors:—a day-room, and two ſmall night-rooms for Felons; one of which being very ſmall and quite cloſe, the Gaoler has made apertures in the door, one at top, the other at bottom:—and a large work-room. REMARKS.

UP ſtairs are two rooms ſtrongly planked with oak: in each of them are two beds.

THE Felons court-yard is lately parted off with ſtrong wooden paliſades; which intercepting the pump, the Juſtices have been ſo conſiderate as to put down another pump in the Felons court. They have alſo ordered the Gaoler to provide ſome cloathing for the moſt deſtitute Priſoners. His Salary as Keeper of the Bridewell is £20. No Table of Fees.

THE preſent Gaoler's Father, Grandfather and Great Grandfather held the ſame office.

COUNTY GAOL AT NORTHAMPTON.

GAOLER, *John Scofield.*

Salary, none: he pays the County £40 a year.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 15 : 4.
Felons, }

Tranſports, If two £7 each; if more £6 : 16 : 6 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, two-pennyworth of bread a day *(weight Jan.* 1775, 1 *lb.* 1½ *oz.)*.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 0,
Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number of			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov.	15,	9	8,
1774,	April	5,	6	4,
1775,	Jan.	2,	8	7,
1776,	Jan.	5,	7	12.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Miller.*

Duty---Sunday, Tueſday, Thurſday.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Kerr,* } Salary, none.
APOTHECARY, Mr. *Breton.* } They make a Bill.

NORTHAMP-

NORTHAMPTON.

THIS GAOL is alſo the COUNTY BRIDEWELL; but Petty Offenders are kept ſeparate from Felons. Mr. Scofield has a Salary of £36 : 10 : 0 as Keeper. Two court-yards; but that for Felons is too cloſe. No ſtraw. The County have lately built ſeven commodious rooms, for one Felon each: yet there is ſtill a dungeon eleven ſteps under ground, which might have been diſuſed if they had doubled the number of the new rooms. There is ground enough in the Keeper's yard or garden. REMARKS.

THE Chapel is the upper room in the Gaoler's houſe.—It is painful for Priſoners loaded with irons to go up and down the ſtairs. No Table of Fees.

NORTHAMPTON TOWN GAOL.

No yard: no water—So the Priſoners told me at the large grate, where I could ſee the room; into which, for that reaſon, I happened not to go.—I mention this circumſtance becauſe it occurred no where elſe.

1776, Jan. 5, Priſoners 2.

DAVENTRY GAOL.

CLOSE rooms. No yard: no water.

1776, Jan. 5, No Priſoners.

PETER-

PETERBOROUGH GAOL,

FOR the Liberty called the *Soke*, which contains thirty-two towns, is the property of Lord *Exeter*. It is now alſo the Priſon of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the *Borough of St. Peter* otherwiſe *Peterborough*.

Two rooms for Debtors, and down three ſteps a room called the *Gaol*; in which is the condemned room: the Court having power of life and death. A Malefactor was executed here about two years ago. No allowance. Keeper's Salary £12: Fees 7s. 8d. the Table neither ſigned nor dated. He pays Window-tax £1: 5: 6.

1774, Oct. 28, Debtors 2,
1776, Sep. 26, - - 3, Deſerter 1.

PETERBOROUGH BRIDEWELL,

FOR the *Soke*, as above, has on the ground-floor a large work-ſhop, and a room lately divided into a part for men, and another for women.—Up ſtairs, two rooms or hemp-warehouſes: the Keeper a hemp-dreſſer. A very ſmall court-yard; not ſecure: Priſoners always within doors. No water. Keeper's Salary £8: Fees 3s. 6d. no Table.

1774, Oct. 28, Priſoner 1,
1776, Sep. 26, - - 1.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT READING.

GAOLER, The Widow *Wiſeman*, now *John Hill*.

Salary, £20.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 16 : 10,
Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.

Tranſports, £2 : 2 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, three-pence a day each.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 6,
Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Dec. 11,	11	11,
1774, July 29,	10	6,
1776, Jan. 1,	9	15,
---- Nov. 1,	3	8.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Webſter*.

Duty---Sunday and Wedneſday.

Salary, £31 : 10 : 0.

SURGEON, Mr. *Tylleard*.

Salary, £10 for Gaol and Bridewell.

REMARKS. DEBTORS and Felons have their court-yards ſeparated by iron rails.—The former have a kitchen: and for the Maſter's-ſide many rooms;

READING. rooms; but no free ward.—Felons have a day-room for men and women. The night-room for men is a large dungeon down four ſteps: the Priſoners broke out lately. A ſeparate night-room for women.—The Turnkey has now a lodging-room, over the Felons dungeon, with an alarm bell: ſo that an eſcape will be more difficult. There is lately fitted up a ſmall room for an Infirmary; and another room or two: but no proviſion made for ſeparating Men-felons at night; nor for Common-ſide Debtors. There is a room uſed for the Gaoler's poultry.—Tranſports have not the King's allowance of two ſhillings and ſix-pence a week. No Table of Fees. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. No ſtraw.

ABOUT ſix years ago a Gentleman ſent to this Gaol for the Priſoners thirty-ſix rugs or coverlids: moſt of them now worn out.

WHEN Felons come to this Priſon, they are ſtripped and waſhed; and then they put on cloaths provided by the County. The men have a Ruſſia-drab coat and breeches, a flannel waiſtcoat, two check ſhirts, and two pair of yarn hoſe. The women, a linſey woolſey gown and petticoat, a flannel petticoat, two dowlaſs ſhifts, two pair of yarn hoſe. Their own cloaths are ticketed and hung up till the Quarter Seſſions or Aſſizes; when they put them on again to appear in on trial. Afterwards the County-cloaths are waſhed, mended, and purified in an oven, for the uſe of future Criminals. The cloathing aforeſaid for twenty men and five women coſt only £26 : 6 : 8.

THE following Verſes are written over the Debtor's grate to the ſtreet:

OH Ye whoſe hours exempt from Sorrow flow,
Behold the ſeat of Pain and Want and Woe:
Think, while your hands th' entreated alms extend,
That what to Us ye give to GOD ye lend.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

READING. THIS is alſo the TOWN BRIDEWELL. It was formerly a Church, and is a ſpacious room, with four ſmall cabins on one ſide for night-rooms. No court-yard: no water: allowance three-pence a day. Keeper's Salary £18 from the *County*; £2 from the *Town*: Fees 4s. 4d. no Table: Licence for Beer: half the profit of the Priſoners work: £2 a year to find them ſtraw.

1776, Jan. 1, Priſoners 6,
---- Nov. 1, - - 6.

AT READING is alſo the

TOWN GAOL or COMPTER. THREE rooms in a public houſe (the *Reading Arms*) belonging to the town. The eldeſt Sergeant has generally the refuſal of it. No court-yard: no water. Felons allowance three pence a day. Keeper no Salary: Fees 4s. 4d. no Table.

1776, Nov. 1, Debtors 2.

Sſ ABINGDON.

ABINGDON. A DAY-ROOM; and two dark offenſive night-rooms: that for men eight feet ſquare: the women's nine by ſeven and half: no chimney: no yard: no water. The Petty Offenders were in irons. One lately died of the Small-pox. Allowance three-pence a day. Keeper's Salary £18: Fees 4s. 4d. No table. Half the profit of the Priſoners' work.

1776, Jan. 2, Priſoners 3.

WINDSOR CASTLE, FOR DEBTORS.

I NEED not obſerve that his Majeſty is Proprietor. The Duke of *Montague* is Conſtable: he appoints a *Janitor* with a ſalary: the Janitor appoints a Deputy, who for a houſe rent-free, and certain perquiſites, does the duty. The Priſon out of repair.

1776, March 1, Priſoners 2.

WINDSOR TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms: no chimney: no yard: no water. Keeper a Sergeant at Mace: no Salary: Fees 6s. 8d. No table. Allowance three-pence a day.

1776, March 1, Priſoners 3.

WALLINGFORD TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms: one of them is called the *Bailiff's Ward*. Under them is a large Dungeon, filled with market-benches, ſtalls &c.

1776, Nov. 1, Deſerter 1.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL, OXFORD CASTLE.

GAOLER, *Solomon Wiſdom.*

Salary, £20.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 2,
Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.

Tranſports, He makes a Bill of the Expence.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, 16d. each *per* week in bread.

Garniſh, lately cancelled.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 26,	14 - -	13,
1774, July 4,	11 - -	17,
1776, Jan. 2,	13 - -	10,
---- Oct. 31,	7 - -	14.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Swinton.*

Duty---Sunday, Wedneſday, Friday; the Sacrament four times a year.

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Rawlins.*

Salary, £25 for Felons.

OXFORD CASTLE.

REMARKS. FOR the *Caſtle Gaol* the County pays £40 a year to Mr. *Etty*, who holds it of *Chriſt Church College* on Leaſe.—*Debtors* apartments ſmall; and not enough of them for the general number of Priſoners. No free ward: for lodging even in the Tower *on their own beds* they muſt pay 1s. 6d. a week: *ſee the Table.* Their court-yard is too ſmall.—Felons day-room for men and women down five ſteps: the men's dungeon down five more; only a ſmall window: the women's night-room very ſmall; no window. The court-yard common to both; much too ſmall. The Gaoler has a ſpacious garden.

THIS Priſon is alſo the City Gaol: for which Mr. Wiſdom has £5 a year.—In 1773 eleven died of the Small-Pox. In 1774 that diſtemper ſtill in the Gaol: in 1775 one Debtor died of it in May; three Debtors and a Petty Offender in June: three recovered. No Infirmary: no ſtraw.

THOMAS HORDE, who was confined here for ſome offence againſt Government, built the Chapel. After his diſcharge, he had bequeathed £14 a year for a Chaplain; and as much to the Priſoners. But finding ſome difficulties would obſtruct the execution of that Bequeſt; he altered it, Auguſt 6th, 1709, to a Legacy of £24 a year to be diſtributed among Priſoners of both ſorts, at £2 a month. For the Payment, he bound an Eſtate in *Oxfordſhire:* and to make up any deficiency of that Eſtate, he bound an Eſtate in *Berkſhire.* Yet the Priſoners have now only thirty-three ſhillings a month. A Memorial of the proceſs and reſult of Mr. Horde's benevolent intention hangs up in the Gaol. I have a copy of it; too long to tranſcribe.

THERE

THERE is another Legacy to Priſoners of both ſorts; 8s. 8d. a year; paid quarterly by Mr. Hart of Oxford.

DEBTORS have in common every Saturday two ſhillings worth of meat; ſent by a Gentleman of Chriſt Church College. From two other Colleges they have in bread about 2s. 4d. a week. Chriſt Church and New College ſend them broth; generally three times in a fortnight: the Priſoners pay four pence to the man who brings it.

MR. WISDOM (the Gaoler) told me that about nine years ago, wanting to build a little hovel, and digging up ſtones for the purpoſe, from the ruins of the Court, which was formerly in the Caſtle, he found under them a complete ſkeleton with light chains on the legs; the links very ſmall. Theſe were, probably, the bones of a Malefactor who died in Court of the Diſtemper at the *Black Aſſize* mentioned page 17.

Oxfordſhire, (TOWER) MICHAELMAS SESSIONS 34th GEORGE II.---1760

A TABLE OF FEES---and CHAMBER RENT---ſettled ---in purſuance of an Act 32d of his preſent Majeſty---for the Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	S.	D.
To the Maſter-Keeper for every Warrant charged upon any Debtor — — —	0	6	8
To the Under-keeper — —	0	2	6
To him for every other Warrant —	0	1	0

To

	£.	S.	D.
To the Maſter-Keeper for every Priſoner committed by any Juſtice of Peace for Treaſon, Felony, or any other Miſdemeanour; or committed in Court —	0	13	4
To the Under-keeper — — —	0	2	6
To the Maſter-keeper for receiving and entering every Declaration againſt any Debtor — —	0	2	6
To his Certificate that no Declaration filed —	0	1	0
For a Copy of every Sheriff's Warrant —	0	1	0
For a Copy of every other Warrant — —	0	1	6
Every Priſoner that lyeth in the great Chamber on the Gaol ſide in the Keeper's Lodgings pays by the week	0	2	0
Every Priſoner that lyeth in any other Room or Chamber in the Keeper's Lodgings on the Gaol ſide payeth by the week	0	2	6
Every Priſoner that lyeth in the Great Room in the Tower upon his own bed payeth by the week —	0	1	6
Every Priſoner that lyeth in the ſaid Great Room on the Keeper's bed payeth by the week — —	0	1	8

WE---his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace of the---County of *Oxford* (whereof ſome of us are of the Quorum) have peruſed the Fees and Chamber Rent above mentioned and do---allow thereof and direct the ſame to be hung up in a Table in ſome open and public room or place in the ſaid Caſtle there to remain and be reſorted to by every Priſoner as occaſion ſhall require.

THOMAS BLACKALL
EDP. TURNER
THOS. PARDO
ANTHONY KECK
THEOPHILUS LEIGH
THOS. HUNT
WM. LENTHAL.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

THAME. I WAS informed that this Houſe, built in 1708, was given to the County for a *Bridewell:* but the greateſt part of it is now a Pariſh Work-houſe. For the Priſon there is only left, up ſtairs, a common day-room, and a ſmall inſecure lodging-room: and down eleven ſteps a dungeon in which are two night-rooms, the *Cubs*, each nine feet by ſeven.—If the Houſe was put into good repair, and the whole uſed as a Bridewell, it would be a commodious one. Then there would be no need of ſending Petty Offenders, as is now done, to the County Gaol: nor of locking up all day long within doors thoſe few that are committed hither, men and women in the ſame room: nor of confining either ſex at night in the *Cubs*. No allowance: no employment: no water: no ſewers. Keeper's Salary £16: Fees 4s. 6d. no Table.

THE Keeper now farms the Work-houſe and the reſt of the poor at £480 a year for the whole maintenance, cloathing, medicines &c.

1776, Jan. 3, Priſoners 2,
---- Nov. 2, - - - 3.

WITNEY. ONE day-room about ſeventeen feet by fifteen for men and women: two night-rooms adjoining about nine feet by ſeven;

WITNEY BRIDE-WELL.

ſeven; with only a grate of about nine inches ſquare in each door. The Priſon is not ſecure. No allowance but to the ſick, who have ſix-pence a day and medicines. No ſtraw: no water. Keeper's Salary £20: Fees 4s. 2d. no Table.

THE Houſe does not belong to the County: it is in the court-yard of the Keeper's public houſe, for which he pays £13: 7: 0 a year. Priſoners have no uſe of the court-yard; but their window is acceſſible to paſſengers. I ſaw a crowd of men talking at the grate with the Priſoners, who were all of them women; and was informed there is ſometimes riot and confuſion on ſuch occaſions.

To this Priſon were committed,

In the year	1773,	Priſoners 49,
	1774,	- - 44,
	1775,	- - 73,
To Oct. 31,	1776,	- - 67.
The moſt at any one time		18.

When I was there in 1776, Oct. 31, Priſoners 6.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL, WORCESTER CASTLE.

GAOLER, *William Crane*, now his Widow.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 2,
Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.

Tranſports, No Benefit to the Gaoler. Clerk of Peace contracts with the Merchants.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, three-pennyworth of bread a day, each.

Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 23,	15	17,
1774,	July 2,	13	12,
1775,	Dec. 1,	25	17,
1776,	Sep. 10,	9	10.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Taylor*.

Duty—Friday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Hallward*.

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

WORCESTER.

REMARKS. THE CASTLE-YARD is ſpacious: County Members are choſen in it. In the Gaoler's houſe are many good lodging-rooms for Maſter's-ſide Debtors; and two ſmall day-rooms: one of theſe is uſed as a Chapel.—The free ward, or night-room for Debtors, is at another part of the yard. You go to it through the Women-felons night-room. The day-room for Men and Women-felons is in the middle of the area; only fourteen feet by twelve. Near it is a Hand-Ventilator for airing the Men-felons dungeon, which is twenty-ſix ſteps under ground, and circular, about ſeventeen feet diameter, with barrack-bedſteads. Over it is an aperture in the yard, with an iron grate. The Felons work the Ventilator cheerfully about a quarter of an hour before they go down, and as long when they come up; for it freſhens and cools the dungeon amazingly: we could hardly keep our candle burning below while it was working.—Excellent water at a pump in the yard. Straw £4 a year.—No Infirmary. Mr. *Hallward* the Surgeon caught the Gaol-Fever ſome years ago, and has ever ſince been fearful of going into the dungeon: when any Felon is ſick there, he orders him to be brought out.—The Gaoler pays near £4 Window-tax.—Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

THIS Priſon may be made commodious by ſeparate wards, yards &c. There is round it much ground belonging to the County.

County

County of Worceſter. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of the ſaid County purſuant to a Statute made in the ſecond year of his Majeſty King George the Second.

	£.	S.	D.
For the diſcharge of every Debtor, to the Gaoler —	0 :	6 :	8
To the Turnkey — — —	0 :	2 :	6
For the diſcharge of every Felon, to the Gaoler —	0 :	13 :	4
To the Turnkey — — —	0 :	2 :	6
For the Diſcharge of every Deſerter, to the Gaoler —	0 :	6 :	8
To the Turnkey — — —	0 :	2 :	6
For the lodging of every Priſoner in the houſe *per* week	0 :	2 :	6
For ſigning every Certificate — —	0 :	1 :	0

Allowed according to the ſaid Statute by us

J SOLEY
W BROMLEY
FRE MEYSEY.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT WORCESTER.

THIS Priſon joins to the Caſtle. It is too cloſe; eſpecially the men's night-room; which, though up ſtairs, has no window. Here are work-rooms; and I ſaw the Priſoners employed, beating hemp, ſpinning &c. — Two ſmall Court-yards. Theſe and the Houſe might be enlarged on the County ground.—Keeper's Salary £20: Fees 1s. 4d. Straw fifteen ſhillings a quarter: no other allowance.

IF there were a Chapel in the County Gaol (the Caſtle), theſe Priſoners might (as thoſe in Shrewſbury Bridewell) have the privilege of Public Worſhip.

1775, Dec. 1, Priſoners 3,
1776, Sep. 10, - - - 18.

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Richard George.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 2,
Felons, 0 : 5 : 0.

Tranſports, No Benefit to the Gaoler.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, three pence a day each.

Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 23,	4	5,
1775, Dec. 1,	5	0,
1776, Sep. 10,	4	0.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr. *Hallward.*

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

WORCESTER CITY GAOL.

THIS is alſo the City Bridewell. The Debtors free ward is ſpacious.—One common yard: another might be taken from the Keeper's large garden.—He pays Window-tax; which he ſaid brought him under the diſagreeable neceſſity of ſtopping up ſome windows. Rate £3 : 5 : 0. REMARKS.

City of Worceſter. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of the ſaid City purſuant to a Statute made in the thirty ſecond year of the reign of his late Majeſty King George the Second.

	£.	S.	D.
For the Diſcharge of every Debtor to the Gaoler and Turnkey	0	9	2
The like of every Felon — — —	0	5	0
For the Lodging of every Priſoner in the Houſe *per* week	0	2	6
For the Copy of every Commitment — —	0	1	0
On the Delivery of every Declaration — —	0	1	0

Allowed according to the ſaid Statute by us

Epiphany Seſſions 1771

EDW WILLINGS *Mayor*
W HADEN
THO GILES
TIMY EDWARDS

At the Lent Aſſize 1771
Allowed by us

E. WILLES
W: H: ASHURST.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT STAFFORD.

GAOLER, *William Scott.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 17 : 4,
Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.

Tranſports, £6 : 0 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } each *per* week 16d. bread, and 8d.
Felons, } cheeſe; and in common 3 *Cwt.* of coals a week from Michaelmas to May-day.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 1½,
Felons, cancelled by the Gaoler.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 19,	39	20,
1774,	April 1,	44	17,
1775,	Nov. 15,	40	18.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Unett.*

Duty---Sunday, Wedneſday, Friday; a Sermon once in about two months.

Salary, lately augmented from £20 to £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Ward.*

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

STAFFORD.

STAFFORD.

REMARKS.

THIS GAOL is much too ſmall for the number of Priſoners: and ſo is the Felons Court-yard. The Dungeon where the Men-felons ſleep is about two feet lower than the paſſage. No ſteps, a ſloping deſcent. It is too cloſe. No Infirmary. An Alarm-bell. It is pity that the Stream juſt on the outſide of the Walls is not within them. I was pleaſed to ſee plenty of clean STRAW in the Dungeon; and found it was owing to the generous and exemplary practice of NOT FARMING IT, but allowing the Gaoler to order it whenever wanted, and the County paying for it THEMSELVES.

A TABLE OF FEES---ſettled at the General Quarter Seſſions--- 18th day of April 1732.

	£.	S.	D.
For entering the Action whereon each Priſoner is firſt brought into cuſtody either on *Proceſs Capias Latitate Execution* or Writ of *Excom ad Capiendum* and diſcharging each Priſoner by Writ of *Superſedeas* or otherwiſe	0	13	4
For receiving and entering every Declaration delivered againſt Priſoners to be paid by the Plaintiff in ſuch Action — — —	0	2	0
For a Certificate for want of a Declaration in order to ſue out a Writ of *Superſedeas* — —	0	3	6
For a Copy of each Warrant againſt each Priſoner	0	1	6
For the Under Keeper or Turnkey upon every Action or Writ	0	2	6
For the Under Keeper or Turnkey upon diſcharging of each Priſoner by *Superſedeas* or otherwiſe —	0	1	6

LODGINGS.

LODGINGS.

	£.	S.	D.
Every Priſoner that lies in the Maſter's-ſide of the Gaol in a bed provided by the Keeper of the Gaol ſhall pay *per* week if a bed to himſelf — —	0 :	2 :	0
If two Priſoners or more lye together in one bed then between them all — — —	0 :	2 :	6
Every Priſoner that lies in the upper rooms or garret in a bed and bedding found by the Keeper of the Gaol ſhall pay *per* week — — —	0 :	1 :	0
And if two Priſoners lie together then —	0 :	1 :	6
Every Priſoner that lies in the ſame ſide and finds his own linnen and bedſteads — — —	0 :	0 :	6
Every Priſoner that lies in the County Chamber ſhall pay nothing. — — —	0 :	0 :	0

WE the Judges of Aſſize and Gaol Delivery of the *Oxford Circuit* have peruſed and do approve of the above written Table of Fees this 2d day of Auguſt *Anno Dom.* 1732

E PROBYN
J COMYNS

E LITTLETON
H WYRLY
FISH LITTLETON
R. RIDER
JNO. DOLPHIN

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

STAFFORD. THE Houſe very dirty. Priſoners always ſhut up. Keeper's Salary £25: he puts in a Deputy who ſerves for Rent. Allowance ſame as at the Gaol. No employment.

1775, Nov. 15, Priſoners 4.

WOLVERHAMPTON. ONLY two rooms about twelve feet ſquare, viz. a common day-room on the ground-floor; and a night-room above, for men: women ſleep in the day-room. No court-yard: no water: no ſewer: no employment. Weekly allowance in bread, fourteen pence: cheeſe, ſeven pence: ſtraw, three pence. Keeper's Salary £25: Fees one ſhilling. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

THE Priſon is greatly out of repair; and ſo inſecure that Priſoners, even for the ſlighteſt offences, are kept in irons. The County may redreſs this; for they have a large garden cloſe to the Priſon which they let with an old houſe on the ſpot.

1776, Sep. 11, Priſoners, 4 Men.

LITCHFIELD CITY GAOL.

THE rooms too ſmall and cloſe. No yard: no water: no ſtraw. Might be improved upon the ground behind it. Keeper's Salary £2: Fees 13s. 4d. no Table. Allowance 1s. 6d. a week.

1773, Nov. 20, Priſoners 2,
1776, Jan. 8, - - - 1.

COUNTY GAOL AT SHREWSBURY.

GAOLER, *Samuel Wilding.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 0,
Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.

Tranſports, £6 : 6 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, two ſix-penny loaves a week each.
Felons, 1s. 4d. ½. in bread a week each.

Garniſh, lately cancelled. *(See Remarks.)*

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	March 31,	12	18,
1775,	Nov. 27,	16	15,
1776,	Sep. 12,	11	24. *(See Remarks.)*

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Humphreys*, now Rev. Mr. *Rowlands.*

Duty—Sunday and Tueſday. *(See Remarks.)*

Salary, £35.

SURGEON, Mr. *Cooper.*

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

APOTHECARY, Mr. *James Winall.*

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

SHREWSBURY.

SHREWSBURY.

REMARKS. SEPARATE Court-yards for Debtors and Felons; but the latter have no water. For this reaſon, and becauſe their day-room is in the Debtors Court, both Debtors and Felons are commonly together in that Court.—Commodious apartments for Maſter's-ſide Debtors: and a large free ward for the Common-ſide.—For Felons there are two night-dungeons down eleven ſteps: that for men was about four years ago made more airy by an additional window: and it is, or ſhould be, now daily freſhened by a Hand Ventilator which is in the room above. The women's dungeon might alſo be freſhened by the ſame.—The day-room for Felons is ſmall: men and women together.—The County is now encloſing a Court-yard for the Women; and will probably build them a ſeparate Day-room. They will no doubt provide Water in this Court; as they ſhould alſo in that of the Men-felons.

AN Infirmary ſhould be added: for if the intended improvements will be ſome protection againſt the Gaol-Fever, which of late years has prevailed here more than once, they will not ſecure Priſoners againſt the Small-Pox and other diſeaſes.

WHEN the Apothecary finds that a ſick Priſoner ſhould have better diet, he orders the Gaoler to provide it, and ſigns his bill for the amount; which is readily allowed by the Juſtices at Quarter Seſſions.

OF the twenty-four Felons in September laſt, fourteen were Convicts for Tranſportation.—The County allows Tranſports convicted at Quarter Seſſions as much as thoſe convicted at Aſſize have from the King's allowance, *viz.* 2s. 6d. a week.

SHREWSBURY.

MR. WOOD who, before the appointing of a Chaplain, read prayers three times a week, and had £5 a year, has been employed in the ſame ſervice ever ſince; and has received of the Chaplains the ſame ſalary.—I believe the Magiſtrates made the Chaplain's ſalary £5 more, in favour of Mr. Wood.

THE Juſtices of this County, at the General Quarter Seſſions 11th Jan. 1774, were ſo conſiderate and humane, as to prohibit the demanding from Priſoners at their entrance into this Gaol, or into the County Bridewell, any money for drink, by the name of *Garniſh*, or any other Name: and to require that two or more fair copies of their ſaid order ſhould be hung up in the moſt public places of the Gaol, for the inſpection of Debtors, as well as Felons; that the unfortunate might not afterwards be Impoſed upon.

A TABLE of CHAMBER RENT and FEES---ſettled by Juſtices appointed &c.---according to---Act of Parliament---and approved---by the Court in the General Quarter Seſſions held for the County of Salop.

The CHAMBER RENT for DEBTORS.

	£.	S.	D.
To the Gaoler for lodging and furniture on the Maſter's-ſide each perſon having a bed to himſelf *per* week -	0	2	0
If two lodge in the ſame bed then both to pay *per* week	0	3	0
To the Gaoler for lodging and furniture in the Garrets each perſon to pay *per* week — —	0	1	0

No perſon ſhall be removed out of the room wherein he is placed by the Gaoler, without his own conſent, or two Juſtices of the Peace; except in non payment of their weekly ſum for chamber rent.

That no Debtor, or Debtors, pay any rent or money whatſoever, for his lodging on the Common-ſide provided he does not uſe the Gaoler's bed and furniture -	0	0	0

FEES

FEES to the Gaoler and his Servants for DEBTORS.

	£.	S.	D.
To Gaoler for Commitment and discharge of every Debtor	0	7	6
To Gaoler's Clerk for entering in Gaoler's book every charge or charges upon each Debtor —	0	1	0
To the Turnkey for the discharge on every action upon such Debtor — — —	0	0	6
For the Copy of every Sheriff's Warrant if demanded	0	1	0
But the Debtor to have recourse to see the book of Commitments (if desired) *gratis* — —	0	0	0
To the Gaoler for every Debtor if charged with more actions than one, to pay at his discharge (and no more)	0	15	0
For registering and entering every declaration against Prisoner in custody — — —	0	1	0
For signing every Certificate in order to obtain a *Supersedeas*, or a rule or order of Court — —	0	2	6

FEES for the Gaoler and his Servants for FELONS.

To the Gaoler for discharge of every Felon committed to be tried at the Assizes — —	0	13	4
To Gaoler for discharge of every Felon committed to be tried at the Sessions — —	0	8	0
To the Turnkey for the discharge of every Felon —	0	1	0
For a Copy of every Commitment if demanded —	0	1	0
For every Certificate of Commitment in order to sue out a *Habeas Corpus* — — —	0	2	6
To the Gaoler for the discharge of every person committed for want of surety of the peace, misdemeanor, or any other crime not being Felony — —	0	6	8
But if continued in Gaol three months or upwards then the same Fees to be paid by such persons as above for Felons to be tried at Sessions *(viz)* — —	0	8	0

N. B. But if any Prisoner be turned over to the House of Correction: then to pay the Gaoler's Fees before discharged.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SHREWSBURY.

Too ſmall: only one day-room for men and women. Two night-rooms above for women. In one of them I ſaw a poor young creature too ill to come down ſtairs; ſhe was languiſhing on the floor in a conſumption. The night-room for men is a dungeon down ten ſteps. There is a ſmall court-yard with water.—By means of a door from this into one of the Gaol Court-yards, theſe Priſoners have a privilege (which few in Bridewells enjoy) of attending Public Worſhip in the Chapel on Sunday.

KEEPER's Salary £50. Fees at Diſcharge of a Felon, 8s. of one guilty of a Miſdemeanor, 6s. 8d. of a Vagrant, 3s. 6d. as *per* Table in the Priſon.—Allowance, bread as Felons in the Gaol. Little or no employment: Keeper has half the profit.

THE Prohibition of Garniſh, as mentioned in the County Gaol, is not hung up in this Bridewell.

1774, March 31, Priſoners 4,
1775, Nov. 27, - - 5,
1776, Sep. 12, - - 11.

LUDLOW TOWN GAOL.

BUILT 1764. For Felons &c. two lower rooms vaulted, with chimneys. Two rooms above, more ſpacious and airy, for Debtors.

1774, July 1, Priſoners, none.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT HEREFORD.

GAOLER, *Thomas Ireland.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 14 : 4.

Transports, £5 : 10 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*

Felons, a three-penny loaf each, every other day.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb.	23,	14	29,
----	Aug.	9,	11	13,
1775,	Dec.	2,	17	4,
1776,	Sep.	9,	8	3.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Baylis*; now Rev. Mr. *Underwood.*

Duty---Sunday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saints days.

Salary, £40. Twenty of it is a Legacy of *William Bridges*, Esq. of *Tiverton* in this County.

SURGEON, Mr. *William Cam.*

Salary, £15.

HEREFORD.

HEREFORD.

REMARKS. APARTMENTS, and Court-yard for Maſter's-ſide Debtors ſpacious: but no free ward. Felons night-ward was too cloſe, but is lately made airy and commodious: their court behind the Gaol, large. The Chapel very damp.—Clauſes of the Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.—Mr. Ireland, who has been there above forty years, ſaid he never had a Debtor who obtained the groats.

WILLIAM BRIDGES, Eſq. bequeathed £8 a year to poor Priſoners: and on St. Thomas's day one ſhilling is given to each Debtor and ſix pence to each Felon by Legacy of Sir *Thomas White*. No Table of Bequeſts. The Table of Fees not hung up.

TABLE OF FEES.

AT the General Quarter Seſſions---held---at *Hereford*---in the firſt week after the Feaſt of St. Thomas the Martyr (to wit) the 14th of July in the 4th---of---George II---1730

BEFORE *John Stratford* Eſq. *Edward Goodere* Bart. *Herbert Aubrey Richard Hopton* Eſqrs. &c.---purſuant to an Act for the Relief of Debtors &c.---It is Ordered that the ſeveral---Sums herein after mentioned and no more may be taken.---

(That is to ſay)

	£.	S.	D.
For the Entering of every Action or Proceſs whereon a Priſoner ſhall or may be charged — —	0	3	6
To the Turnkey or Under Keeper on each Action —	0	1	0

For

	£.	S.	D.
For entering of the Diſcharge, and for the Diſcharge of every Priſoner — — —	0	6	8
To the Turnkey on the Diſcharge of every Priſoner	0	1	0
For the receiving and entering every Declaration delivered againſt the Priſoners in cuſtody — —	0	2	0
To the Turnkey upon every Declaration —	0	0	6
For a Certificate for want of a Declaration in order to take out a Writ of *Superſedeas* — —	0	3	6
For a Copy of a Warrant or Commitment againſt each Priſoner — — —	0	2	6
Every Priſoner that lyes in the Keeper's lodgings in the Sheriff's Ward in a ſingle bed and ſheets, by the week	0	2	6
For two in a bed with ſheets by the week —	0	1	6
Every Priſoner that lyes in his own lodgings —	0	1	6
For two perſons or more in their own lodgings each	0	1	0

J STRATFORD — R HOPTON
EDWᴰ. GOODERE — H THOMAS
H AUBREY — ROGᴿ. HEREFORD

RO. PRICE
J. COMYNS } The King's Juſtices

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT HEREFORD,

ON the Caſtle-green, is quite out of repair. Indeed it is not only ruinous but dangerous: a croſs wall is parted a great way from the wall againſt which it abutted. In the day-room there was a large quantity of water from the roof. No fire-place: offenſive ſewers: no yard: no water: no ſtated allowance: no employment.—Keeper's Salary £10. He told me that a little before I came, a Priſoner died after three weeks confinement. Six Priſoners, whom I ſaw there at my firſt viſit, complained of being almoſt famiſhed. They were ſent hither from the Aſſize a few days before to HARD LABOUR (as the ſentence uſually runs) for ſix months. The Juſtices had ordered the Keeper to ſupply each of them daily with a two-penny loaf: but he had neglected them. They broke out ſoon after.

1774, Aug. 9, Priſoners 6,
1775, Dec. 3, - - - 0,
1776, Sep. 9, - - - 1.

HEREFORD CITY GAOL

Is one of the Gates. The Debtors rooms are commodious; and they have a little court-yard. The room for Felons too cloſe. Keeper a Widow: the Gaol clean.

1776, Sep. 9, Debtors 3, Felons none.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT MONMOUTH.

GAOLER, *John Daverel*, now *James Baker*.

Salary, none. £20 a year to ſupply Felons as below.

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £1 : 0 : 10.

Tranſports, £6 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, one-pennyworth of bread a day each.

Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 23,	10	12,
----	Aug. 10,	9	16,
1775,	Dec. 4,	5	8,
1776,	Sep. 5,	6	9.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr. *Powel*.

Salary, £10 : 10 : 0, lately augmented to £12 : 12 : 0.

MONMOUTH.

REMARKS. ONLY one Court-yard. The rooms for Debtors ſmall. Felons night-room at top of the houſe, with only one little window. Beſides the difficulty of going daily up and down in irons; when water is to be carried ſo high, and the ſtaircaſe, like this, is narrow and inconvenient, a room is ſeldom clean and healthy. This cannot be ſo if it ſhould be crowded. At my firſt viſit in 1774 they had the Gaol-Fever, of which *J. Daverel* and ſeveral of his Priſoners, and ſome of their friends died.—No Infirmary: there is room to build one at the bottom of the yard. The Brewhouſe is very fit for a Felons Day-room; which is much wanted.

AFTER the mortality mentioned above, all the Priſoners were new cloathed by the Duke of *Beaufort*.

JOHN GABRIEL a Gardener near the town uſed to ſend each Priſoner every Quarter-day a ſix-penny loaf: and at his deceaſe he bequeathed the ſame Donation. Priſoners do at preſent receive it; but there is no Memorial of the Legacy hung up.

A TABLE OF DEBTORS FEES as ſettled and allowed by the ſeveral Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Monmouth* whoſe names are hereunto written the 10th Auguſt 1751: According to the direction of an Act of Parliament intituled &c.

	£.	S.	D.
Imprimis for entering the Action whereon each Priſoner is firſt brought into Cuſtody either on *Proceſs*, *Capias Latitat Execution* or *Writ* of *Excom ad Capiendum*	0	18	4

For

	£.	S.	D.
For entering and discharging every second and other Action upon *Process Capias Latitat* or *Execution* —	0	13	4
For receiving and entering every declaration against Prisoners in custody — — —	0	2	0
For the Certificate of the want of a declaration in order to sue out a writ of *Supersedeas* — —	0	6	8
For a Copy of each Warrant against each Prisoner —	0	3	4
For receiving and entering every Warrant against each defendant in custody — —	0	2	6
For the Under Keeper or Turnkey upon each Action and Writ	0	2	6

LODGINGS.

Every Prisoner that lies in the Keeper's Lodgings in the Sheriff's Ward pays *per* week — —	0	2	6
Every Prisoner that lies in the Sheriff's Ward in his own lodgings pays *per* week — —	0	1	6

THE Names of the Justices who signed and allowed the above Fees.

THOS. MORGAN
CAPEL HANBURY
JAS. TUDER MORGAN
J. LEWIS
CHAS. VAN *Junr.*
JOHN CHAMBRE
E. BRADBURY

Examined and allowed by the

Hon^ble Sir THOMAS DENNISON Kn^t

AND THE

Hon^ble Mr. BARON CLIVE

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT USK.

THIS Priſon was formerly a Chapel. On the ground-floor is a room for men, and another for women. There are two work-rooms at top of the houſe; but I ſaw no Priſoners there.—The Keeper's wife told me that many years ago the Priſon was crowded; and herſelf, her father, who was then Keeper, and many others of the family, had the Gaol-Fever: three of them, and ſeveral Priſoners died of it. The danger of ſuch a calamity for the future would be much leſſened, if an additional room or two were built in the Garden. There is a Court-yard, with a Pump, which is ſeldom in order.—Keeper's Salary £20: Fees 5s. 6d. no Table.

1774, Aug. 21, Priſoners 2,
1776, Sep. 6, - - - 3.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL, GLOUCESTER CASTLE.

GAOLER, *William Williams.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, - - £1 : 0 : 10.
Felons at Aſſize, - 0 : 17 : 8,
at Quarter Seſſions, 0 : 13 : 4.

Tranſports, £6 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, each a ſix-penny loaf in two days.

Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 6.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 24,	15	17,
1774, Aug. 8,	20	48,
1775, Dec. 5,	13	24,
1776, Sep. 5,	8	35,
---- Dec. 15,	10	41. *(See Remarks.)*

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Evans.*

Duty---Sunday, Wedneſday, Friday.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, None: but on applying to a Juſtice.

GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER CASTLE

REMARKS. IS alſo one of the County Bridewells: yet only one Court-yard for all Priſoners; and one ſmall Day-room, twelve feet by ten, for Men and Women-felons. The night-room (the *Main)* for Men-felons, though up many ſtone ſteps, is cloſe and dark; and the floor is ſo ruinous, that it cannot be waſhed. Adjoining to the Main, there are other night-rooms for Fines &c. men and women ſeparate. Fines have alſo their ſeparate day-room. Many Priſoners died here in 1773; and always, except in my laſt viſit, I ſaw ſome ſick in this Gaol. The large Dunghill that one conſtantly ſees near the ſtone ſteps may be one cauſe of it.—The whole Priſon is much out of repair. Some alterations are now making at the Gateway. I hope the Gentlemen will conſider the dreadful condition of the other Buildings.

THE upper rooms of the Caſtle were the Bridewell; but they are not now uſed except occaſionally for a Priſoner that has the Small-Pox &c. there being no Infirmary.

OF the Felons &c. in September and December laſt, thirteen were Tranſports: moſt of them convicted at Lent Aſſize 1775. About twenty were Fines; who not having the County allowance, nor any employment, were in September very pitiable objects indeed; half naked, and almoſt famiſhed. But in December their appearance was much altered. Mr. *Raikes* and other Gentlemen took pity on them, and generouſly contributed toward the feeding and cloathing them.—Mr. Williams has £10 a year as Bridewell Keeper.

IN this Gaol were ſome Priſoners, who had been arreſted by Exchequer Writs; in which an Officer is commanded "to bring "the

" the body before the Barons of the Exchequer---at Weſtminſter---
" to anſwer our Sovereign Lord the King concerning divers treſ-
" paſſes, contempts, and offences &c." The Priſoners are called *Contempts*. In different parts of the Kingdom, there are many Priſoners detained by ſuch Writs, which are indeed numerous.

A TABLE OF DEBTORS FEES allowed by the---Juſtices---for the County of *Glouceſter* at the *Booth-hall* 15 July 1729. Approved---by the Judge of Aſſize---19th ſame month according to---an Act entituled &c.

To wit

	£.	S.	D.
Imprimis. for entering the Action whereon each Priſoner is firſt brought into cuſtody either on *Proceſs*, *Capias*, *Latitat*, *Execution* or writ of *Excom ad Capiendum*	0	18	0
For entering and diſcharging every ſecond and other Action upon *Proceſs*, *Capias*, *Latitat* or *Execution* —	0	13	4
For receiving and entering every declaration againſt Priſoners in cuſtody — — —	0	2	0
For the Certificate of the want of a declaration in order to ſue out a writ of *Superſedeas*, — —	0	6	8
For a Copy of each Warrant againſt each Priſoner —	0	3	4
For receiving and entering every Warrant againſt each defendant in cuſtody — — —	0	2	6
For the Under Keeper or Turnkey upon each Action or Writ	0	2	6

LODGING.

Every Priſoner who lies in the Keeper's Lodgings in the Sheriff's Ward, being the Caſtle; pays by the week — — — —	0	2	6
Every Priſoner who lyes in the Sheriff's Ward in his own Lodgings pays by the week — —	0	1	6

GLOUCESTER CASTLE.

THE names of the Juſtices who ſigned and allowed the above FEES at the laſt *Seſſions*

WILLᴹ. HODGES
J TEMPLE
ED FIELD
J STEPHENS
THO COOKE
K DELABERE
C HYATT
NATHᴸ LYE
FR WILLIS
MAYNᴰ COLCHESTER
THOˢ HAYWARD
REG WINNIATT
THO SYKE.

THE names of the Juſtices and Judge of Aſſize who allowed and confirmed the above FEES at the laſt *Aſſize*

THO COOKE
J STEPHENS
ED FIELD
THO HAYWARD.

I HAVE reviewed and examined the above Table of Fees and do confirm the ſame

ROB. PRICE.

OTHER

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

LAWFORD's GATE, BRISTOL, built 1716, has four rooms, eighteen feet by ſixteen: in two of them are beds for thoſe who pay. There is a ſmall room in which Felons ſleep. No chimneys. Court-yard twenty two feet by eighteen; with a pump. It is not ſecure; and Priſoners are always confined

fined in their rooms. It may be enlarged from the Keeper's Garden; and ſhould be made ſecure, that Priſoners may uſe it, and have acceſs to the pump. The Keeper readily agreed with me in that opinion. He is a Sheriff's Officer: Salary £10: Fees 6s. 8d. no Table. Straw ten ſhillings a quarter: allowance, if a Priſoner be very poor, 2d. a day: no employment. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. By a Regiſter kept in the Priſon, it appears that in eight years and a half to September 1776 there were committed to it 572 Priſoners. BRIDEWELLS.

1774,	Aug.	23,	Priſoners 2,
1775,	Dec.	8,	- - 3,
1776,	----	16,	- - 6.

BERKELEY. QUITE out of repair. Only one room for men and women: no chimney: yard not ſecure: no water: no ſtraw. The ſenſible old Keeper lamented the bad effects of cloſe confinement in idleneſs, upon the health of even young ſtrong Priſoners. Many ſuch, he ſaid, he had known quite incapable of working for ſome weeks after their diſcharge. He told me, that ſome years ago his Priſoners uſed to grind malt for a penny a buſhel; and the Juſtices would not licence any Victualler whoſe malt was not ground here: but that of late years they have done no work at all. No allowance. Keeper *Francis Norman:* his Salary £20: Fees 4s. 4d. no Table. He wrote me a Liſt of his Priſoners for four years paſt; which I will tranſcribe.

1774,	Aug.	22,	Priſoners 3, two Men, one Woman.
1775,	Dec.	6,	- - None.

BRIDEWELLS.

ACCOUNT of PRISONERS in the BRIDEWELL at BERKELEY.

In the Year 1771, Committed to Labour and Correction, Priſoners 21,
Nothing expended,
Nothing earned.

1772, Ditto, - - - - - - 20,
Nothing expended,
Nothing earned.

1773, Ditto, - - - - - - 19,
Nothing expended,
Nothing earned.

1774, Ditto, - - - - - - 15,
Nothing expended,
Nothing earned.

1775, Ditto to Midſummer Seſſions, - - 4,
Nothing expended,
Nothing earned.

FRANCIS NORMAN.

CIRENCESTER. THE ground-floor is the Keeper's ſhop for garden ſeeds; and his kitchen &c. On the firſt ſtory is a room about ſixteen feet by eleven for men: one corner of it is parted off for a bed-room, called the *Cub*, eight feet by five. On the ſecond ſtory is a larger room for women.—The whole out of repair; and the yard not ſecure enough to let the Priſoners have the uſe of it.—No allowance to any but Felons occaſionally committed hither. No employment. Keeper's Salary £13: he pays Rent £12.

1776, Sep. 4, Priſoners 3.

WINCHCOMB.

WINCHCOMB. IN this Bridewell Priſoners were formerly kept all together in the Cellar. Now they are in the Garrets: men in one, women in another; each about fourteen feet ſquare: roof and floors meet: eight feet high to the ridge in the middle. A cloſe glazed window in each: no chimney. Priſoners always confined to their rooms: court-yard not ſecure. The County have not laid out any thing upon the Houſe for many years; and the whole is quite out of repair. It is the Keeper's Freehold: he is upwards of fourſcore: his Salary *per* Receipts £12 : 10 : 0, in fact £12. Fees 13s. 4d. no Table. Licence for Beer. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. Allowance, if charged with Felony, three-pennyworth of bread a day. No ſtraw. BRIDEWELLS &c.

1776, Dec. 14, Priſoners, 1 Felon
2 Women Delinquents ſpinning.

IN THIS COUNTY IS ALSO

ST. BRIAVEL'S GAOL FOR DEBTORS.

THE Property of Lord *Berkeley*. It is in the *Foreſt of Dean*. One room for men, greatly out of repair: no yard: no water: no allowance: no firing. One of the two ſickly objects I found there, told me he had been confined a twelvemonth, and never once out of the diſmal room: the other almoſt as long.—A room above for women: none there.—Keeper no Salary.

1775, Dec. 4, Priſoners 2.

GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *William Jeynes.*

Salary, none: he pays £4 : 4 : 0 a year to the Sheriffs.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 8,
Felons, 0 : 12 : 10.

Tranſports, £6 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, three ſhillings a week. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, three-pennyworth of bread a day each.

Garniſh, £0 : 3 : 4.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 24,	3	4,
1775, Dec. 5,	7	7,
1776, Sep. 6,	2	2,
---- Dec. 15,	2	6.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None; but on applying to the Mayor.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL, the North-gate, is too ſmall. Debtors Felons and Petty Offenders, who cannot pay for beds, all together; but women ſeparated at night. No Court-yard; but Debtors have the privilege of walking upon the Leads.

THE

THE Gaoler put down a Pump at his own expence; and for reimburſement he deducts three pence a week out of three ſhillings a week which the City pays Debtors in common. On the 13th of December Priſoners have ten ſhillings worth of bread from an Eſtate in *Hemſted* near this City. It is ſent in two-penny loaves. No Memorial of it in the Gaol.

HE alſo keeps the City Bridewell at the Eaſt-gate: but that is out of repair; and Offenders are committed to this Gaol.

Glouceſter City.

A TABLE of CHAMBER RENT and FEES belonging to the *North-gate* Gaol &c.

CHAMBER RENTS.

The beſt room for each man three ſhillings *per* week.
The three bed-rooms for each man two ſhillings and four pence *per* week.
The chamber called *Daw's-neſt* three ſhillings *per* week.
The little chamber called *Catt-hole* two ſhillings and four pence *per* week.
The little room on the firſt floor two ſhillings and four pence *per* week.

FEES.

	£.	S.	D.
Sheriff's Warrants of Writs out of King's Bench and Common Pleas, Gaoler 8s. 4d. Turnkey 1s. 4d.	0	9	8
All Execution-Warrants the ſame — —	0	9	8
City double Action — — —	0	8	4
City ſingle Action — — —	0	4	8
Executions out of Court of Conſcience — —	0	2	6
Mittimus's — — —	0	12	10

Civit

GLOU-CESTER CITY.

Civit Glouc ſs Ad Generalem Quartialem Seſſionem &c. 5 Mar:---
4to Georgii II---1730

WHEREAS by an Act made in the ſecond year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty---for the Relief &c.---no Fees---or Chamber rent to be taken---till ſettled by three or more Juſtices---at the Quarter Seſſions---and---ſigned by the Judge of Aſſize with three or more Juſtices---And whereas upon the Examination of the Gaoler of the Priſon of the North-gate of this City ---it appearing to us that the above---are the ancient and accuſtomed FEES---we having reviewed and moderated the ſaid Table of Fees in ſome Articles do hereby allow and confirm the ſame as they are now ſettled.

Signed by us

JOHN SMALL *Mayor*
CUTLI PAYNE
THO CARILL

COUNTY

OR THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

COUNTY GAOL AT WINCHESTER.

GAOLER, *John White.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £1 : 0 : 0,
Felons, 1 : 7 : 4.

Tranſports, £5 : 5 : 0 each, and hire of waggon or other carriage.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none: but on applying to the Juſtices. *(See Remarks.)*

Felons, a three-penny loaf each, every other day *(weight in Sep.* 1774, *1lb.* 15 *oz.)*, and the College allowance. *(See Remarks.)*

Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Dec. 16,	21	18,
1774,	Sep. 24,	13	21,
1775,	Dec. 28,	15	29,
1776,	Feb. 27,	15	23.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Weſtcomb.*

Duty---Sunday, Tueſday, Thurſday.

Salary, lately augmented from £30 to £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Lipſcomb.*

Salary, lately augmented from £30 to £50 for Felons, Bridewell, and Common-ſide Debtors.

WINCHESTER.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL is kept very clean; and the late alterations in it are improvements. The preſent Dungeon is down but five ſteps: it is boarded and has large windows. The former deſtructive Dungeon was darker, and down eleven ſteps: Mr. Lipſcomb informed me that more than twenty Priſoners had died in it of the *Gaol Fever* in one year; and that his predeceſſor died of the ſame diſtemper. The Felons day room is commodiouſly enlarged. Their ſtraw beds and coverlids are brought out and aired when the weather is fine. They have every day a clean towel hung on a roller: the priſoner who takes care of it and delivers it next day is paid a penny. If a little court, which is now ſhut up from the Gaol, and totally uſeleſs, were cleared, lowered, and opened towards the Priſon, it would be very conducive to health and convenience.

ST. CROSS's *Hoſpital bread* (the *Dole*) is about a penny loaf given to each of the Priſoners ſix times a year: viz. on the eve of the following days, 10th Auguſt, 31ſt October, Chriſtmas, Eaſter, 3d of May, and Whitſunday.

THE *College allowance* to Felons is, once a week, an ox's head, four ſheeps heads and henges, about ſeventeen pints of oatmeal, three pints of ſalt, twelve loaves the ſize of twopenny ones, about twenty gallons of table beer, and generally three times a week the broken victuals. In Lent they have not the ox head, nor the other meat.

THE Gaoler has two guineas a year for keeping a bread account, to check the baker. The Juſtices alſo take care of this matter; and, in conſequence, the quarterly bills, now the Priſoners have three halfpence a day, amount to no more than they did in the laſt Gaoler's and Baker's time when the allowance was but a penny a day.

Southton.

Southton. *ſs Ad Generalem Quarterialem Seſſionem---apud* Winton---
11^mo. *Jan^rii* 5^to *Georgii II*---1731 *coram &c.*

A TABLE of FEES---ſettled--purſuant to an Act---the ſecond year of his preſent Majeſty---entitled an Act for the relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	S.	D.
At the entrance of every Felon for cleanſing the Gaol and finding candles and all other common neceſſaries —	0	2	0
At the diſcharge of every Felon to the Gaoler —	1	5	4
To him for the ſecond and every other indictment —	0	12	8
At the diſcharge of every Felon to the Turnkey —	0	2	0
For the ſecond and every other indictment to him —	0	1	0
To the Gaoler for every Felon for his bed on the Maſter's-ſide weekly — — —	0	3	0
If two lye in the ſame bed he may take of each for lodging in ſuch bed — — —	0	2	0
At the entrance of every Debtor for cleanſing the Gaol and finding candle and other neceſſaries —	0	4	0
Of every Debtor for each week's lodging in the Gaoler's bed on the Maſter's ſide — —	0	2	6
For each Debtor diſcharged to the Gaoler —	1	0	0
Of him for the ſecond and every other Action —	0	10	0
To the Turnkey at the diſcharge of every Debtor —	0	2	0
To him of ſuch Debtor for the ſecond and every other Action	0	1	0
At the diſcharge of every perſon committed for Felony and whoſe bills ſhall be brought in *Ignoramus* and at the diſcharge of every perſon committed for not finding bail or for other miſdemeanors under the degree of Felony no more than — —	0	13	4
For Copy of every Warrant for a Debtor —	0	1	0
For the Copy of every Commitment of a Felon —	0	1	0

And it is ordered---that the Gaoler---ſhall not---receive directly or indirectly---any other or greater Fees &c.---And for the better information of Priſoners ---that the under-written Clauſe in the ſaid Act of Parliament be ſubſcribed at the bottom of the Table of Fees to be hung up---in each and every room &c.

" And be it further enacted---that every Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Gaoler &c. " ---ſhall permit---him or her---arreſted to ſend for---any beer ale and " victuals or other neceſſary food from what place they pleaſe and alſo to " have---ſuch bedding linnen &c.---as he ſhe or they ſhall think fit &c.

Copy

ED STAWELL
JOHN FOYLE
ED HOOKER
ROB PYKE
THOS. DURNFORD
THOS. BATES
R. C. CHALONER COBB
BENJ WOODROOFE
RIC NEW
JOHN ALWICK

AT WINCHESTER IS

A PRISON FOR DEBTORS, the *Cheyney Court* in and for the Liberty of the *Soke:* Property of the Biſhop. Out of repair. There is a Garden into which ſome Priſoners are admitted. The Bounty of the Duke of *Chandos* ſupplies this Priſon every week with two gallon loaves and about twenty pounds of beef. Fees 16s. 8d. no Table.

1775, Dec. 28, Priſoners 6.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

WINCHESTER. THE three rooms are too cloſe, and the yard too ſmall for the Priſoners who are commonly numerous; eſpecially

especially at Quarter Sessions, when they are brought hither from the other Bridewells. This Prison has been fatal to vast numbers. The misery of the Prisoners excited the compassion of the Duke of *Chandos*; who for some years past has sent them every week about thirty pounds of beef and two gallon loaves. A pump lately sunk: no straw. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors hung up. Keeper's Salary £40: Fees 7s. 8d. no Table. Licence, Beer and Wine. Allowance, a three-penny loaf in two days: no employment.

1774, Sep. 24, Prisoners 13,
1775, Dec. 28, - - - 21.

GOSPORT. APARTMENTS convenient, but not kept clean. The yard airy. An oven to purify the cloaths, but no fuel allowed by the County. No straw. Keeper a Sheriff's Officer: Salary £40: Fees 6s. 8d. no Table. Licence, Beer and Wine. Allowance, two-pennyworth of bread a day: no employment. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors hung up.

1774, Sep. 27, Prisoners 2,
1776, Feb. 26, - - - 5.

ODIAM. THREE rooms. The Keeper takes to himself for a brew-house, dairy &c. the middle room, which is far the largest: the other two are twelve feet by eleven each. Keeper a Sheriff's Officer: Salary £15: Fees 6s. 8d. no Table. No Licence. Allowance about a pound of bread a day: no straw: no employment. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Feb. 28, Prisoners 8.

NEWPORT

NEWPORT in the *Iſle of Wight*. THIS is the Keeper's property. Two rooms; one of them quite dark: no yard: no water. Keeper told me his Salary was £19 : 15 : 0, for which he was to ſupply each Priſoner daily with three-halfpennyworth of bread, and three pints of water.

1774, Sep. 27, Priſoners none.

HERE IS ALSO

NEWPORT GAOL. No yard: no water. Allowance three-halfpennyworth of bread: three pints of water. Gaoler's Salary £3.

1774, Sep. 27, Priſoners none.

IN this *County* are alſo at

SOUTHAMPTON,

THE BAR GATE. SHERIFF's Ward for Debtors. Two rooms: in that for women, no chimney. There is no court-yard: no water. Keeper, the oldeſt Sergeant at Mace: Salary £5: Fees 13s. 4d. no Table. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors hung up.

1774, Sep. 24, Debtors 2,
1776, Feb. 26, - - 2.

GAOL FOR FELONS, lower end of the town. Two cloſe rooms. A court-yard: no water. Gaoler's Salary £5. Priſoners allowance three-pennyworth of bread a day.

1774, Sep. 24, Felons none,
1776, Feb. 26, Ditto.

BRIDEWELL,

SOUTH-AMPTON.

BRIDEWELL, joins to the Gaol. Three airy rooms up ſtairs: no yard: no water: no ſtraw: no employment. Keeper, a junior Sergeant at Mace: Salary £2: Fees 3s. 4d. no Table. Priſoners allowance three-pennyworth of bread a day: ten ſhillings a year for bedding.

1774, Sep. 24, Priſoners none.
1776, Feb. 26, - - - 2.

PORTSMOUTH

TOWN GAOL. IN one of the rooms, which is large, Debtors and Felons lodge together. The upper rooms are for women: none in them. Gaoler is Sergeant at Mace: no Salary: Licence for Beer and Wine. Priſoners allowance, Debtors none; Felons four pence a day. No bedding nor ſtraw.

I HAVE a copy of the Table of Fees hung up in this Gaol: it is ſigned by the Town-Clerk *George Huiſh* 30th June 1738. He writes at the title "Fees due to the Sergeants at Mace of the ſaid Borough, "which I have known to be paid from the year 1693 and have been "informed were antiently paid."

For every Commitment 15s. 10d. out of which the Town-Clerk hath 3s. 6d.
&c. &c. &c.

		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Sep. 24,	2 -	4,
1776,	Feb. 26,	2 -	1.

BASINGSTOKE

PRISON, FOR DEBTORS under £10, is one convenient room in the Keeper's Public-houſe. He has no Salary.

1776, Feb. 28, Priſoners none.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT SALISBURY.

GAOLER, *Thomas Biggs.*

Salary, none. But £80 a year (lately raiſed from £50) to ſupply Felons as below. *(See Remarks.)*

Fees, Debtors, £1 : 1 : 0,
Felons, 1 : 6 : 4.

Tranſports, £4 : 4 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, a penny loaf a day each *(weight in Sep.* 1774, 8 *oz.)*: now 2d. a day; i. e. 1½d. bread, ½d. a quart ſmall beer. *(See Remarks.)*

Garniſh, Debtors Maſter's-ſide, - £0 : 8 : 8,
Felons and Common-ſide Debtors, 0 : 4 : 4.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Dec. 13, -	14	8,
1774, Sep. 23, -	12	9,
1775, Dec. 27, -	21	15,
1776, Sep. 3, -	7	12.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Vanderplank.*

Duty---Friday.

Salary, £40; of which £20 is a Legacy. *(See Remarks.)*

SURGEON, Mr. *Crompton.*

Salary, £10 : 10 : 0 for Felons and Common-ſide Debtors.

SALISBURY.

SALISBURY.

THE PRISON in this City called *Fiſherton-Anger Gaol* (from the name of the Pariſh in which it ſtands) near a fine ſtream, is alſo one of the COUNTY BRIDEWELLS. Only one yard. No day-room for Common-ſide Debtors, nor Felons: each ſort have their fire on a brick hearth raiſed in the middle of their reſpective lodging-rooms, without chimney. The Debtors room over the Felons. Women-felons have a ſeparate room, more commodious. REMARKS.

MR. BIGGS has £6 : 13 : 4 Salary for the Bridewell; and £10 a year for Fees of Priſoners acquitted at Quarter Seſſions. He pays Window-tax £3 : 15 : 0.

THE laſt time I was there, I ſaw a new building in the yard; a ſtable, cart-houſe, and brew-houſe; with an Infirmary over them; one room for men, another for women. I could not help wiſhing that the lower part inſtead of ſtable &c. had been two day-rooms with fire-places, one for Common-ſide Debtors, another for Felons.

THAT part of the Priſon which was the Bridewell is not ſecure; and Petty Offenders are confined in the Gaol.

JUST without the Priſon-gate is a round ſtaple fixed in the wall: through it is put a chain, at each end of which a Common-ſide Debtor padlocked by the leg, ſtands offering to thoſe who paſs by, nets, laces, purſes &c. made in the Priſon. The two whom I ſaw there laſt were *Crown Debtors* not cleared by the late Inſolvent Act.

I HAVE been informed, that at Chriſtmas, Felons chained together were permitted to go about; one of them carrying a ſack or baſket for food, another a box for money.

TWENTY pounds a year of the Chaplain's Salary is paid by Lord *Weymouth* by a Bequeſt of *Thomas Thynne*, Eſq. who bound for Payment the Manors of *Weobly* and *Roſs* in the County of *Hereford*. The Bequeſt was recognized by Lord *Weymouth* in a Deed of Settlement dated 2d November 1709.

LORD PEMBROKE pays a Legacy of £5 a year; part to the Chaplain himſelf, viz. a guinea for a hat; the remainder to be by him diſtributed among the Priſoners. Mr. *Smith* of *Saliſbury* left the Intereſt of £50 to be divided among them. No Memorial of any Legacy hung up in the Gaol.

--- *Die Julii, 3°. Georgii II Anno Dom* 1729

A TABLE of FEES now and heretofore uſually demanded--- and alſo for CHAMBER RENT &c.---according to an Act--- intituled an Act for the Relief &c.

	£.	S.	D.
For entering and diſcharging every *Action* or *Proceſs Capias* or *Latitat* — — —	1	0	0
Entering and diſcharging of every ſecond Action —	0	10	0
Entering and diſcharging every *Capias utlegat* —	0	10	0
For the Under Keeper or Turnkey each Action and Writ	0	1	0

FELONS.

For every commitment and diſcharge by a Juſtice of Peace or in Court — — —	1	5	4
For every commitment for not finding bail for good behaviour — — — —	0	13	4

For

	£.	S.	D.
For every commitment and diſcharge of baſtardy —	0	13	4
For every *Ignoramus* upon Felony — —	0	13	4
For every commitment and diſcharge on the Statute of *Præmunire*	1	5	4
To the Under Keeper on each of the cauſes —	0	1	0

LODGINGS.

Every Priſoner that lyes in the Keeper's lodging in the Prize or Sheriff's Ward pays by the week —	0	2	6

WE whoſe names are here under written---at the General Quarter Seſſions---held---at *Warminſter*---do hereby---allow the ſame

H COKER
J MONTAGUE
JN°. COOPER
JN°. EYLES
THOS. PHIPPS
EDWD ASHE
EDWD YOUNGE.

THERE is alſo at SALISBURY the

CITY GAOL: the Property of the Biſhop: out of repair. Two rooms for Felons, and three above them for Debtors. No Court-yard: no water: no ſtraw. The Gaoler pays £8 a year to a Domeſtic of the Biſhop. His Lordſhip ſends to the Priſoners at Chriſtmas thirty ſhillings worth of meat, and ten ſhillings worth of bread. Licence for Beer: Fees 14s. 4d. no Table.—Allowance, Debtors none: Felons three-halfpence a day.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.	
1775, Dec. 27,	3	2,	
1776, Sep. 3,	2	0,	2 Deſerters.

BRIDE-WELLS.

OTHER COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

DEVIZES. THIS is alſo the Town Gaol. It has two night-rooms for men, and two for women: but the day-room and court-yard with water, common.—A ſmall work-ſhop; I ſaw no body in it.—An Infirmary of two rooms.—Four rooms for Maſter's-ſide Debtors.—All clean at my laſt viſit; lately white-waſhed &c.

ALLOWANCE to Offenders three-halfpennyworth of bread a day *(weight in Sep.* 1776, 18 *ounces)*, and a pint of ſmall beer. Straw a guinea a year.

THERE was a Debtor from the Court of Requeſts, he had a wife and four ſmall children. Twelve weeks confinement clears ſuch Debtors.

Two or three years ago the Gaol-Fever carried off many: but as the Infirmary and ſome of the other rooms mentioned above have been built ſince that time, there is now little danger of that diſtemper; provided care be taken to ſeparate Priſoners in the apartments built for that purpoſe. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

THE Gaoler has a Salary of £10, and keeps a public-houſe.

		Debtors.	Petty Offenders.
1774,	Aug. 4,	3 - -	17,
1776,	Sep. 4,	1 - -	13.

MARL-

MARLBOROUGH. A SMALL common work-room: a ſizeable lodging-room for women: another for men: this is thirteen feet and a half by nine feet eight inches; window eighteen inches by fifteen, not to the open air, but to the work-room, which has but one window. All theſe rooms are on the ground-floor; and by a ſewer within doors, they are made very offenſive, eſpecially the men's night-room; in which, when I was there firſt, I ſaw one dying on the floor of the Gaol-Fever. The Keeper told me that juſt before one had died there, and another ſoon after his diſcharge. Up ſtairs are three rooms for thoſe who pay. No court-yard: no water acceſſible to Priſoners: no ſtraw. Allowance to Petty Offenders none; Felons two-pennyworth of bread a day. Keeper's Salary lately raiſed from £20 to £50 in lieu of Fees; which, in a Table dated 1671, were Felons £1 : 6 : 4, Petty Offenders £0 : 14 : 4 &c. Licence for Beer. At my two laſt viſits, ſome Priſoners at work. BRIDEWELLS.

I HEARD the Juſtices had viewed the *outſide* of this Priſon.

1774, Aug. 5, Priſoners 6,
1775, Dec. 30, - - - 8,
1776, Dec. 17, - - - 17.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT DORCHESTER.

GAOLER, *James Chaffey.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, - - £1 : 3 : 9,
Felons at Aſſize, - 1 : 3 : 8,
Quarter Seſſions, 0 : 17 : 4.

Tranſports, £2 : 12 : 6 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none; but on applying to Juſtices.
Felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day (*weight in Sep.* 1774, 12½ *oz.*).

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 7,
Felons, 0 : 1 : 3.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Dec. 14,	21	9,
1774, Sep. 21,	19	9,
1775, Dec. 26,	14	7.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Dobney.*

Duty—Friday; altered lately to Sunday and Wedneſday.

Salary, raiſed lately from £30 to £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Kenn.*

Salary, £30 for Debtors and Felons.

DORCHESTER.

THIS GAOL out of repair, and dirty. Only one yard. In September 1774, two Debtors told me they had lived five or ſix weeks on nothing but the County bread and water. In December 1775, the Small-Pox in the Gaol: no Infirmary. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. REMARKS.

MR. JOHN DERBY left twenty ſhillings a year for bread to be diſtributed among the Priſoners on the four Quarter-days: no Memorial of this hung up.

MR. CHAFFEY has been Gaoler above forty-four years. I copied a paper of Rules and Orders ſigned by him: the laſt article requires Garniſh of a New-comer.

THE following Table in the Gaol is hardly legible.

Dorſet. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by---the Gaoler or Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward at *Dorcheſter*---ſettled---at *Shaſton*---15th July---34th of George II---1760 purſuant to an Act ---intituled an Act for Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	*S.*	*D.*
Imprimis for the Commitment Fee of every Priſoner for Debt Damage Contempt or otherwiſe in Civil Suits though it be on ſeveral Actions — —	0	13	4
For the Chamber rent of every Priſoner ſo committed who ſhall have a bed to himſelf and although there are more beds in the ſame room and who finds himſelf bed bedding and ſheets weekly and every week —	0	2	0

If

	£.	S.	D.
If there be two Priſoners and no more in one bed finding their own bed bedding and ſheets then each of them to pay weekly and every week for Chamber rent	0 :	1 :	0
Every Priſoner who at his own deſire has a bed to himſelf and although there are more beds than one in each room and the Keeper judge bedding and ſheeting ſhall pay for ſuch Chamber rent and for the uſe of each bed and bedding weekly and every week	0 :	2 :	0
Priſoners in one bed and no more in one bed and the Keeper finding bed bedding and ſheets then every of them to pay weekly and every week for the uſe of ſuch bed bedding and Chamber rent — —	0 :	1 :	0
For the uſe of the Common room the Priſoner finding his bed and bedding — — —	0 :	0 :	0
But if the Keeper finds bedding then — —	0 :	0 :	6
For the *Liberate* and Diſcharge of every Priſoner out of the ſaid Priſon for Debt or otherwiſe in Civil Suits or Actions — — — —	0 :	2 :	0
For the Turnkey Fees of every Priſoner diſcharged —	0 :	1 :	0

RIC BRODREPP R RIGGS J HANHAM
JN° JENNINGS E OKEDEN JOHN FREKE

THE above written Fees have been peruſed by Us his Majeſty's Juſtices of Aſſize for the *Weſtern Circuit* at the Aſſizes held at *Dorcheſter* in and for the ſaid County of *Dorſet* the 24th day of July 1760 and we do approve the ſame

E WILMOT W NOEL

Examined with the Original by JOHN WALLIS
Clerk of the Peace of the County of *Dorſet*.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SHERBORN.

Too ſmall; and the ceilings low. Keeper's Salary £40: Fees 13s. 4d. no Table. Allowance a three-penny loaf in two days, *weight in Sep.* 1774, 1*lb.* 15*oz.* No employment. No ſtraw. The Keeper told me he had ſpoken in behalf of his ſick Priſoners to the Clerk of the Peace, who ſaid "he thought the late Act did not extend to Bridewells."

THE Juſtices have very judiciouſly provided for the relief of Priſoners going to different Quarter Seſſions. Their Order dated 12th April 1774 is as follows.

Sherborn, Dorſet. THE great inhumanity that frequently happens unto the ſeveral Priſoners---conveyed to the different Quarter Seſſions to be tryed---by the walking loaded with heavy irons---being taken into conſideration---it is the Reſolution and Order of this Court that for the future the Gaol-Keeper and Bridewell-Keeper ſhall provide for one Priſoner only a horſe, for two or more a convenient cart or carriage for the conveying them: and to be allowed the ſum of three pence *per* mile for one perſon; for two or more the ſum of ſix pence a mile &c.

1774, Sep. 22, Priſoners 9.

P O O L

TOWN GAOL. Two rooms, down three ſteps. No water. Keeper, no Salary: Fees 13s. 4d. no Table. Allowance to Debtors and Felons 2s. 3d. a week each.

	Debtor.	Felons.
1776, Feb. 26,	1	- None.

BRIDEWELL, in the Work-houſe yard. Three ſmall dirty rooms. Keeper is the Maſter of the Work-houſe, which he farms.

1776, Feb. 26, Priſoners none but a Lunatic.

HIGH

HIGH GAOL AT EXETER,

FOR FELONS.

GAOLER, *Benjamin Sherry.*

Salary, none. *(See Remarks.)*

Fees, Felons, £0 : 14 : 4.

Tranſports, £1 : 1 : 0 each. *(See Remarks.)*

Licence, none. But he ſells ſmall beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Felons, twenty-two ounces of bread a day each.

Garniſh, lately aboliſhed.

Number of	-	-	-	-	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb.	18,	-		20,
----	Sep.	12,	-		14,
1775,	Dec.	16,	-		25.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Stabback.*

Duty---Sunday Sermon, and twice a week Prayers.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Rule.*

Salary, £42 for Gaol and Bridewell. *(See Remarks.)*

REMARKS.

THIS GAOL is the Property of *John Rolle Walter*, Eſq. whoſe Family had a Grant of it from the Duchy of *Cornwall:* the Gaoler pays him Rent £22 *per annum.* The houſe and yard too ſmall: no ſewer. The three night-dungeons down three ſteps are cloſe and

unhealthy: the windows too ſmall. An Infirmary, commodious enough, is lately built; but the ſtairs that lead up to it are intolerably bad. The Priſoners make cabbage-nets for two pence a dozen; and purſes of different ſorts from four pence to ſeven pence a dozen: the Turnkey finds the twine and thread.—Two Sailors fined a ſhilling each, had £1 : 1 : 4 each to pay the Clerk of the Peace, beſides the Gaoler's Fees. Mr. Rule the Surgeon told me that he was by contract excuſed from attending in the Dungeons any Priſoners that ſhould have the Gaol-Fever.

THERE is no *Table of Fees*. But by the cloſe of the Preamble at the Sheriff's Ward, the Table there ſeems to have included originally the Fees of this Gaol alſo.

THE Gaoler has for each *Tranſport* two guineas from the Merchant, to whom the County pays *per* contract £5.

ABOUT Chriſtmas, the Gaoler permits his Priſoners to ſolicit Charity in the City. When I was laſt there the box was broke open, ſuppoſed by the perſon who conducted them and abſconded. If any Gentleman would undertake the diſpoſal of the Contributions, this would not only prevent ſuch a fraud, but the money laid out for meat, firing &c. would be far more beneficial than their ſpending moſt of it in liquor.

IT was commendable and exemplary in the Juſtices of this County to fix the Felons allowance by a *certain weight* of good bread, not variable with the price.

SHERIFF's

SHERIFF's WARD, EXETER;

THE COUNTY PRISON FOR DEBTORS.

KEEPER, *John Jutsum.*
Salary, none.
Fees, £0 : 14 : 4.
Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, none.
Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number of - - - -	Debtors.
1774, Feb. 20, -	43.
---- Sep. 12, -	24.
1775, Dec. 15, -	34.

CHAPLAIN, None. On Sunday a Prisoner reads Prayers and dines with the Keeper.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS.

THE Sheriff's Ward or Prison is in the Parish of *St. Thomas* the Apostle, in the County of *Devon.*

THE rooms are large and convenient, but out of repair. Court-yard spacious. Good rules of oeconomy. An humane Keeper. He has a good fire for Common-side Debtors—he said he would gladly relinquish his Fees for a Salary of £100—and told me that during his time, about twelve years, no more than four or five Debtors had obtained their aliment, *the Groats.*

1760

1760 SHERIFF's WARD.

Devon, to wit. AT the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace held at the Caſtle of *Exon* the 15th Jan. 1760 before *Richard Beavis* Eſq^r. *George Tanner, William Clifford Martin, William Kittſon,* Eſq^rs. and others &c. The Court having conſidered the report of Sir *Richard Warwick Bamfylde* Bart. Sir *George Younge* Bart. *Henry Crewes* Eſq^r. and *John Snow* Clerk, Juſtices of &c.---appointed to enquire into Fees taken by the preſent Keeper and Gaoler of this County, and having conſidered the Table of Fees heretofore taken by the Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward, and the Fees taken by the Keeper of the High Gaol and Keeper of the Bridewell of this County doth in purſuance of an Act---entitled &c.---ſettle and eſtabliſh the following Table of Rates and Fees of the Keepers of the ſaid ſeveral Priſons &c.

A TABLE of the RATES and FEES allowed to be taken by the Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward for the County of *Devon.*

	£.	S.	D.
For the commitment fee of every Priſoner for debt, damages, and contempts though it be on ſeveral actions or proceſſes only — — —	0	13	4
To the Turnkey — — —	0	1	0
For every liberate — — —	0	2	0
For the uſe of a bed in a ſingle room for one perſon by the week	0	3	0
The uſe of a room where there are two or more beds and two lodge in a bed each perſon by the week —	0	1	3
The uſe of the common room if the Keeper finds bedding each perſon by the week — —	0	1	0
If the Priſoner finds bedding — —	nothing		

WE do hereby approve and ratify the Table of Fees above written purſuant to the ſaid Statute

E WILMOT
R^D WARWICK BAMFYLDE
WM. NOEL
NICH^S NUTCOMBE BLUETT
HENRY CREWES.

RULES

RULES AND ORDERS to be obſerved in the *Sheriff's Ward* or Priſon for the County of *Devon*. CHAS HAYNE, *Sheriff*.

NO Priſoner to abuſe the Turnkeys--- if they do---to be confined.
IF Turnkeys uſe them ill---to complain to Under-Sheriff or Keeper.
DOORS of lodging rooms--- to be unlocked---in winter---at ſun riſing ---in ſummer at ſix.
PRISONERS to be called over within the fore-door---at candle-lighting ---and locked up in their ſeveral rooms at nine at night.
FORE-GATE to be locked at nine at night in ſummer, at eight in winter.
No Priſoner---to go outſide of the rails towards the fore-gate.
No comber or weaver to work in lodging rooms.
No Priſoner's Family, or Wife, to lodge in the Priſon without conſent of Keeper.
No Priſoner to be without the fore-door of the Priſon-houſe on Sundays in time of Divine Service.
No perſon to bring any Spirituous Liquors into the Priſon.
AFTER the door is ſhut at night no large jugs of beer to be brought, but pints or quarts may be put in at the window.
No Priſoner to throw any rubbiſh in the pump yard.
No Priſoner to keep any dog.
No wood to be cut or cleaved in the chambers---it ſpoils the plaiſtering.
KEEPER to place any Priſoner where he thinks proper for ſafety.
No Priſoner to remove his bed without Keeper's conſent.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT EXETER,

IN ST. THOMAS'S.

SPACIOUS, but out of repair: the windows ſmall and glazed; yet no caſements. An Infirmary.—Keeper's Salary £60: no Fees. He is a Woollen Manufacturer, and employs ſome of his Priſoners. Others of them might work in the large Garden and Yard at Rope-making, Packthread-ſpinning &c. His number of Priſoners for three years was in 1772, 92; in 1773, 163; in 1774, 144. When I was there laſt, eight or ten of the Priſoners were women; and yet the houſe was dirty. Allowance two-pennyworth of bread a day (*weight in Sep.* 1774, 19½ *ounces*). The County have appointed a Chaplain, with a Salary of £30, and a Houſe joining to the Priſon which he lets for £6 a year.

1774, Sep. 12, Priſoners 22,
1775, Dec. 24, - - 34.

EXETER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Sarah Strong.*

Salary, £20.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 16 : 4,
Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.

Tranſports, the Expenſe.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day each.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 6.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 20,	11	1,
1775,	Dec. 15,	7	2.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None. But ordered for Felons by the Chamber upon occaſion.

REMARKS.

THIS GAOL, called the *South-gate Priſon,* has in the Keeper's houſe convenient apartments for *Debtors.* The three wards on the other ſide of the gateway, for Felons, are very cloſe and offenſive: no chimney: no court-yard: no water: no ſewer.

HERE are ſent fifty-one penny loaves every week to the Debtors; if only one, he has the whole, if more, they are equally divided amongſt them:

EXETER CITY.

them: from what Legacies they come is not known in the Gaol, as no other Memorial is hung up than two painted boards, which contain Memorials of ſundry Bequeſts. They are not dated; one of them ſeems ancient. I will tranſcribe the Legacies from theſe after the Table of Fees.

City and *County* of the City of *Exon (to wit)* } FEES of the Gaoler or Keeper---of the Gaol---called the *Compter*---at the *South-Gate*---ſettled---at the General Quarter Seſſions---held at the *Guild-Hall*---10th April---11th George II---1738---in purſuance of an Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors &c.

	£.	S.	D.
For the Commitment Fee of every Priſoner for Debt, Damages, Contempt or otherwiſe though it be on ſeveral Actions or Proceſſes — —	0	13	4
To the Turnkey — — —	0	1	0
For every *Liberate* — — —	0	2	0
For the uſe of a bed in a ſingle room for one perſon *per* week	0	3	0
For the uſe of a room wherein are two or more beds, and two lodge in each bed, then for each bed —	0	2	6
For the uſe of the Common room the Priſoner finding the bed	0	0	6
But the Keeper finding the bed then *per* week —	0	1	0

ARTHUR CULME *Mayor*
NATHL DEWDNEY
THOS COPPLESTON

THE above Table of Fees hath been reviewed and confirmed by us his Majeſty's Juſtices of Aſſize for the *Weſtern Summer Circuit* held in and for the City of *Exon* and County of the ſame City. 24th July 1738.

J FORTESCUE
WM THOMPSON

LEGACIES.

LEGACIES.

A MEMORIALL of certayne Guyftes to the yeerlie value of Twenty Poundes geeven by *Laurence Seldon*, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife, to be diſtributed by the Maior and Bayliffes of the Cittie of *Exon* for ever as followith:

		d	Shills yeerly
In Bread weeklie to the Poore	Priſoners in the Kinges Gaole neer the Caſtell of Exon	6	26
	Priſoners in the Sherives Warde, Gaole, and Counter of the Cittie of Exon	*S* 2 . 6	*£* 6 . 10 . 0

THE other articles in this piece of antiquity, ſuch as 2s. 6d. a year to the Mayor of the City &c. I muſt omit as foreign to my purpoſe.

THE MEMORIAL on the other board is as follows:

Exon Southgate. MRS. *Heſter Reed* gave ſixpence a week for ever, to this Priſon to be paid out of a Tenement called *Ven* in the Pariſh of *Culemton*, and laid out in middling wheat bread and diſtributed always to the Priſoners in the *Shew*. *

* The *Shew* or *Shoe* is the Common ward for poor Debtors, who beg by letting down a ſhoe.

PLYMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms for Felons; and a large room above for Debtors. One of the former, the *Clink*, ſeventeen feet by eight, about five feet and a half high, with a wicket in the door ſeven inches by five to admit light and air. To this, as I was informed, three men who were confined near two months under ſentence of Tranſportation, came by turns for breath. The door had not been opened for five weeks when I with difficulty entered to ſee a pale inhabitant. He had been there ten weeks under ſentence of Tranſportation, and ſaid he had much rather have been hanged than confined in that noiſome cell. No yard: no water: no ſewer. The Gaolers live diſtant: they are three Sergeants at Mace. Fees 15s. 10d. no Table. Allowance to Debtors, none but on application: Felons two-pennyworth of bread a day. No ſtraw.

		Debtors.		Felon.
1774,	Sep. 15,	3	-	1,
1775,	Dec. 17,	0	-	0.

COUNTY GAOL AT LAUNCESTON,

FOR FELONS.

GAOLER, *John Mules*, Deputy, under *Coryndon Carpenter* Esq. Conſtable of the Caſtle.

Salary, lately augmented by the County from £8 to £12.

Fees, Felons, £0 : 16 : 8.

Tranſports, 4d. a mile each.

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Felons, a three-penny loaf each in two days; white or brown at their option *(weight in Dec.* 1775, *of white bread* 1 *lb.* 10 *oz. brown* 2 *lb.* 2 *oz.)*.

Number of			Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 19,	-	11,
----	Sep. 13,	-	8,
1775,	Dec. 23,	-	6.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Lethbridge*.

Duty---Tueſday and Friday.

Salary, lately reduced from £50 to £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Bennet*.

Salary, £15.

LAUNCESTON.

LAUNCESTON.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL, though built in a large yard belonging to the old ruinous Caſtle, is very ſmall; houſe and court meaſuring only fifty two feet by forty four; and the houſe not covering half that ground. The Priſon is a room or paſſage twenty three feet and a half by ſeven and a half, with only one window two feet by one and a half:—and three Dungeons or Cages on the ſide oppoſite the window: theſe are about ſix and half feet deep; one nine feet long; one about eight; one not five: this laſt for women. They are all very offenſive. No chimney: no drains: no water: damp earth floors: no Infirmary. The yard not ſecure; and Priſoners ſeldom permitted to go out to it. Indeed the whole Priſon is out of repair, and yet the Gaoler lives diſtant. I once found the Priſoners chained two or three together. Their proviſion is put down to them through a hole in the floor of the room above (uſed as a Chapel); and thoſe who ſerve them there, often catch the fatal fever. At my firſt viſit I found the Keeper, his Aſſiſtant, and all the Priſoners but one, ſick of it: and heard that a few years before, many Priſoners had died of it; and the Keeper and his wife in one night.

I LEARNED that a woman who was diſcharged juſt before my firſt viſit (by the Grand Jury making a collection for her Fees) had been confined three years by the Eccleſiaſtical Court; and had three children in the Gaol. There is no Table of Fees.

THE King, of his Royal Bounty, has offered TWO THOUSAND POUNDS towards a new Gaol; but nothing is done by the County.

I WAS edified by the ſerious behaviour of the Chaplain at Prayers.

The

The Priſoners reſpect him, and were very attentive. He has a large family: I was ſorry for the late reduction of his Salary.

THE Mayor ſends the Priſoners weekly one ſhilling's worth of bread: no memorial of the legacy in the Gaol. Tranſports have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BODMIN.

THE County pays £20 a year for this Priſon. It is much out of repair; and the walls round the yard not ſafe enough to let Priſoners uſe it. The night rooms are two garrets, with ſmall ſky-lights ſeventeen inches by twelve, cloſe glazed. I was informed that a few years ago the Gaol-Fever was very fatal, not only in the Priſon, but alſo in the Town. Keeper's Salary lately raiſed from £20 to £28. Fees 16s. 8d. no Table. Allowance a three-penny loaf in two days; *(weight, Dec.* 1775, 31 *oz.)* No employment. A Surgeon to this Bridewell; his Salary £20.

1774, Sep. 14, Priſoners 19,
1775, Dec. 22, - - - 29.

SHERIFF's

SHERIFF's WARD AT BODMIN,

THE COUNTY PRISON FOR DEBTORS.

KEEPER, *Joſeph Gatty.*

Salary, £25.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 13 : 4,
Beſides 0 : 4 : 1 to the *Sheriff.*

Licence, of late none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 0.

Number of		Debtors.
1774,	Sep. 14,	19,
1775,	Dec. 22,	18.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. THIS PRISON, for which the Sheriff pays £20 a year, is out of repair. A ſpacious back-yard; with a ſtream running through it. The Keeper pays Window-tax £3 : 7 : 0, and I ſaw ſome windows were ſtopped up.—He ſaid he had been Keeper above twenty years; and during the whole time had but four Priſoners who obtained from their Creditors the allowance commonly called the *Groats.*

FALMOUTH

FALMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms: no court-yard: no water.

1775, Dec. 19, Priſoners none.

TRURO TOWN GAOL.

BUILT about two years ago upon a good plan. Two houſes in front, for the two Sergeants at Mace who are the Keepers. Croſs the yard is the Priſon; which conſiſts of four convenient rooms, two of them vaulted: no pump.

1775, Dec. 18, Priſoners none.

PENZANCE TOWN GAOL.

Two cloſe rooms: no court-yard: no water.

1775, Dec. 21, Priſoners none.

AT PENZANCE is alſo

A PRISON for the Hundred and Liberties of PENWITH,

THE Property of Lord *Arundel*. Two rooms in the Keeper's ſtable-yard; but diſtant from his houſe, and quite out of ſight and hearing. The room for men is full eleven feet ſquare, and ſix high: window eighteen inches ſquare: no chimney. Earth floor; very damp. The door had not been opened for four weeks when I went in; and then the Keeper began ſhoveling away the dirt.—There was only one Debtor, who ſeemed to have been robuſt, but was grown pale by ten weeks cloſe confinement, with little food, which he had from a brother, who is poor and has a family. He ſaid, the dampneſs of the Priſon, with but little ſtraw, had obliged him (he ſpoke with ſorrow) to ſend for the bed on which ſome of his children lay.

He had a wife and ten children, two of whom died ſince he came thither, and the reſt were almoſt ſtarving.—He has written me a letter ſince, by which I learn that his diſtreſs was not mitigated, and that he had a companion, miſerable as himſelf.—No allowance. Keeper no Salary: Fees 8s. 4d. every action, no Table.

A YEAR or two ago five Priſoners, I was informed, grew deſperate by what they ſuffered in this wretched Priſon, and broke out.

1775, Dec. 21, Priſoner 1.

LOSTWITHIEL GAOL FOR DEBTORS,

Is the Property of the Duke of *Cornwall*, Lord of the *Stannaries*. It was lately repaired and whitewaſhed. The Rules extend over the whole Borough. The Keeper told me that he lately had a Priſoner who was arreſted for £6: the man had a large family, and not a bad character; yet the Plaintiff paid him his groats for two years; and dying then, bound his Eſtate for the continual Payment of them: but the Inſolvent Act freed the Priſoner and the Eſtate.—Keeper no Salary: Fees 13s. 4d. no Table.

1774, Sep. 14, Priſoners 4,
1775, Dec. 18, - - 2.

PENRYN GAOL FOR DEBTORS.

ST. LEONARD'S Chapel: the Property of the Earl of *Godolphin*. One room thirteen feet ſquare, ſix high: window about two feet by one foot four inches. Keeper (a woman) complained of paying Rent £4, and of the Priſon window being taxed with thoſe in her houſe.

1775, Dec. 19, Priſoners none.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT IVELCHESTER.

GAOLER, *Edward Scadding.*

Salary, of late, £25.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 4,
Felons, 0 : 6 : 8.

Tranſports, £3 : 12 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, two pence a day each, money; lately altered to the value in ſtandard-bread.

Garniſh, £0 : 3 : 6.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 21,	31	22,
----	Aug. 2,	45	18,
1775,	Dec. 14,	34	17.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Dumett*; now Rev. Mr. *Peſter.*

Duty—Sunday, Wedneſday, Friday.

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Shorland.*

Salary, £8.

IVELCHESTER.

REMARKS. THE GAOL is near the river, and has no offenſive ſewers. The apartments roomy; but the court-yards too little. They might be enlarged eaſtward. Men-felons have no day-room: a room, which is fit, and ſeems to have been deſigned for that uſe, is taken by the Gaoler for a ſtable. Aſſizes never held here. Priſoners are moved for trial to the Bridewell at *Taunton*; or to *Bridgewater* where the Priſon is only one room; or to *Wells* where there is no Priſon at all: and yet, at Midſummer Aſſize 1775 the Priſoners were kept in that City eight days.

EVERY time I was here I ſaw one Thomas Hayes who was committed by order of the Eccleſiaſtical Court.

Ivelcheſter, Somerſetſhire. July 29 1761

A True Copy of the RULES and FEES &c. belonging to *Ivelcheſter* Gaol ſigned by the underwritten Gentlemen.

		£.	S.	D.
Firſt	To the Fees at the Diſcharge of the Debtor —	0	13	4
	To the Turnkey — — —	0	1	0
	For every Debtor's lodging ſingly weekly including the uſe of a bed and bedding — —	0	1	6
	But if two lodge together each to pay weekly —	0	0	9

The Gaoler is not to compel any Debtor to lodge ſingle.

If

	£.	S.	D.
If a Debtor has a bed and bedding of his own then to pay weekly — — — —	0	1	0
If he lodges in the Out-wards, to pay *per* week —	0	0	6
If a bed of his own — — —	0	0	0

EDWD PHELIPS Eſq.
Rev. Dr. CAMPLIN Doctor of Laws
JNO BRIGDALE,
WM RODBARD,
GILES STRANGEWAY,
Juſtices of the Peace.

THESE Laws were approved of and ſigned by the under-written Judges July 29. 1761

EARDLY WILMOT
WM NOEL

Examined by JOHN DONNE Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

TAUNTON. CONVENIENT apartments, court-yard, pump &c. If the windows, eſpecially that in the ſick ward (lately added) were enlarged, and the Priſon be conſtantly kept as clean as it was laſt time I ſaw it, they would have little to apprehend from the Gaol-Fever; which, ſix years ago, for want of an Infirmary and ſeparation, infected the whole Priſon, ſo that of nineteen Priſoners eight died.—Allowance two-pence a day: no

BRIDEWELLS.

no employment. Keeper's Salary £25: Fees 14s. 4d. no Table. Licence for Beer. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

THE County have generouſly gone to the limit of the Act; and appointed to the Chaplain of this Bridewell, and of that at *Shepton-Mallet* (as well as to the Chaplain of the County-Gaol) a Salary of £50.

1774,	Aug. 2,	Priſoners	7,
----	Sep. 10,	- -	5,
1775,	Dec. 14,	- -	16.

SHEPTON-MALLET. ONE day-room for men and women. Men's night-room too cloſe; only one ſmall window. The women's night-room too little; the Keeper has taken what ſeems to have been part of it, to make his malt-loft.—He told me his Priſon was ſome years ago ſo unhealthy that he buried three or four a week: no Infirmary. He is a Sheriff's Officer. Licence for Beer: Salary £26: Fees 14s. 4d. no Table. Allowance two pence a day: no employment. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. Chaplain, *ſee Taunton*.

1774,	Feb. 21,	Priſoners	44,
----	Aug. 3,	- -	10,
1775,	Dec. 13,	- -	29.

BRISTOL

BRISTOL CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Henry Williams*; now *William Driver*.

Salary, none. Gown-money £2 a year.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 8,
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.
Tranſports, £5 : 5 : 0 each.
Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, a pennyworth of bread a day, before Trial; two-pennyworth of bread after Conviction.

Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 7.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 22,	58	38,
----	Aug. 23,	33	15,
1775,	Dec. 7,	36	16,
1776,	Dec. 16,	35	18.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Eaſterbrook*.

Duty---Sunday, Wedneſday, Friday. *(See Remarks.)*

Salary, £36.

SURGEON, Mr. *Abel Dagge*.

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

BRISTOL-

BRISTOL-NEWGATE.

REMARKS. THIS NEWGATE (as that in the Metropolis) ſtands in the midſt of the City. It is too ſmall for the general number of Priſoners. For Debtors there are about fifteen rooms; yet no free ward. The pooreſt pay ten pence halfpenny a week: others two ſhillings and ſix-pence.—For Women-felons, a day-room and ſeveral night-rooms.—For Men-felons, a day-room, with a court-yard adjacent twenty feet by twelve. Their dungeon, the *Pit*, down eighteen ſteps, is about eighteen feet by ſeventeen, and nine feet high: barrack-bedſteads: no bedding nor ſtraw. It is cloſe and offenſive: only a ſmall window.—There is another yard, the *Tennis-Court*, larger than that of the Felons: Priſoners are admitted into it by turns.—A room or two at the top of the houſe for an Infirmary.—There are many narrow paſſages: the utmoſt attention is requiſite to keep the Priſon healthy. I found it clean; conſidering it was ſo crowded and ſo cloſe. It was ſcraped and lime-whited once a year before the late Act for preſerving the health of Priſoners. That Act is neatly painted on a board hung up in the Chapel, which is commodious and has a gallery: ſeveral Texts of Scripture are painted in ſundry parts of it.—Clauſes of the Act againſt Spirituous Liquors are not hung up. No Table of Gaoler's Fees.

THE Rev. Mr. *James Rouquet* has been unwearied in attention to the ſpiritual and temporal intereſts of the Priſoners; officiating near twenty years without a Salary. He had only once a Gratuity of £20*.

* THIS was written before November 1776, when Mr. *Rouquet* died in the forty-ſeventh year of his age. The general Sorrow, and the Sermons preached and printed on that Occaſion, do more than juſtify what I have ſaid concerning the Zeal of this pious Divine.

Mr.

Mr. *Eaſterbrook* lately appointed. Beſides the Service noted in its place, there are thirteen Sermons a year, for which the Preacher has £4.

JOHN HEYDON left £100 to be lent to two Merchants, each paying annually to the Corporation for the Priſoners as Intereſt of his Moiety £1 : 13 : 4.—Mrs. *Aldſworth* left about £5 a year, to be paid by the Pariſh of *All-Saints*; two thirds of it to Debtors, who receive the money uſually on Chriſtmas-Eve; the other third part is generally laid out in coverlids or blankets for Felons. No Memorial in the Gaol of any Legacy.

A TABLE of FEES TOWN CLERK BRISTOL.

	£.	S.	D.
Diſcharge of Priſoners from the higheſt Felony to the loweſt Miſdemeanor — — —	0	13	4

BRISTOL CITY BRIDEWELL.

PART of it is in the Keeper's houſe, on one ſide of a common foot way: and part on the other ſide. In the Keeper's houſe, the Maſter's-ſide, are three rooms: one a day room; in the other two are beds at ſix pence a night.—The Common-ſide, the new Bridewell, croſs the way, conſiſts of two parts ſeparated by a court-yard of about fifty feet by ſeventeen. Each part has two rooms on the ground floor, and two chambers. Total eight rooms, about eighteen feet ſquare; windows to the court-yard; no chimnies. The Court being quite out of ſight of the Keeper's houſe, he does not ſuffer Priſoners to uſe it; nor

the pump in it. They have no water but what is handed to them; and all the rooms are very dirty. Little or no ſtraw: no employment. Keeper's Salary lately raiſed from £20 to £30. He receives the money for bread allowance, two-pence a day: but the Priſoners aſſured me, that what he gave them from his own loaf was far ſhort of two penny-worth. In Dec. 1775 there was an acquitted Woman Priſoner detained for Fees 3s. 6d. Thoſe Fees were paid, and the Priſoner was releaſed.—Clauſes of the Act againſt Spirituous Liquors hung up.

1774,	Aug. 23,	Priſoners	6,
1775,	Dec. 8,	- - -	5,
1776,	---- 16,	- - -	7.

BATH CITY GAOL.

THE aſcent to this Priſon, lately built in a meadow which is ſometimes overflowed, is by a fine flight of Steps. On the ground-floor is the Keeper's kitchen &c. and ſome rooms for Petty Offenders. Above are three ſtories; five rooms on each: one or two of them uſed by the Keeper: the reſt for Debtors; one bed in a room, in which if two Priſoners ſleep, they pay two ſhillings a week each; if one has it to himſelf he pays two ſhillings and ſix pence a week. Two rooms on the ſecond ſtory are a free ward; on the upper floor is their work-ſhop. There is a court-yard with offenſive ſewers too near the houſe.—Keeper a Sheriff's Officer: no Salary: Fees, if from the Court of Conſcience 3s. 6d. theſe Debtors are cleared in thirteen weeks paying thoſe Fees: Debtors for large ſums 7s. 8d. no

Table.

Table. Licence for beer. Allowance, to Debtors, none; to Offenders 2d. a day: no ſtraw. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.—The City will perhaps appoint a Chaplain and a Surgeon.

			Debtors.	Offenders.	
1774,	Aug.	6,	16	2,	
1775,	Dec.	12,	14	1,	
1776,	----	16,	11	0,	Deſerters 3.

BRIDGEWATER TOWN GAOL.

ONLY one middle ſized room: and one of the two windows ſtopped up. In this room at Midſummer Quarter Seſſions 1774 were ſhut up twenty ſeven Priſoners. At Summer Aſſize the ſame year, thirteen; two of them, Women. Aſſize generally laſts from Monday to Saturday. The Keeper's mother complained to me of the confuſion and diſtreſs occaſioned by confining Priſoners thus for ſo long a time. She ſaid there were but few, at any time, who could pay for beds, and ſeparate rooms.

1774, Sep. 10, Priſoners none.

COUNTY GAOL, YORK CASTLE.

GAOLER, *Thomas Wharton*; now *William Clayton.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 8,
Felons, 0 : 9 : 6,
Admiſſion, 0 : 3 : 4.

Tranſports, £10 : 10 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, certified by their Pariſh, } a ſix-penny loa
Felons, - - - - } each on Tueſday
and Friday (*weight, Nov.* 1774, 3 *lb.* 2 *oz.*).

Garniſh, cancelled in 1774.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Jan. 25,	110 -	33,
---- Nov. 3,	49 -	30,
1776, Jan. 26,	89 -	44,
---- Sep. 21,	38 -	32.

CHAPLAINS, Rev. Mr. *Peacock*, and Rev. Mr. *Bridges.*

Duty---Mr. *Peacock* Monday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday; and from Lady-day to Michaelmas, Sunday. Mr. *Bridges* a Sermon on Friday.

Salary, Mr. *Peacock* £50 from the County; Mr. *Bridges* £25 from a Legacy. Not in the Liſt.

SURGEON, Mr. *Stilingfleet.*

Salary, £40 for Debtors and Felons.

YORK

YORK CASTLE.

IN THE SPACIOUS AREA is a noble Priſon for Debtors, which does honour to the County. You aſcend by a fine flight of ſtone ſteps to a floor on which are eleven rooms, full ſixteen feet ſquare, near twelve feet high. Above them is the ſame number of rooms: one or two of theſe, for Common-ſide Debtors. The rooms are airy and healthy. On the ground-floor are the Gaoler's apartments &c. REMARKS.

THE Felons court-yard is down five ſteps: it is too ſmall, and has no water: the pump is juſt on the outſide of the paliſades. The day-room for men is only twenty-ſix feet by eight: in it are three cells: in another place nine cells: and three in another. The cells are in general about ſeven feet and a half by ſix and a half, and eight and a half high; cloſe and dark; having only either a hole over the door about four inches by eight, or ſome perforations in the door of about an inch diameter: not any of them to the open air, but into paſſages or entries. In moſt of theſe cells three Priſoners are locked up at night; in winter for fourteen to ſixteen hours: ſtraw on the ſtone floors; no bedſteads. There are four condemned rooms about ſeven feet ſquare.—A ſewer in one of the paſſages often makes theſe parts of the Gaol very offenſive: and I cannot ſay they are clean. Indeed a clean Priſon is ſcarcely ever ſeen, where the Water is to be brought in by the Gaoler's ſervants. The next houſe to the Caſtle-gate, and others in the neighbourhood, have river-water laid in at a moderate expenſe.

WOMEN-FELONS are kept quite ſeparate: they have two court-yards, but no water: you go down four ſteps to their two rooms, a day and a night room. Their condemned room is in another part of the Gaol: near it is a room to confine Debtors who do not behave well.

THE

YORK CASTLE.

THE Infirmary near the gate is only one middle-ſized room. When Priſoners of one ſex are there, thoſe of the other are excluded. A ſick man was kept out for that reaſon when I was there.

AT Aſſize ſome Priſoners appear in Court on their trial in the County-cloathing.*

THE County pays one *John Sherwood* £10 a year to inſpect and weigh the Bread, and deliver it to the Priſoners. He conſtantly attends for this purpoſe on Tueſday and Friday.

TRANSPORTS convicted at Quarter Seſſions have, beſides the bread allowance, one ſhilling a week. Thoſe caſt at Aſſize have the King's Allowance of 2s. 6d. a week.

THERE is a grand Shire-Hall in the Caſtle yard almoſt finiſhed. I hope the Gentlemen of this great County will not ſtop there; but proceed to build a proper Priſon for Felons; in which Boys may be ſeparated from Old Offenders, and the other Inconveniences of the preſent Gaol avoided.

Yorkſhire. ORDERS AND FEES ſettled by the Juſtices of the Peace of the ſeveral Ridings of the County of *York* and confirmed by the Juſtices of Aſſize---which are to be obſerved and kept by the Gaoler---and all Priſoners---until the ſame ſhall be Legally altered.

	£.	S.	D.
Firſt That every Knight ſhall pay for his weekly Commons at Table if he eats with them — —	0	13	4
For his Fee if committed by Warrant on a Civil Action	0	13	4
Every Eſquire for his Commons at table weekly if he eats with them — — —	0	10	4
For his Fee if committed by Warrant on a Civil Action	0	10	4

* See a more judicious practice, page 312.

Every

YORK CASTLE.

	£.	S.	D.
Every Gentleman for his Commons at table weekly if he eats with them — — —	0	8	0
For his Fee if committed by Warrant on a Civil Action	0	8	0
Every Yeoman, Tradeſman or Artificer for his Weekly Commons at table if he eats with them —	0	6	8
For his Fee if committed by Warrant on a Civil Action	0	3	4
And it is further ordered that every Knight ſhall pay nightly for his bed — — —	0	0	6
Every Eſquire for the ſame — —	0	0	6
Every Gentleman for the ſame — —	0	0	4
Every Yeoman Tradeſman or Artificer for the ſame	0	0	2
And that when the Gaoler lodgeth two or more Priſoners in one bed they ſhall pay for their lodgings amongſt them after the rates above			
And every Priſoner who provides his own bed and bedding ſhall have a room aſſigned ſuitable to his or their quality and ſhall pay nothing for the ſame			
And that upon the Diſcharge of a Debtor if there be ſeveral Actions againſt him the Gaoler ſhall take no more than one Fee and that to be — —	0	6	8
And upon the Diſcharge of every Debtor to the Turnkeys and no more — — —	0	2	0
And that every Priſoner ſhall have liberty to provide and ſend for victuals drink and other neceſſaries from any place whatſoever at all ſeaſonable times for their own proper uſe only and not to ſell the ſame.			
And every Priſoner committed from the Bar by the Judge or Judges of Aſſize and Gaol Delivery in the Aſſize week ſhall pay for their Commitment Fee only	0	2	0
And every Perſon committed to the Gaol for ſuſpicion of Felony, or for Miſdemeanor, if upon his or her trial he or ſhe ſhall be found not guilty and be thereupon diſcharged, ſhall pay to the Gaoler for his Diſcharging Fee — — —	0	6	8
And to the Turnkeys — — —	0	2	0

And

YORK CASTLE.

	£.	S.	D.
And that every Perſon convicted or attainted of Felony or found guilty of a Miſdemeanor which ſhall be reprieved and diſcharged by Pardon ſhall pay to the Gaoler for his Diſcharging Fee — —	0	7	6
And to the Turnkey — — —	0	2	0
And every Perſon that ſhall appear upon Recognizance for ſuſpicion of Felony and is thereupon committed to Gaol and ſhall not be indicted but acquitted by Proclamation, ſhall be diſcharged paying to the Gaoler	0	2	0
And all others that ſhall be committed to Gaol before the Aſſizes or Gaol-Delivery and ſhall not be indicted but acquitted by Proclamation be diſcharged paying to the Gaoler — — —	0	2	0

Yorkſhire, to wit. At the Aſſizes---held at the Caſtle of *York*---14th July 1735---the 9th of George II. before the Honourable *Alexander Denton* Eſquire one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Honourable *William Lee* Eſquire one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench,---Aſſigned to deliver the ſaid Gaol---theſe Orders and Fees, were allowed and approved of by ---

ALEX DENTON
Wm LEE

Yorkſhire Eaſt Riding
John Grimston
Ramsden Barnard
Tho. Grimston

North Riding of *Yorkſhire*
John Dodsworth
John Milbanke
John Wastell

Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*
Geo Nelthorpe
N Hawey

An

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHARITY given to the Priſoners in his Majeſty's Gaol the *Caſtle of York*.

YORK CASTLE.

	£.	S.	D.
The Lady *Lumley*, to be given yearly on St. Thomas's day and paid by the Lord Mayor of *York* —	6	7	0
The Honourable and ancient City of *York* weekly in bread	0	2	6
Mrs. *Frances Thornhill* for ſtraw, the Lord Mayor of *York* has £30 in his hands for that purpoſe —	1	10	0
Dr. *Phineas Hodgeſion* paid weekly in rolls to all that hear ſermons — — —	0	2	0
Alderman *White*'s bread by the name of *Swain*'s bread, paid out of a cloſe belonging to *John Legg*, quarterly 6s. 6d, — — —	1	6	0
Mr. *Bowes* gave twenty ſhillings to be paid quarterly in bread	1	0	0

Mrs. *Mary Lawſon* of Micklegate in the City of *York* widow by will dated the 22d July 1729 gave £100 for the diſcharging of poor Priſoners for debt out of the county Gaol of *York* whoſe debts did not exceed the ſum of £20 ---and her Executrixes---Mrs. *Catherine Bower*---and Mrs. *Ann Maxwell* diſcharged with ſaid money thirty two Priſoners

The Right Honourable Richard Earl of *Burlington* and Sir *George Savile* Bart. gave each of them ten guineas for the like uſe---with which twenty guineas the Rev. Mr *Kayley* ordinary of the ſaid Gaol diſcharged eighteen Priſoners.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

WEST-RIDING, WAKEFIELD. THIS ſhowy Priſon is unfortunately built upon low ground; ſo that it is damp, and expoſed to floods. Four of the wards are ſpacious; but all the wards are made very offenſive by ſewers, which are dark withal. Priſon and Court-yard out of ſight from the Keeper's houſe, though adjoining; and ſome Priſoners have eſcaped. They are now let out to the court only half an hour in the day. The wards are very dirty: a Priſon on ground ſo low as this, requires the utmoſt attention to cleanlineſs.—Keeper's Salary lately raiſed from £80 to £105 he contracting to ſupply *ſtraw* and *coals*. No Fees. No allowance of food, but by order of a Juſtice: little or no employment. Two rooms for an Infirmary almoſt finiſhed.

1774, Nov. 4, Priſoners 27,
1776, Jan. 11, - - - 32,
---- Oct. 27, - - - 19.

NORTH-RIDING, THIRSK. THE County has ground enough about this Priſon, and might enlarge it. If they do, they will think of an Infirmary. The Keeper told me his Priſoners had the Gaol-Fever not long ago. His Salary £26 : 10 : 0. No Fees. No ſtraw: no employment.

1776, Jan. 13, Priſoners 3.

EAST

EAST-RIDING, BEVERLEY. ON the ground-floor three ſmall night-rooms; and a new work-room with a chimney: above, four rooms for thoſe that pay. In the court-yard not only a pump, but a ciſtern of rain-water. Coals two chaldron and a half a year. No ſtraw: no employment. The Keeper has been in his office above forty years: Salary £30: Fees 4s. no Table.

1774, Nov. 2, Priſoners 2,
1776, Jan. 28, - - 1,
---- Sep. 21, - - 2.

AT BEVERLEY are alſo the

TOWN GAOL. IT has on the ground-floor two rooms not fronting the ſtreet, for Men-criminals: and above, a room for Women; and two for Debtors. No water: no ſtraw. Keeper's Salary £3: Fees 4s. no Table. Licence for Beer.

		Debtors.	Criminals.
1774,	Nov. 2,	1 -	None,
1776,	Jan. 28,	2 -	None,
----	Sep. 21,	1 -	1.

HALL-GARTH FOR DEBTORS, in the Liberty of *St. John's of Beverley:* Property of *Charles Anderſon Pelham,* Eſq. built a few years ſince, has over the Hall five ſizeable rooms; two of them have fire-places. No court-yard: no water. Fees 4s. 2d. no Table. I have a liſt of 113 Towns or Parts of Towns, that are within the Liberty of *St. John's of Beverley* or *Beverley-Hall-Garth.*

1774, Nov. 2, Priſoners 2,
1776, Jan. 28, - - None,
---- Sep. 21, - - None.

YORK CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Quintin Ackam*; now *Francis Meggeſon*.

Salary, none: he pays £10 : 10 : 0 a year to the Under-Sheriff.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 4,
Felons, 0 : 7 : 8.

Tranſports, probably the ſame as at the Caſtle.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but Legacies. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, of late, two ſix-penny loaves a week each *(weight in Nov. 1774, 3 lb. 2 oz.)*.

Garniſh, £0 : 7 : 0.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.	
1774,	Jan. 25,	11	7,	
----	Nov. 3,	5	1,	
1776,	Jan. 26,	9	3,	
----	Sep. 21,	10	2,	and 2 Deſerters.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr. *Wallis*, occaſionally.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL upon *Ouſe-Bridge*, called the *Kidcots*, has on one ſide of the bridge four convenient chambers for Debtors, about eleven feet ſquare: for theſe they pay ſix pence a week. Below them is a free ward with barrack-beds; and a room to the ſtreet. At the window they ſell nets, purſes, laces, &c.

THE

THE Men-felons Ward on the other ſide is down eleven ſteps: that adjoining, for women, down ten. The two night rooms for Men are each ſix feet and a half by five. The night room for Women about ſix feet ſquare. All the rooms for Felons, are cloſe and offenſive: no amendment ſince the late Act. The wooden door ſtands open in the day time, to give them a little air. At the inner door, which is of iron grates, I have ſeen liquors handed to thoſe who ſeemed to have had enough before.—No water, but when there is too much; that is, in a very *high flood*; then it flows into the rooms.—Gaoler a Sheriff's Officer for City and County.

IT were in vain to offer any hints of improvement. This Gaol cannot be made a good one.

THE Corporation pays free-ward Debtors one ſhilling and two pence three farthings a week by a Legacy of Mr. *Peacock*. No memorial of this in the Gaol. But there is a memorandum of another Legacy, viz. of *Elizabeth Taylor*, who by her Will dated 21ſt of October 1580 left 3s. 4d. to be divided equally among the Priſoners in *Ouſe-Bridge Gaol* on Lady-day. This has not been received by them for ſome years.

City of York. AT the General Quarter Seſſions---at Guildhall---15th July---1737 before the Right Honourable Sir *John Liſter Kaye* Bart. Lord Mayor---*Thomas Place* Eſq^{r}. Recorder ---*Charles Slingby* Eſq^{r}. of Counſel---Sir *Tancred Robinſon* Bart---&c.

GAOLER's FEES ſettled and ORDERS made &c.

	£.	S.	D.
For the Diſcharge of every Debtor for the firſt Action, to the Gaoler — — —	0	5	4
And for the Diſcharge of every other Action to him —	0	1	0

To

YORK CITY.

	£.	S.	D.
To the Porter or Turnkey for the firſt Action —	0	1	0
And for every other Action to him — —	0	0	6
For the Diſcharge of every other perſon from the Aſſizes or Seſſions to the Gaoler — —	0	6	8
And to the Turnkey — —	0	1	0
For the firſt weeks diet of all perſons in the upper Gaol	0	7	0
And for all further time as the Priſoner and Gaoler can agree. And the Gaoler is to permit Priſoners to provide their own diet after the firſt week if the Priſoner pleaſes.			
For Lodging if the Gaoler finds bed bedding and ſheets for for the firſt night — — —	0	0	6
And for every other night — —	0	0	3
And if two lie in one bed for the firſt night each —	0	0	4
And for the ſecond and every other night each —	0	0	2
For lodging in the upper Gaol if the Priſoner finds his own bed, bedding and ſheets for every week —	0	0	6
If two in a bed each — — —	0	0	3

And every Priſoner ſhall have liberty of finding the ſame if he thinks proper.

And the Gaoler ſhall have liberty if he ſees occaſion to have two beds in each room and no more.

AND IT IS ORDERED that every perſon of what degree or condition ſo ever---who ſhall uſe---ſwearing, curſing, railing or other indecent behaviour---ſhall---pay for every ſuch offence twelve pence to the Gaoler or his deputy on demand; and on refuſal---to be levied by diſtreſs on goods---or ſtopped out of ſhare of box-money—or ſtand in charge to be paid before releaſe---the Fines to be diſtributed at Gaoler's diſcretion amongſt the moſt needful in the Low Gaol.

Every Priſoner who attempts---or aſſiſts an eſcape---to be ironed.

Thoſe who mutiny on Gaoler or Deputies---or hinder or diſturb &c.---to be kept in cloſe confinement.

On default of weekly payments aforeſaid---after demand and refuſal---a Priſoner may be moved from the Maſter's-ſide---to the Common Room.

J L KAYE, *Mayor.*
T. PLACE
SAM. CLARKE.

YORK

YORK CITY BRIDEWELL

HAS a day-room for Men, and another for Women: the latter is very damp. Down four ſteps are five night-rooms for Men; and a large one, with barrack-bedſteads, for Women. The whole dirty and offenſive. No regard paid to the late Act for preſerving Health. No court-yard: no water: no ſewer. Keeper's Salary £20: Fees 2s. Straw twenty ſhillings a year: no bread allowance: little or no employment.

1774,	Nov.	3,	Priſoners 3,
1776,	Jan.	26,	- - 1,
----	Sep.	20,	- - 4.

ST. PETER'S GAOL,

FOR the Liberty of *St. Peter* of *York*, near the Minſter-gate, is the Property of the Dean; who holds his Courts here. He has lately purchaſed an adjoining Tenement for his Gaoler to live in: in conſequence of which, the two rooms in which he lived before are added to the Debtors apartments, and they have now four rooms. Under thoſe are two cells for Criminals. All out of repair, dirty and offenſive: no court-yard: no ſewers. No allowance.

I HAVE a printed liſt of Pariſhes, Towns, and Parts of Towns which are in the Liberty of *St. Peter*.—Within the City and Ainsty nine Places: in the Eaſt-Riding ſixty-two; Weſt-Riding forty; North-Riding fifty-one: and there is one Place in each of the following Counties, Devonſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Lancaſhire, Lincolnſhire, Northumberland, Southampton i. e. Hants. In Nottinghamſhire ſeven Places.

GAOLER

GAOLER a Bailiff: no Salary. He pays Rent £4: Fees 6s. 8d. no Table.

1776, Jan. 27, Debtor 1,
---- Sep. 20, - - 1.

RICHMOND GAOL,

FOR the very extenſive Liberty of *Richmond* and *Richmondſhire*, is the Property of Lord *Holderneſs*. It is alſo the *Bridewell*, and the *Borough-Gaol*. For Debtors a kitchen and bed-room, cloſe glazed. For Men-criminals two dungeons down five ſteps: for Women, a room above. No ſtraw. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors hung up. A Court-yard, and a Well.—Gaoler no Salary for the *Liberty*: for the *Bridewell* £13: 10: 0: for the *Borough* £4: Fees, Debtors 6s. 8d. at Entrance, and 6s. 8d. at Diſcharge: Criminals 16s. 4d. Allowance to the latter four pence a day.

IN the Table of Fees dated 1671 and ſigned *W Lylde* and *Ty Lyttleton*, the 12th article is, "Every Perſon or Perſons that ſhall "be committed upon any Warrant---upon his or their Commitment "to Gaol ſhall pay to the reſt of the Priſoners 2s. 4d. for their "GARNISH."

1776, Oct. 26, Debtors 6.

RIPPON LIBERTY-GAOL,

Is the Property of the Archbiſhop, by a Charter from King *Edward* IV. His Court adjoining, is called the *Court Military*. The Liberty includes twenty-four Pariſhes. For Debtors four or five good

good rooms in the Keeper's houſe: but no free ward. For Felons one ſtrong room quite dark; another with a little window. Keeper no Salary; he pays Rent: he is a Bailiff. Fees, Debtors 15s. 4d. no Table: Licence for Beer.

1776, Oct. 26, Debtors 2.

RIPPON GAOL,

FOR the *Canon-Fee Court*, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Rippon*. It is not only a Gaol for that Court, but a Houſe of Correction for the Liberty. Good rooms for Debtors, but no free ward. The *Bridewell* part, two dark rooms, about eight feet ſquare. No Salary as Gaoler; as Keeper of Bridewell £10 : 10 : 0. Fees, Debtors 13s. 4d. no Table: Licence for Beer. Keeper a Bailiff.

1776, Oct. 26, No Priſoners.

KNARESBOROUGH PRISON,

FOR DEBTORS, in the Honour or Foreſt of *Knareſborough*, the Liberty including nineteen Townſhips &c. is the Property of the Duke of *Devonſhire*, Leſſee to his MAJESTY. It is almoſt the only Remains of a ruinous Caſtle granted by King *Edward* III. to *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*. One room about twelve feet ſquare, another within it about eight: in the latter no window.—No ſewer: no fire-place: no water. Keeper lately dead; was a Bailiff; lived diſtant.

1776, Oct. 26, No Priſoners.

KNARESBOROUGH PRISON,

FOR TOWN DEBTORS, is under the Hall. Of difficult acceſs; the door about four feet from the ground. Only one room, about fourteen feet by twelve. Earth floor: no fire-place: very offenſive; a common ſewer from the town running through it uncovered. I was informed that an Officer, confined here ſome years ſince, for only a few days, took in with him a dog to defend him from vermin; but the dog was ſoon deſtroyed, and the Priſoner's face much diſfigured by them.

1776, Oct. 26, No Priſoners.

KNARESBOROUGH TOWN GAOL.

Is under the landing-place between two flights of ſtone ſteps, that lead on the right and left hand up to the Hall. Only one room about eight feet by five: two windows eighteen inches by ſix.—I mention this ſmall Priſon, becauſe in it are ſometimes confined for one night or two at Quarter Seſſions ſix or ſeven Priſoners, men and women.

1776, Oct. 26, No Priſoners.

DONCASTER TOWN GAOL.

FOUR good rooms. No yard: no water: no ſewer. Keeper lives diſtant.

1775, Jan. 5, Priſoners 2.

LEEDS

LEEDS TOWN GAOL.

FOUR good rooms, and a ſmall one. No court-yard: no water: no ſewer. Keeper lives diſtant.

1774, Nov. 4,
1776, Jan. 12, } No Priſoners.

KINGSTON upon HULL TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

THE *Debtors* free ward is a large room. Over it one as large, and over that another ſmaller, both for *Criminals*. The ground-room is a damp dungeon: but the Gaoler, who has a character for humanity, aſſured me that no one had been confined in it for many years. In his houſe adjoining is a room or two with beds, for thoſe who pay. Leads for Debtors to walk on: no court-yard: no water acceſſible to Priſoners: no ſewer; and the Felons rooms are offenſive. Gaoler no Salary: Fees 8s. no Table. Allowance to Felons three pence a day. Gaol-Delivery once in three years *.

		Debtors.		Felons &c.
1774,	Nov. 1,	5	-	0,
1776,	Jan. 29,	6	-	3,
----	Sep. 21,	4	-	5.

KINGSTON upon HULL BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms below, and two up ſtairs, about twelve feet ſquare: very offenſive: no fire-place. Court-yard only twenty-two feet by

* See page 31.

ten; not ſecure, and Priſoners not permitted to go to the pump: no ſewer: no allowance: no ſtraw. Not white-waſhed ſince it was built about nine years ago. Debtors from the Court of Conſcience ſent hither.

THE Priſoners pound tile-ſherds to mix in mortar &c. Keeper's Salary £5; a chaldron of coals; and four thouſand turfs: Fees 2s. 6d. no Table.

1774,	Nov.	1,	Priſoners 2,	every time a poor raving Lunatic.
1776,	Jan.	29,	- - - 5,	
----	Sep.	21,	- - - 0,	

SHEFFIELD GAOL,

FOR the Liberty of *Hallamſhire*, is the Property of the Duke of *Norfolk*. The two lower rooms are free wards: there are two rooms over them. The court-yard is only about ten feet ſquare. Both this and the Priſon might be enlarged on ground adjacent that belongs to his Grace. Keeper no Salary: he rents of the Duke a public-houſe joining to the Priſon.

1776,	Jan.	10,	Priſoners 6,
----	Oct.	28,	- - - 4.

SHEFFIELD TOWN GAOL.

THE *Lobbys* are two ſmall rooms, the largeſt only about eight feet ſquare, and ſix high. When Quarter Seſſions for the *Weſt-Riding* are held at this Town, Offenders are locked up in this Priſon.

1776, Oct. 28, Deſerter 1.

ROTHWELL

ROTHWELL PRISON

FOR the Manor of *Wakefield* in the Liberty of the Honour of *Pontefract* in the Dutchy Court of *Lancaſter*, is out of repair. A new Priſon is lately built at

BATLEY. BEHIND a Houſe for the Keeper is the Priſon. Plan rectangular: the Front is the wall and gate. On three ſides are Lodging-rooms for Debtors; five or ſix about ten feet ſquare; four much larger for two beds in each. Two Day-rooms; two work-rooms; and a dark room for the unruly. There are in a *ſeparate Court* two rooms for Women-debtors: a proviſion very kind and prudent, and, I believe, peculiar to this Priſon.—All the Priſon rooms are on the ground floor.

IN the old Priſon at *Rothwell*, I ſaw both times I was there, one William Carr a weaver: he had given a bad name to a woman who was ſaid not to deſerve a very good one: ſhe cited him to the Eccleſiaſtical Court; and he was impriſoned 4th of May 1774. He had a wife and three children.—I will tranſcribe a line or two of the Warrant.—"For as much as the Royal Power ought not to be want-"ing to the Holy Church in its Complaints---attach the ſaid W. C. "---until he ſhall have made ſatisfaction to the Holy Church as well "for the Contempt as for the Injury by him done unto it." He was diſcharged 26th July laſt by the Inſolvent Act.

THE Keeper has no Salary. Fees ſee Table.

1774,	Nov.	4,	Priſoners 25,	*Rothwell.*
1776,	Jan.	25,	- - - 22,	
----	Oct.	27,	- - - 4,	*Batley.*

I WISH

I WISH my Reader be not tired with ſo many Tables of Fees, even for the Counties. Yet I think I muſt not omit the Fees which I ſaw in this private Priſon at *Rothwell:* becauſe ſome of them are high; and at *Halifax* they are the ſame. The Table is regularly ſigned, 11th Jan^ry. 1732: but I entirely omit the Forms.

	£.	S.	D.
Every Gentleman ſhall pay for his firſt week's Commons at Table and for his Commitment Fee —	0	16	0
And for every week following — —	0	5	0
Every Yeoman Tradeſman or Artificer for the firſt week's Commons at table and Commitment Fees —	0	13	4
And for every following week — —	0	4	0
And be it further ordered that every Gentleman ſhall pay nightly for his bed — — —	0	0	4
And every Yeoman Tradeſman or Artificer lodging in good rooms and on feather-beds — —	0	0	2
And it is alſo ordered that when the Gaoler lodges two or more Priſoners in one bed they ſhall pay amongſt them *per* night according to their proportions —	0	0	3
And that but One Fee ſhall be taken by the Gaoler for any Priſoner's diſcharge although there has been more than one Action againſt him or her which Fee ſhall be	0	17	4
And to the Turnkey — — —	0	1	0
For allowing every *Superſedeas* in every Action —	0	6	8
For allowing every Writ of *Habeas Corpus* beſides Conduct money to be paid and allowed according to the diſtance from the ſaid Gaol to the place where the body is to be removed — — —	0	6	8

HALIFAX

HALIFAX PRISON FOR DEBTORS,

FOR the Manor of *Wakefield*, dated 1662, is the Property of the Duke of *Leeds*. For Maſter's-ſide Debtors, rooms in the Keeper's public-houſe. Through this you paſs to a court-yard about fourteen yards by ſeven: at the further end of which is a ſizeable room on the ground floor for Common-ſide Debtors, it is called the *Low Gaol:* over it a chamber (the *Low Gaol Chamber*) where Priſoners pay one ſhilling a week.—The whole Priſon is greatly out of repair: it rained in upon the beds: the rooms at my laſt viſit were clean.

KEEPER no Salary: he pays the Duke £24 a year: Fees ſee *Rothwell*, preceding page.

IN this Town formerly the Barons (as in many other places) and after them various Proprietors had power of life and death. The method of execution was decollation by an axe in an engine. The axe is preſerved in the Gaol to this day. Two men in 1650 were the laſt who ſuffered by it.

1776, Jan. 24, Priſoners 9,
---- Sep. 16, - - - 7.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT DURHAM.

GAOLER, *Bainbridge Watſon*, by Patent from the Biſhop *durante Beneplacito*.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, - - £0 : 10 : 0,
Felons at Aſſize, - 0 : 16 : 8,
at Quarter Seſſions, 0 : 13 : 4.

Tranſports, about £10 : 10 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, two pence a day.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number of	- -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	March 20,	37 - -	21,
1775,	Jan. 6,	9 - -	20,
1776,	Jan. 14,	21 - -	12,
----	Oct. 25,	18 - -	6.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Decent*.

Duty---Sunday and Thurſday.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Bainbridge*.

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

DURHAM.

THE HIGH GAOL is the Property of the Biſhop. By Patent from his Lordſhip, Sir *Hedworth Williamſon* Bart. is perpetual Sheriff.—The Court-yard for Maſter's-ſide *Debtors* is only twenty-four feet by ten. Common-ſide Debtors have none at all: their free wards, the *Low Gaol*, are two damp unhealthy rooms by the Gateway: they are never ſuffered to go out of theſe, unleſs to Chapel, which is the Maſter-ſide Debtors Hall; and not always to that: for on a Sunday when I was there and miſſed them at Chapel, they told me they were not permitted to go thither. No ſewers: at more than one of my viſits, I learned that the dirt, aſhes &c. had lain there many months. There is an excellent double-barreled Pump, which raiſes water about ſeventy feet. REMARKS.

FELONS have no Court-yard: but they have a Day-room and two ſmall rooms for an Infirmary. The Men are put at night into Dungeons: one ſeven feet ſquare for three Priſoners: another, the *Great Hole*, has only a little window. In this I ſaw ſix Priſoners, moſt of them *Tranſports*, chained to the floor. In that ſituation they had been many weeks; and were very ſickly. Their ſtraw on the ſtone-floor almoſt worn to duſt. Long confinement, and not having the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week, had urged them to attempt an *Eſcape:* after which the Gaoler chained them as above.—There is another dungeon middle-ſized; and for Women-felons a ſeparate room or two.

THE Common-ſide Debtors, whom I ſaw eating boiled bread and water, told me, that this was the only nouriſhment ſome had lived upon for near a twelvemonth. They have from a Legacy two ſhillings a week in winter, and one ſhilling and ſix pence a week in ſummer

DURHAM. for coals. No memorandum of it in the Gaol: perhaps this may in time be loſt; as the Gaoler ſaid two others were, *viz.* one of Biſhop *Crewe*, and another of Biſhop *Wood*; from which Priſoners had received no benefit for ſome years paſt. The clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors are hung up. Gaol-Delivery *once* a year.

THERE was a vacant piece of ground adjacent, of little uſe but for the Gaoler's occaſional lumber. It extends to the river, and meaſures about twenty two yards by ſixteen. I once and again adviſed the incloſing this for a Court-yard: but when I was there in January 1776 I had the mortification to hear that the Surgeon, who is Uncle to the Gaoler, had obtained from the Biſhop in October preceding a Leaſe of it for twenty one years at the rent of one ſhilling *per annum*. He had built a little ſtable on it.

TABLE OF FEES &c.

RULES and ORDERS eſtabliſhed by the---Juſtices for the County Palatinate of *Durham* and *Sadberge* at their General Quarter Seſſions---16th July 1729---and Fees allowed to be taken by the Keeper of the ſaid Gaol and his Officers as follows.

	£.	S.	D.
Imprimis, For every Priſoner Lodging in either of the Common-ſides commonly called the Low Gaol, no Chamber rent	0	0	0
Item for an entire Chamber without a bed-fellow in the High Gaol — — —	0	3	6
For lodging with a bedfellow in any other chamber except the Common Chamber, for each Priſoner every week	0	2	0
For lodging with a bedfellow in the Common Chamber, of each Priſoner every week — —	0	1	3
For lodging in a ſingle bed in that Common Chamber without admitting of a bedfellow in every week	0	2	6

Out of which Abatement ſhall be made.

For

	£.	S.	D.
For every Priſoner that findeth his own bedding bedcloaths and ſheets and admitting a bedfellow with him every week	0	0	4

For DIET of Priſoners.

Item For every Knight for every week — —	0	10	0
Of every Eſquire or Gentleman not exceeding for every week — — —	0	7	6
Item Of every Yeoman Artificer or Labourer not exceeding weekly — — —	0	6	0

For Wine Ale and Brandy at the common rates uſed in the Town.

For LIBERATES or Final Diſcharges of Priſoners.

Item For the Diſcharge of every Priſoner upon proceſs or order from the Court of Chancery —	0	10	0
For the firſt Liberate — —	0	1	0
Item For every Knight Eſquire or Gentleman for the ſecond Ditto — — —	0	3	9
For every one more — —	0	1	6
Item For every Yeoman Artificer or Labourer for the firſt	0	8	8
For the ſecond — — —	0	3	9
For every one more — —	0	1	6

FEES to the Under Keeper and Door Keeper

Item For attendance of every Priſoner that goeth abroad into the Town every time — —	0	0	4
For every Knight Eſquire or Gentleman for his final Diſcharge and Enlargement only —	0	0	6
For every Yeoman Artificer or Labourer for ſuch Diſcharge only — — —	0	0	0

THO BURDUS
JOS MORLAND
MIC BRABIN
HENY FOSTER *Mayor*
GILES RAYNE:

DURHAM. WE Sir *Francis Page* Knight one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench and Sir *Barn. Hale* Knight one of the Barons of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer at Weſtminſter now Juſtices of Aſſize for the *Northern Circuit* have reviewed the above Table of Fees and have thought fit to moderate the Item or Article of two ſhillings a week for Lodging with a Bedfellow in any other Chamber except the Common Chamber to be paid by each Priſoner, and inſtead thereof do appoint one ſhilling and ſix pence *per* week to be paid by each Priſoner ſo lodging with a Bedfellow which ſaid Table with ſuch alteration is hereby Confirmed by us

Dated the 2d day of Auguſt 1729

F PAGE
B HALE

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT DURHAM.

SEVERAL ſizeable airy rooms. Men and women ſeparate. No employment: no water: no ſewer: no court-yard; but the Keeper Mr. Watſon has a Garden which he lets for a guinea a year. His Salary £30. He lives at the High Gaol; and puts in a Woman to take care of this Priſon.

1775,	Jan. 6,	Priſoners	5,
1776,	Jan. 14,	- -	7,
----	Oct. 25,	- -	6.

NEWCASTLE TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *John Craſter*; now *Thomas Harle.*

Salary, £50, and £2 Gown-money.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 10 : 8,
Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.

Tranſports, only Expenſe.

Licence, none at my laſt viſit.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, two pence a day, on petition.
Felons, two pence a day.

Garniſh, lately cancelled.

Number of			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	March	21,	6	2,
1775,	Jan.	8,	12	4,
1776,	Jan.	15,	14	3.

CHAPLAINS, Rev. Mr. *Brunton*, and Rev. Mr. *Brand.*

Duty---On Sunday none; but on two other days Prayers: and once a month Sermon. None of the days fixed. The Chaplains officiate alternately a month each.

Salary, £10 the Corporation, and £10 Sir *Walter Blacket.*

SURGEON, Mr. *Bacon.*

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

REMARKS. IN THIS NEWGATE, which is the Gate at the upper end of the Town, all the rooms except the condemned room are up ſtairs, and

NEW-CASTLE.

and airy: I always found them remarkably clean, ſtrewed with ſand &c. The Corporation allow both Debtors and Felons firing and candles in plenty: and every Priſoner hath a chaff-bed, two blankets, and a coverlid: Debtors are not thus accommodated in any other Priſon in England. They alſo allow brooms, mops, and all ſuch neceſſaries. I copied the ſums generouſly allowed for thoſe articles; the whole amount is £45 : 1 : 4 *per annum*. This is one of the very few Gaols that have what is called in London the RULES. Part of two Streets near the Gaol is in the Priſon-Liberty.

THERE is no yard: but one might be made of the vacant ground that lies Weſt of the Gaol. A Door ſhould be cut in the wall between the Felons Ward and the room uſed for a Chapel. It would not then be neceſſary for them to come out and croſs the ſtreet, as they do now.

THE Debtors Beds are in Cloſets, which ſhould be taken down. Inſtead of them Iron Bedſteads ſhould be placed in the Wards, as in ſome Hoſpitals.

No Priſoners here have Fetters, unleſs they be riotous. For ſome years paſt, Priſoners acquitted have been diſcharged in Court. The Corporation paid the Gaoler's Fees if the Priſoners were poor.—Gaol-Delivery *once* a year.—Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

I WAS concerned when I heard at my laſt viſit that the humane Gaoler Mr. Craſter was dead. But his Succeſſor Mr. Harle is equally worthy of the Truſt.

DR. ROTHERAM, a Phyſician in this Town, viſits the Priſoners very aſſiduouſly without Fee or Reward. This is the only inſtance of the kind I have met with.

AN

NEW-CASTLE.

AN exact Copy of the RATES and FEES to be from henceforth Received by---the Gaoler or Keeper of his Majeſty's Gaol---called *Newgate* within this Town of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*---ſettled ---at the General Quarter Seſſions held at Guild-hall in *Newcaſtle* aforeſaid, on the 15 of July *Annº. Domⁿⁱ* 1730. And approved of at the Aſſize following by *Francis Page* and *John Forteſcue A* two of his ſaid Majeſty's Judges of Aſſize According to an Act of Parliament lately made

(viz)

	£.	*S.*	*D.*
Every Priſoner upon any Civil Action ſhall pay to the Keeper at his firſt coming in — —	0	3	0
Every Priſoner charged by Proceſs or Proceſſes out of the Court of Record held before the Mayor and Sheriff of the ſaid Town of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne* reſpectively ſhall pay to the ſaid Keeper upon his Diſcharge from the ſaid Proceſs or Proceſſes only —	0	6	8
Every Priſoner charged upon any Execution or Executions out of the Court of Conſcience held within the ſaid Town ſhall pay to the ſaid Keeper upon his Diſcharge from the ſaid Execution or Executions —	0	2	0
Every Priſoner on any Criminal Account or Accounts whatſoever ſhall pay unto the ſaid Keeper upon his Diſcharge only — — —	0	13	4
Every Perſon appearing upon a Recognizance at the Aſſizes and afterwards tried upon any Indictment or Indictments whatſoever and ſhall be committed thereon ſhall pay to the ſaid Keeper upon his Diſcharge —	0	6	8

Every

		£.	S.	D.
NEW-CASTLE.	Every Priſoner ſhall pay to the Turnkey of the ſaid Gaol or Priſon upon his Diſcharge — —	0	1	0

Confirmed by us

HENRY REAY *Mayor*
JOHN ISAACSON *Recorder*
RICHARD RIDLEY, WM ELLISON, FRANCIS RUDSTON, NATHANAEL CLAYTON, STEPHEN COULSON } *Aldermen*

WE do approve of this Table of Fees July 27. 1730

FRANCIS PAGE
JOHN FORTESCUE A } *Judges*

THERE ARE ALSO AT NEWCASTLE

A BRIDEWELL. A ROOM for men; another for women. No yard: no water. Priſoners at work.

1775, Jan. 8, Priſoners 1,
1776, Jan. 15, - - 5.

A SMALL GAOL, CONSISTING of three cloſe dirty rooms. No court-yard: no water.

1775, Jan. 8, Priſoners 2,
1776, Jan. 15, - - 1.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT MORPETH.

GAOLER, *John Kent.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 6,
Felons, 1 : 3 : 0.

Tranſports, only Expenſes.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but on applying to Juſtices.
Felons, two pence a day each, paid *once a month.*

Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	March 22,	8	8,
1775,	Jan. 9,	6	7,
1776,	Jan. 16,	9	11.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Nicholſon.*

Duty---Sunday, Tueſday, Friday.

Salary, £10, and £5 for condemned Felons; lately raiſed to £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Leidman.*

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

MORPETH.

REMARKS. ONLY one Court-yard, which is for Debtors. Some commodious rooms have been lately built for them; the old ones being out of repair.—Felons are always locked within doors. In the Women's room I ſaw (Jan. 1776) two; who, the Gaoler ſaid, were caſt for Tranſportation; one in Sep. 1773, the other in Nov. 1774. The term of their puniſhment was lengthened by all this Time.

OF the other two rooms, generally appropriated to Men-felons, one is a Day-room, the other an offenſive Dungeon. In the latter were three Tranſports, who upon *ſuſpicion* of *intending* an Eſcape were chained to the floor.—They have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week.

GAOL-DELIVERY *once* a year. Aſſize held at *Newcaſtle*, whither Priſoners are conveyed; and men and women confined together, commonly a whole week, in a dirty damp Dungeon down ſix ſteps in the Old Caſtle.

THE County has for ſome years paid the Gaoler's Fees for acquitted Priſoners, if poor: and cloathed ſuch Tranſports as were quite indigent.

THE Debtors Court-yard ſhould be allotted to Felons: and one for Debtors might be taken from the Gaoler's ſpacious Garden.

CLAUSES of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. The following Table of Fees is hung up in a frame and glazed.

TABLE

TABLE OF FEES &c. Settled and Allowed to be due to the Keeper of his Majeſty's Gaol at *Morpeth*---by the Juſtices ---at the Quarter Seſſions---held---at *Hexham* 1759. MORPETH.

Commitment Fees.

Every Debtor £0 : 1 : 4 Every Felon £0 : 2 : 8

Chamber-Rents.

	£.	S.	D.
To the room called the Green Room with one bed in it and if only one perſon will have it to himſelf, to pay weekly	0	2	6
If two Perſons therein to pay each — —	0	1	6
To the room called Burton's Room having two beds, and the Gaoler finding bedding and linnen, each perſon to pay weekly — — —	0	1	0
But if one will have a bed is to pay — —	0	2	0
To the little Green Room having one bed and if one perſon will have it to himſelf he is to pay weekly —	0	2	6
If two therein only to pay each — —	0	1	6
The Gaoler finding good and wholeſome bedding			
To the room called the Fencing Room with three beds and the Gaoler finding wholeſome linen each perſon to pay weekly — — —	0	1	0
To the little room called Mrs. Carr's Room the Gaoler finding beds and linen each perſon is to pay weekly	0	1	0
If the Priſoner finds the bedding — —	0	0	6
To a room called Mr. Johnſon's Room; being on the ſame floor, the Gaoler finding bed and linen each perſon to pay — — —	0	1	0
If they find their own bedding, only — —	0	0	6

		£.	S.	D.
MORPETH.	There is a large room that Priſoners pay nothing for, which holds a great many beds, called the Middle Tower	0	0	0
	Every *Debtor* upon his Diſcharge to pay to the Gaoler —	0	10	2
	To the Turnkey — — —	0	1	0
	Every *Felon* on his Diſcharge — — —	0	18	4
	To the Turnkey — — —	0	2	0

JNO. ORDE
STEP. WATSON
WM. WARD.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MORPETH.

THE three Rooms are cloſe and dirty. Over the way is a large room which is a warehouſe and work-ſhop: and above it another work-ſhop. The Keeper, a Clothier, employs his Priſoners; the Men and Boys from eight o'Clock to four at two ſhillings a week: Women from eight to five at one ſhilling and ſix pence a week. He gives them alſo firing. No County Allowance.—His Salary £30: no Fees.

1775, Jan. 9, Priſoners 2,
1776, Jan. 16, - - - 8.

BERWICK.

BERWICK*.

GAOLER, *John Richardſon.*

Salary, £16.

Fees, Debtors, Freemen, } none.
Felons, }

Debtors, not free, £0 : 2 : 6.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, Freemen, four pence a day.

Ditto, not free, } two pence halfpenny a day.
Felons, - - }

Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number of	-	-	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1776, Jan.	17,		5	2.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None; but on application to the Magiſtrates.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL is part of the grand Town-Hall, which was built in 1754, and has a fine Steeple: the only one in the Town. The rooms on the ground floor are damp and Priſoners are not put into them, but over the Hall, where is a long room, or gallery, and ſeven other rooms, ſizeable, but dirty. No court-yard: no water. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. The Gaoler keeps a Public-houſe, diſtant. He told me he went to the Gaol thrice a day; at nine, one, and eight.

* THIS place, though a diſtinct juriſdiction, in none of the Circuits, is inſerted here, rather than at the end of the Engliſh and Welch Counties, becauſe its ſituation gives it a natural connection with the laſt-mentioned County, and it falls in here in the order of my journey through the northern part of the kingdom.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT CARLISLE.

GAOLER, *Brathwaite Atkinſon.*

Salary, £21.

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 11 : 0.

Tranſports, £1 each to *Whitehaven.*

Licence for Beer. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, on applying to the Juſtices ſome obtain a ſhilling a week, ſome nine pence.

Felons, nine pence a week *before* conviction; a ſhilling *after.*

Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number of	- -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	March 23,	49 - -	4,
1776,	Jan. 20,	29 - -	7,
----	Sep. 19,	15 - -	2.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Farish.*

Duty---Sunday, Wedneſday, Friday; firſt Sunday in the Month, Sermon.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Losh.*

Salary, £2 : 2 : 0 for Attendance. Medicines paid for by Bill.

CARLISLE.

THE COURT ſpacious, eighty-five yards by thirty-ſix; but common to all Priſoners. In it a Chapel, built, by the date upon it, 1734. Five rooms for Maſter's-ſide Debtors; and as many on the Common-ſide. Moſt of the latter are large, but have windows to the ſtreet. As there are ſo many rooms, the not ſeparating men and women is inexcuſable. REMARKS.

THE Wards for Felons are two rooms down a ſtep or two: dark and dirty. One of them, the Day-room, has a window to the ſtreet; through which Spirituous Liquors and Tools for Miſchief may be eaſily conveyed: but the laſt time I ſaw it, there was a ſhutter and padlock to it. The Night-room is only eleven feet by nine. No Infirmary. Tranſports have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. Gaol-Delivery *once* a year.

THE Gaol-Fever, which ſome years ago carried off many of the Priſoners, did not deter Mr. *Fariſh* from viſiting the ſick every day.

FEW Gaols have ſo many convenient rooms for Common-ſide Debtors. It is the more remarkable here, becauſe there is *no Table* ſigned by the Magiſtrates to particularize the Free Wards. Some Gaolers avail themſelves of ſuch a Circumſtance, and demand rent for rooms which were undoubtedly deſigned for Common-ſide Priſoners.

CARLISLE CITY GAOL,

OVER the Scotch-Gate. Only one ruinous room about twenty feet ſquare; with a window four feet by one and a half. No allowance but a very ſmall quantity of peat taken as a toll upon that commodity, and water brought twice a day.

I WAS told that many a poor Traveller from the North who by ſome Calamity had contracted an unavoidable debt of forty ſhillings, has been confined at a diſtance from his Friends in this Priſon where there is no Proviſion, nor any means of procuring it.

1776, Jan. 20, Debtors 3,
---- Sep. 19, - - 1.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT COCKERMOUTH

Is behind the Keeper's Houſe, and part of it his Freehold. A room on the ground-floor, the *Strong Room*. Up ſtairs another room; and a cloſet called the *Lunatic Room*. All out of repair, and inſecure: and ſo is the Court-yard. No allowance: no ſtraw: no water. Keeper's Salary or Rent £20: no Fees.

1776, Sep. 18, Priſoners none.

WHITEHAVEN TOWN GAOL

Is part of the Work-houſe. Two Rooms up ſtairs; and a Dungeon in which they uſed to confine Tranſports brought hither to be ſhipped. All dirty and offenſive.

1776, Sep. 18, Priſoners none.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT APPLEBY.

GAOLER, *Benjamin Ainſley.*

Salary, £10. *(See Remarks.)*

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 6 : 8.
Felons, }

Tranſports, a ſhilling a mile each to *Whitehaven.*

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, four pence a day each.

Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	March 24,	7	4,
1776,	Jan. 22,	3	0,
----	Sep. 19,	3	3.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

THIS GAOL was built by the County. The Earl of *Thanet* is Hereditary Sheriff, and pays the Gaoler his Salary. Happily for the Priſoners in a Gaol ſo circumſtanced, the preſent Gaoler is a man of temper and humanity. REMARKS.

AT page 41 I complained of this Priſon being within reach of Floods: but in Jan. 1776 there was a new Building on the higheſt part of the Yard. It conſiſts of four vaulted Wards for Felons, fifteen feet by thirteen; a window in each, but no chimney: and over them three good rooms with chimneys, for Debtors.

GAOL-DELIVERY *once* a year.—No Table of Fees.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

APPLEBY. Two rooms: each has a ſmall window into a ſtable: ſubject to floods.—No allowance but ſtraw. Keeper's Salary £8: no Fees.

1776. Jan. 22, No Priſoners.
---- Sep. 19, No Priſoners.

KENDAL. ONLY one room for Men and Women eighteen feet by twelve and a half, with one window about two feet ſquare: no chimney: no yard: no water: no ſewer. The Keeper has a garden: Salary £6: 10: no Fees.—The Town ſometimes commits Priſoners hither and allows them ſix pence a day; the County, four pence.

1776, Jan. 23, Priſoners 3, two Men, one Woman.
---- Sept. 18, - - - 1 Deſerter.

KENDAL TOWN GAOL.

ONLY two Dungeons, called *Black Holes*: fourteen ſteps under ground. No yard: no water: no ſtraw. Allowance ſix pence a day. The two Town Sergeants keep the Priſon by turns; a week each.

I HAVE not cenſured the management of any Work-houſes (though highly deſerving it) becauſe foreign to my ſubject. But I will take the liberty to extol the oeconomy, induſtry and cleanlineſs of the Kendal Work-houſe. It makes ſome amends for the inconvenience of the Town Gaol, which occaſions the ſending Town-Priſoners to the County Bridewell as above.

1776, Jan. 23, No Priſoners.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL, LANCASTER CASTLE.

GAOLER, *John Dane.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0,
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Tranſports, £5 each. *(See Remarks.)*

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } one ſhilling each on Saturday
Felons, } morning.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 7 : 2,
Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	March 25,	74	13,
1775,	Nov. 20,	48	17,
1776,	Sep. 17,	32	19.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Spicer*; now Rev. Mr. *Watſon.*

Duty---Sunday twice; Wedneſday and Friday once.

Salary, £50. *(See Remarks.)*

SURGEON, Mr. *Dixon.*

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

REMARKS.

THE CASTLE-YARD is ſpacious. Maſter's-ſide Debtors have many apartments. One of them which they call the *Oven*, is ſaid to have been uſed as ſuch in the time of *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*: the diameter twenty-four feet, the height, now, that of an ordinary

LANCASTER.

room. The Free Ward for Debtors is large but dark. Theſe, as well as thoſe of the Maſter's-ſide, are allowed to walk and work (ſpin, knit &c.) in the Crown and Shire Halls. Over the Judge's Bench in the latter is written this text; "*Let Judgment run down as waters, and Righteouſneſs as a mighty ſtream.*"

PETTY OFFENDERS are ſometimes ſent hither, becauſe the Bridewells are diſtant. There is a large Room for them near the Gate; and they are, as they ſhould be, kept ſeparate from Felons.

MEN and Women-felons have their Day-rooms apart, at the upper end of the Yard. Women ſleep in their Day-room.—Men have for their Night-rooms two vaulted Cells. One of them, the *Low Dungeon*, is ten ſteps under ground, twenty-one feet by nine, extremely cloſe, dark, and unwholeſome; ſo very hot even in Winter, that coming from it in the morning into the cold air muſt be pernicious. Their other Cell, the *High Dungeon*, is larger but cloſe and offenſive, though not under ground.

I ONCE ſaw three Felons ſick: but the Recorder, Mr. *Fenton*, gave immediate orders for their relief by better nouriſhment &c. and they ſoon recovered. No Infirmary. *Tranſports* have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. When Priſoners are convicted at *Preſton* or *Mancheſter*, and from thence brought hither, Mr. Dane has a ſhilling a mile Conduct-Money for each.

PART of the Caſtle-yard is an incloſed Bowling-Green.

ONE of the rooms for Debtors is called the *Quakers Room*; becauſe, it is ſaid, when thoſe people were ſo cruelly perſecuted in the laſt Century, vaſt numbers of them were confined in it.

IF the large *Stable* which is not much uſed, and the great Room under the Shire-Hall (in which I ſaw only one poor *Lunatic*; who had

had been there many years, and is ſince dead) were converted into Night-rooms for Felons, one ſmall room for each; and an Infirmary was built, this would be a good Gaol. From Mr. *Fenton*'s humanity, and the regard that is juſtly paid him, I cannot but hope for ſome of theſe Improvements. LANCASTER.

THE Chaplain's Salary £50 is—from the County £36—from the Dutchy £4—from a Charity £10.

I WILL give a Copy of the Table of Fees, though it is not authentic: and of a Paper in the Shire-Hall containing a Liſt of Donations; though imperfect, and not vouched by any Authority.

FEES taken by the Gaoler of *Lancaſter Caſtle*.

(viz)

	£.	S.	D.
For every Debtor's Diſcharge when by a *Superſedeas* —	0	8	0
On a Common Diſcharge 8s. and 2s. & 6d. for the Sheriff's Certificate — —	0	10	6
When a Debtor is ſurrendered in Diſcharge of his Bail	0	2	4
When a Debtor is charged with a Declaration 2s. & 4d with the Rule to take the Priſoner to the Bar and 2s. & 4d. with the *Remandato* — —	0	4	8
When a Debtor takes the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act 1s. and 2s. & 4d. to bring the Priſoner to the Bar by rule and 2s. & 4d. for the Sheriff's Certificate —	0	5	8
Fees for all Crown Priſoners — —	0	18	0
Lately altered to — —	0	13	4

JOHN DANE *Gaoler*.

CHARITY

LAN-CASTER.

CHARITY LEGACIES to the DEBTOR PRISONERS in Lancaſter Caſtle 1770

	£.	S.	D.
From Mrs. *Henrietta Rigby*'s Executors to twelve of the moſt neceſſitous and well behaved Priſoners five ſhillings each paid by Doctor *Fenton* and the Mayor of *Lancaſter* about the firſt day of March every year —	3	0	0
From Mrs. *Langton* paid by *Lawrence Rawſthorn* Eſq. each Aſſize — — — —	2	0	0
From Sir *Thomas Gerrard* of *Gartſwood* paid by Mr. *Starkie* due about the firſt of Auguſt — —	8	0	0
Paid under a Decree of the Court of Chancery of this County out of an Eſtate in *Skermiſdale* called *Sand* late belonging to *Peter Latham* deceaſed diſtributed at every Auguſt Aſſize, by the Truſtees of the ſaid *Peter Latham* or their order paid by Mr. *Ratcliffe* of *Ormſkirk* Attorney at Law — —	6	0	0
By the Will of *William Edmunſton* of *Outhwaite* one pound fifteen ſhillings yearly or half the Rent of Land in *Scotforth* purchaſed by the money left for ſuch purpoſe by the ſaid Will, paid by the Treaſurer of the County in bread — — —	1	15	0
From Mrs. *Abigail Rigby*'s Executors paid by Doctor *Fenton* and the Mayor of *Lancaſter* every St. Thomas's Day	2	0	0

[Qry. Jebſon's Legacy.] *(So the Paper.)*

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

PRESTON. THIS Priſon a little diſtant from the Town was a Friary. On the ground-floor is a large Room, in which are eleven Cloſets, called *Boxes*, to ſleep in; and another Room, the *Dungeon*. Over theſe are a large Working-room for Men, and a leſs for Women. All the rooms are dirty, and the Priſon out of repair.—A Court-yard in front (the Priſoners have no uſe of it) and a ſpacious Garden backwards for the Keeper.

THESE Priſoners have the other Moiety of *William Edmunſton*'s Legacy mentioned in the Liſt at *Lancaſter Caſtle*. The Keeper receives it for them. No water acceſſible to Priſoners: no allowance. Keeper's Salary £60: Fees, from thoſe tried at Seſſions 10s. 6d. from others 7s. no Table.

1774,	March 26,	Priſoners	8,
1775,	Nov. 18,	- -	19,
1776,	Sep. 16,	- -	11.

MANCHESTER. REBUILT as *per* date, in the year 1774. Separate Court-yards and Apartments for Men and Women. The former have Work-rooms, over which are Chambers. Their Night-rooms or Dungeons, in a paſſage or long room forty-

BRIDE-WELLS &c.

forty-five feet by ſix are cloſe; eleven feet by eight; eleven ſteps below the yard; but not properly under ground, being on the declivity of a hill.—Women have three rooms on the ground-floor, and three chambers: here is alſo a dungeon, down nine ſteps, fourteen feet by thirteen; but women are not put there. The iron grated Door into each Court has faſtenings of a contrivance ſingularly curious. No allowance. Keeper's Salary lately raiſed from £25 to £60 in lieu of Fees.

1774,	Nov. 5,	Priſoners	21,
1775,	Nov. 16,	- -	6,
1776,	Sep. 15,	- -	12.

LIVERPOOL BOROUGH-GAOL.

OUT of repair. Apartments cloſe and dirty. Seven cloſe Dungeons ten ſteps under ground; each ſix feet and a half by five feet nine inches, and ſix feet high. Three Priſoners are locked up in each of them at night. There is another Dungeon, larger, but not ſecure. No Infirmary. The Keeper told me in Nov. 1775, that after I was there laſt year and ſaid his Priſoners were in danger of the Gaol-Fever, twenty-eight of them had been ill of it at one time. What led me to think ſo was, the offenſiveneſs of the Dungeons, and the number of Priſoners. The Priſon is ſurrounded with other buildings, and cannot be made healthy and convenient.—Allowance in common on Sunday, bread 4s. beef and broth about 6s. Firing from October to May. Gaoler, Roſendale Allen, Sergeant at Mace, pays the Widow of the late Gaoler £20 a year; and

and puts in a Deputy who pays him £65 a year. Fees, Debtors 2s. Felons &c. 4s. no Table. Chaplain, Duty---Tueſday and Friday: Salary £10.---Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

FELONS are generally ſent to *Lancaſter Caſtle:* the Priſoners kept here are for the moſt part Debtors.

I HEAR the Corporation intend to build a new Gaol.

1774, Nov. 7, Priſoners 58,
1775, Nov. 23, - - 60.

WARRINGTON TOWN BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms in the Work-houſe Yard; one about nine feet ſquare, with bedſtead and ſtraw; no window: the other about nine feet by five, with an aperture for air eighteen inches by four. No employment. Allowance for diet, the ſame as the Poor, who, by their appearance, ſeem to have a humane attention paid to them. Keeper, no Salary for the Bridewell: no Fees: is Maſter of the Work-houſe.

1777, March 20, No Priſoners.

COUNTY GAOL, CHESTER CASTLE.

GAOLER, *Faithful Thomas*; he holds it of the Conſtable *George Noſſiter* the King's Patentee, to whom he pays Rent £40 a year.

Salary, £18 : 5 : 0 from the Exchequer.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 9 : 8.
Felons, }

Tranſports, £5 each, and £1 for Expenſes.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } a twelve-penny loaf each on Friday
Felons, } morning (*weight in Feb.* 1775, 6½ *lb.*).

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 6.

Number of			Debtors.		Felons &c.
1774,	March	29,	22	-	24,
----	June	24,	23	-	12,
1775,	Feb.	1,	9	-	15,
----	Nov.	25,	11	-	6,
1776,	Sep.	14,	7	-	12.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Boſwel.*

Duty---Only to condemned Felons.

Salary, £10.

On Sunday a Debtor reads Prayers, and, commonly, a Sermon, for which the County allows £2 a year.

SURGEON, None; but on applying to a Juſtice.

CHESTER

CHESTER CASTLE

IS the Property of the KING. The firſt room is a Hall or Chapel: there are two ſtaircaſes leading up from it to four rooms for Maſter's-ſide Debtors. Down eighteen ſteps is a ſmall Court-yard, which was common to Debtors and Felons. It is lately divided, but the high cloſe pales which ſeparate the two Courts, now ſo very ſmall, deprive both Debtors and Felons of the benefit of freſh air. The former in their free ward, the *Pope's Kitchen*; the latter in their day-room, the *King's Kitchen*. Both theſe are ſix ſteps below the Yard: each of them about thirty-five feet by twenty-two. Near the former is the Condemned Room. Under the King's Kitchen is the *King's Cellar*; quite uſeleſs. Under the Pope's Kitchen is a dark Room or Paſſage twenty-four feet by ten: to it you deſcend twenty-one ſteps from the Yard. On one ſide of it are ſix Cells *(Stalls)*, each about ſeven feet and a half by three and a half, with a barrack-bedſtead, and a ſmall aperture over the door. In each of theſe are locked up at night, ſometimes three or four Felons. No window: not a breath of freſh air: only an aperture with a grate in the ceiling of the Paſſage, into the Pope's Kitchen above. They pitch theſe Dungeons three or four times a year: when I was in one of them, I ordered the door to be ſhut; and my ſituation brought to mind what I had heard of the *Black Hole* at *Calcutta*. REMARKS.

THE Felons Day-room is not ſecure. They eſcaped in 1775 by breaking through the ſlight floor into the King's Cellar below; and through the decayed walls of that they made their way down the hill. The Keeper, who is careful and humane, was *not blameable*.

CHESTER CASTLE.

No Infirmary: no ſtraw: Tranſports have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. Of the ſeven Debtors whom I ſaw laſt, five were impriſoned by *Exchequer* Writs*.

A TABLE OF FEES

To be taken by the Conſtable of the Caſtle---as the County Gaol---ſettled---in the---Quarter Seſſions---at *Namptwich*---15th July 1729 and afterwards confirmed---by his Majeſty's Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter* and Judge of Aſſize---and Juſtices of the Peace---in purſuance of a late Act---for the Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	S.	D.
Commitment Fee, for every Priſoner — —	0	8	2
Chamber Rent, Priſoner finding his own bedding *per* week	0	1	0
Bedding *per* week if found by the Conſtable —	0	1	0
Diſcharging Fee — — —	0	1	0
To the Turnkey on Diſcharge — —	0	0	6
For a Copy of every Commitment — —	0	1	0
For Attendance into Court with every Priſoner brought there by Rule of Court — —	0	1	0
For the Stone Parlour, Bed and Furniture if required *per* week	0	5	0
For every Felon committed *per* week — —	0	0	6

Signed by eight Juſtices.

Confirmed by J. WILLES Sep. 13. 1729.

* I HAVE in two of my viſits ſeen the places of confinement for Deſerters in this Caſtle, who are not under the care of the Gaoler, but of the Invalids of the Garriſon. They are bad unhealthy Cells; often productive of the Gaol-Fever. An Officer at *Worceſter* informed me, that having ſent a Serjeant and two Men for two Deſerters lodged here, three of them died a few days after they came to their quarters, and he had them buried privately, without military honours, to the ſurprize of the Soldiers, who knew not the reaſon.

WE

WE whoſe names are ſubſcribed his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace do approve the above Table of Fees and the additional Fee of ſix pence *per* week. Witneſs our Hands April 7. 1730. CHESTER CASTLE.

Signed by five Juſtices *.

A LIST---of all GIFTS LEGACIES &c.---upon the beſt Examination ---given for the Benefit---of poor Priſoners---within---the Caſtle of *Cheſter*.

Mr. *John Norney*---Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*---by his Will--- 10th October 1615 left---ſix ſhillings and eight pence to be diſtributed on Candlemas yearly for ever by the Mayor &c.---to the poor Priſoners---in Money or Bread.

Valentine Broughton---of *Cheſter* Alderman---by his Will 16th June 1603 left---thirteen ſhillings and four pence to be diſtributed at Michaelmas and Lady-day yearly for ever by the Mayor---to the Priſoners in the Caſtle---by equal portions, or twenty days after.

THE above written Table of Fees---and Liſt---of Gifts---are true Copies--- THO TAGG *Cl. Pacis.*

RULES to be obſerved within the Gaol of the Caſtle of *Cheſter*.

1ſt. ALL Priſoners to behave---reſpectfully to Keeper---Whoever--- ſtrike or aſſault any---to be puniſhed by a Juſtice at diſcretion.

2. No Curſing or Swearing---No Gaming in the Hall nor in private.

3. PRISONERS to retire to their reſpective rooms---from Lady-day to Michaelmas at nine---from Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight---to be let out in morning---Lady-day to Michaelmas at ſix---Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight.

* The Table having hung againſt a damp wall, the Juſtices Names are not legible.

4. FRIENDS

CHESTER CASTLE.

4. FRIENDS or Relations---to bring neceſſaries,---being---ſearched for Inſtruments if required---Not to ſtay long---without leave, except in---ſickneſs---nor after the hours of locking up.
5. FELONS &c.---to be in the Lower Court---except leave &c.
6. WHEREAS it is uſual for the Priſoners to go into the Caſtle-yard an hour morning and afternoon for air except in time of Aſſize Seſſions &c.---None to go to the Caſtle-gate or over the Pavement leading &c.---nor out of the Limits---nor intermix with the Soldiers on Guard.
7. No Priſoner to remove---the Keeper's beds &c.---nor his own bed---without Gaoler's conſent.
8. PRISONERS may bring their own beds, and take them away. If they chooſe the Keeper's bed---pay a ſhilling at the end of every week. Upon Non-payment the Gaoler may take the bed, and put the Priſoner to lie in the Pope's Kitchen or any other free ward.
9. THE Public Hall to be ſwept and cleaned by the Priſoners daily.

AT the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace held at *Namptwich*---14th July---4th George II. 1730

WE whoſe Names are ſubſcribed Juſtices of the Peace aſſembled in open Seſſions aforeſaid do approve of the ſaid Rules to be obſerved in the Gaol of the ſaid Caſtle of *Cheſter*.

CHA DUKENFIELD F POOLE T CHOLMONDELEY

Three more not legible.

WE do approve of theſe Rules

J WILLES W JESSOP

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MIDDLEWICH.

THIS Priſon has been lately much improved by the addition of a Work-room; a little Room at the end of it, which they call a *Shop*; and ſome Chambers over them. At one ſide of the Work-room is a ſtrong brick Bench againſt the wall, long enough for ſeveral to ſit on: and fronting the fire-place is another ſtrong brick Seat, almoſt a ſemicircle. Two of the old Rooms have now a window in each: the other have only perforations in the doors. I found at my laſt viſit all the Priſoners, but two, employed in picking Oakum; the other two were Shoe-makers, working at their own trade. The Yard is enlarged from the Keeper's Garden, and flagged with broad ſtones, which are very convenient, not only for cleanlineſs &c. but particularly for drying the Oakum. The Partition between this and the Garden, is a brick wall about one third of the height, and the reſt ſtrong paliſades with tenter-hooks. This is a judicious contrivance for keeping the Yard and Houſe airy and healthy.

1774, Nov. 8, Priſoners 3,
1776, Sep. 14, - - 9.

CHESTER

CHESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Samuel Waterwoods.*

Salary, £10.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 8,

Felons, 0 : 6 : 6.

Tranſports, £6 : 10 : 0 each.

Licence for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, a penny loaf a day. *(Little more than half a pound in Feb.* 1775.)

Garniſh, £0 : 3 : 6.

Number of			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	March	29,	8	10,
1775,	Feb.	1,	6	2,
----	Nov.	25,	8	2,
1776,	Sep.	14,	1	2.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Duke.* *(See Remarks.)*

Duty

Salary, £10.

SURGEON, *(See Remarks.)*

Salary,

CHESTER

CHESTER CITY.

THIS GAOL, called the *North-Gate Priſon*, has many convenient apartments for Debtors. The Felons Day-room is ſpacious: but to their Dungeon, or Night-room, you go down fourteen ſteps. It is fourteen feet by eight, and ſeven high. No light nor any communication with the external air, but at the door. The Priſoners in March 1774 complained of exceſſive heat: but in my latter viſits I found they had been lodged elſewhere. No bedding nor ſtraw. The Court-yard is common to Debtors and Felons: but the former have the privilege of walking in the Keeper's Garden. REMARKS.

MR. DUKE is Chaplain to the Blue-Coat School; and officiates in *little St. John's Chapel* belonging to the School. A Navigation parts that from the Priſon-yard; and a foot bridge, made for the purpoſe, gives theſe Priſoners an opportunity of attending Divine Service when it is performed; that is Prayers twice a week, and Sermon once a month. Few Priſoners in City or Town Gaols have ſuch a privilege.

IN November 1775 ſeveral Priſoners were ill in bed of the Cold which then generally prevailed; yet the Surgeon had not, for three weeks, either ſeen them himſelf, or ſent his man.

CHESTER CITY.

TABLE OF FEES AND RULES.

THE Rules for this Gaol being in ſubſtance, and almoſt in words, the ſame as the firſt four Rules for the Caſtle, I will not tranſcribe them; but deſire my Reader to refer to them.

THE GAOLER'S FEES.

	£.	S.	D.
Upon any Arreſt for any Perſon that ſhall be brought and committed to the ſaid Priſon — —	0	5	10
For every Execution charged upon the Priſoner —	0	4	2
Upon every Commitment by the Mayor for a Miſdemeanor if a Freeman — — —	0	2	4
If a Foreigner — — —	0	4	0
For the Blue Room to a Gentleman committed Priſoner, *per* week — — — —	0	5	0
For Lodging every night in a Feather Bed —	0	0	4
In a Flock or Chaff Bed — — —	0	0	2
Chamber rent *per* week the Priſoner finding his own bedding	0	1	0
For every Felon committed to Priſon the Keeper's Fees for Irons and Continuance — —	0	2	6
If any Perſon attached by Form of Attachment out of the Exchequer at *Cheſter* be brought to the ſaid Priſon the Keeper's Fee thereon — —	0	8*	8
If any Perſon ſhall be arreſted by Form of a Writ out of any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter* and be brought to the ſaid Priſon the Keeper's Fee — —	0	6	3
For attending the Court with every Priſoner —	0	1	0
For every Felon committed *per* week — —	0	0	0
For a Copy of every Commitment — —	0	1	0
To the Turnkey on Diſcharge — —	0	0	6

* The firſt figure 8 ſeems altered from 6.

CHESTER

CHESTER CITY BRIDEWELL.

OUT of repair; and not ſafe: no yard: no water: no allowance: no employment. They are building a large Work-ſhop, and rooms over it. Below are two *new Dungeons* about nine feet under ground. I told the Keeper that I wiſhed the Contriver of theſe might be the firſt who lodged in them. I heard they intend to encloſe a Court-yard: I hope they will not forget a Pump.

HERE were ſeveral leaden weights marked 30, 40, 60 pounds, with a ring and chains to each: theſe are faſtened, as the Magiſtrates order, or the Keeper finds needful, to the legs of refractory Priſoners, that they may not walk without carrying the weight. The Keeper ſaid he had ſome Women ſo turbulent that it was extremely difficult to make them behave orderly, while they were kept together.

1775,	Feb. 1,	Priſoners 2,
----	Nov. 25,	- - 0,
1776,	Sep. 14,	- - 12.

MACCLESFIELD PRISON.

THIS Priſon for the Liberty of the Hundred, Manor, and Foreſt of *Macclesfield*, in the Pinfold or Pound for that Hundred, is the Property of Lord *Derby*. It has four Rooms; and a Dungeon which is down ſeven ſteps, eleven feet by nine. The windows of the rooms

glazed, no caſements. The Building is ſlight, and the whole of it ruinous.—Keeper, John Haſlehurſt, is a Bailiff; keeps a Public-houſe; and has a Leaſe of the whole for ſixty years at £13 clear of Taxes. No Salary: Fees 7s. 6d. no Table.

1776, Sep. 15, Debtors 2.

MACCLESFIELD TOWN BRIDEWELL

Is a ruinous Room behind the Keeper's Houſe. Only one window twelve inches by ſix. The Keeper told me he was ſometimes obliged to confine men and women together in it. Salary twenty ſhillings; Fees one ſhilling.

1776, Sep. 15, No Priſoners.

HAULTON CASTLE GAOL.

I SHOULD ſcarcely have mentioned this Priſon, ſince for a number of years paſt no perſon has been confined in it, had I not found that in an Inſcription in the Court-room, dated 1737, it is ſtill called a Gaol with a Court-yard.

THE Earl of *Cholmondeley* is Proprietor under the Crown; and Quarterly Courts are held here for the Manor. Two Cellars in the Building appear to have been uſed for the purpoſe of confining Priſoners.

1777, March 19, No Priſoners.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT FLINT.

GAOLER, *John Williams.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 0,
Felons, 0 : 3 : 6.

Tranſports, the Expenſe.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } each weekly 1s. 6d. in bread, and
Felons, } 6d. money.

Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number of			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	June	25,	4	1,
1776,	Sep.	13,	1	0.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Davies.*

Duty---Wedneſday and Friday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Ingleby* at *Holywell.*

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

F L I N T.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL is alſo the Bridewell.—On the ground-floor are the Gaoler's apartments.—For *Debtors* there are, up ſtairs, a Common Ward; and two other Rooms.—They have alſo a Court-yard, backwards.—For *Felons* and *Petty Offenders*, two dark Cloſets, the *Black Holes*, on the ſame floor as the Debtors rooms: they are each five feet by four; and were the only receptacles for Criminals till a few years ago, when a Dungeon in the Yard was added. This is down eight ſteps: rain comes through the roof upon the barrack-beds. A Court before it about five yards ſquare: water laid in. When Men are here, Women are put in the dark Cloſets.

GREAT SESSIONS at *Mold:* Conveyance thither at the Gaoler's Expenſe. He has a Salary of £25 as Keeper of *Bridewell.*

NEAR twenty years ago, here was a Debtor who inſiſted upon not being ſubject to the Gaoler, nor to any Orders but ſuch as ſhould be enjoined by the Magiſtrates. Upon this occaſion, the Juſtices at the Quarter Seſſions held at *Holywell* in July 1759 made ſome ſalutary Rules for the government of this Priſon, reſembling thoſe for *Cheſter Caſtle*, which are hung up in the Gaol. It is probable the man knew he had a Statute to ſupport his claim, namely, the Act the 32d of George the Second.

TABLE OF FEES. FLINT.

Flintſhire, to wit. AT the Court of Great Seſſion held at *Flint*---on---22d of Auguſt---5th---of our Sovereign Lord George III---1765 before the Hon^ble *John Morton* Eſq. Chief Juſtice of---Cheſter, Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery; and *Taylor White* Eſq. his Majeſty's other Juſtice there aſſigned &c.---It is---Ordered that the Gaoler for the time being do take no more than the Fees and Allowances hereafter mentioned which the Court conceive to be ſufficient and reaſonable

(That is to ſay)

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of this County.

	£.	S.	D.
For the Receipt of every Priſoner for Debt —	0	2	6
For the Uſe of the Bedſtead and Chamber by the week the Priſoner finding his own Bedding — —	0	1	0
If the Bedding found by Gaoler *per* week then —	0	2	0
For a Copy of every Commitment — —	0	1	0
Attending every Priſoner brought by Rule of Court —	0	1	0
Fee on Priſoner's Diſcharge — —	0	2	6
Turnkey's Fee on Priſoner's Diſcharge — —	0	1	0

THE above Table of Fees is ratified and confirmed by

JOHN MORTON

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT RUTHIN.

GAOLER, *Joſeph Stoddard.*

Salary, £10.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 0,
Felons, 0 : 3 : 6.

Tranſports, £1 each to *Cheſter.*

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, 1s. 6d. a week.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6,
Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number of			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	June	25,	8	5,
1776,	Sep.	13,	2	1.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Peirce.*

Duty---Sunday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Nicholls.*

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

REMARKS. THE OLD GAOL was alſo a County Bridewell. A New Gaol is almoſt finiſhed. The Front is for the Gaoler. Backwards, on the ground-floor, a large Day-room or Kitchen for *Debtors*; and another

as

as large for *Criminals:* and for the latter, four Cells, ſeven feet and a half by ſix;—two on each ſide of a paſſage only three feet wide. Above are nine Rooms and a neat Chapel. Separate Court-yards for Debtors and Criminals. The Gentlemen will ſcarcely forget an Infirmary; and ſeparating Women from Men. RUTHIN.

GREAT SESSIONS, of late, always at *Wrexham*; and Conveyance thither at the Gaoler's Expenſe. He has a Salary of £20 as Keeper of Bridewell.

THE Old Gaol may be made a convenient Bridewell, and then Priſoners might be more properly ſeparated. A way might alſo be made to the Chapel.

TABLE OF FEES.

Denbighſhire, to wit. AT the General Quarter Seſſions---at *Denbigh*--- on the 16th day of April in the 5th---of our Sovereign Lord George III---1765 before *John Edwards* Junr. and *John Conway* Eſqrs. and others---Juſtices---it is---Ordered that the Gaoler for the time being do take no more than the Fees and Allowance hereafter mentioned which this Court conceive to be ſufficient and reaſonable

(That is to ſay)

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of this County.

	£.	S.	D.
Fees on the Receipt of every Priſoner — —	0	2	6
For the uſe of the Bedſtead and Chamber *per* week the Priſoner finding his own Bedding — —	0	1	0
If Bedding be found by the Gaoler then *per* week —	0	2	0

	£.	S.	D.
For a Copy of every Commitment — —	0	1	0
Attending every Priſoner brought up by Rule of Court	0	1	0
Fee on Priſoner's Diſcharge — —	0	2	6
Turnkey's Fee on Priſoner's Diſcharge —	0	1	0

THE above Table of Fees is ratified and confirmed by

JOHN MORTON

By the Court

JNO. HOSIER Clerk of the Peace

ANOTHER

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT WREXHAM.

THIS is only Part of an Houſe, the whole of which ſeems to have been formerly the Bridewell; but moſt of it is now the Pariſh-Poor-houſe. The Priſon has—on the ground-floor the Keeper's rooms and ſtable; and for Priſoners, two dark offenſive rooms, without any window: a wall within ſix feet of the doors: Priſoners have, with juſt cauſe, complained of being almoſt ſuffocated; and begged to be let out for Air into the Keeper's Garden, on the other ſide of the Houſe.—Up ſtairs are three rooms for thoſe who can pay. All dirty and out of repair. No water. Keeper a Sheriff's Officer: Salary £8.

1774, March 30, Priſoners 2,
1776, Sep. 12, - - 1.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT MONTGOMERY.

GAOLER, *William Davies.*

Salary, £12 : 12 : 0 from the Sheriff.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0,
Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.

Tranſports, about £10 : 10 : 0 each.

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, on application, the ſame as Felons.
Felons, two 14d. loaves a week.

Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	June 29,	3	4,
1775,	Nov. 29,	2	0.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Powell.*

Duty---Sunday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEONS, Three, in Quarterly Rotation.

Salary, £5 each.

MONTGOMERY.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL is finely ſituated on a riſing ground. Apartments for Debtors, and Wards for Felons, convenient and kept clean. Court-yard common. The fine Stream of Water lately running through the Yard is cut off. Great Seſſions always at *Welch Pool*; whither Priſoners are conveyed at the Gaoler's Expenſe.

THE Table of Fees not legible.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MONTGOMERY.

A ROOM or two in a Houſe at the lower end of the Town; out of repair.

1775, Nov. 29, No Priſoners.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT BEAUMARIS.

GAOLER, *William Thomas.*

Salary, £5 from the Sheriff.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 2 : 6.
Felons, }

Tranſports, the Expenſe.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, a ſhilling a week.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, June 27,	2 -	0.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL is alſo the County Bridewell. It is dirty. The Felons Room convenient, but ſeldom occupied. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. The Gaoler has £5 a year as Keeper of Bridewell. No Table of Fees.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT CARNARVON.

GAOLER, ------- *Thomas.*

Salary, £5 from the Sheriff.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 6 Entrance,
0 : 2 : 6 Diſcharge.
Felons, none.

Tranſports, the Expenſe.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, 2s. 6d. a week each. *(See Remarks.)*

Garniſh, a ſhilling.

Number of	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, June 27,	2	1.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL is alſo the Bridewell. Rooms incommodious and dirty. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. Great Seſſions at *Conway*. ------ Thomas has £5 a year as Keeper of Bridewell. He ſtops from each Felon's allowance ſix pence a week for, what he calls, his Trouble of Weekly Payments. No Table of Fees.

I HEAR the County intend to build a new Gaol.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT DOLGELLY.

GAOLER, *Edward Rees.*

Salary, £8.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 5 : 0.
Felons, }

Tranſports, the Expenſe.

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } none.
Felons, }

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, June 28,	1 -	1.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS.

THIS GAOL was built five or ſix years ago. Windows cloſe glazed: rooms dirty; although ſo few Priſoners. I was informed that there had been only two Executions for fifty years paſt. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. No Table of Fees. Great Seſſions at *Bala*.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT CARDIGAN.

GAOLER, *Charles Thomas.*

Salary, £12, but not fixed.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 13 : 4.
Felons, }

Tranſports, the Expenſe.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, two ſhillings a week.

Number of - -	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Auguſt 13,	4 -	0.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Davies.*

Duty---Sunday.

Salary, £16.

SURGEON,

Salary, £10.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL, which is to be the Bridewell alſo, was juſt finiſhed when I was there, but not inhabited: the Priſoners were in the Gaoler's houſe. The Priſon-rooms are too low; and cloſe glazed; no caſements: no water in the Court-yard. C. Thomas has £2 a year as Bridewell-Keeper. No Table of Fees.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT HAVERFORD WEST.

GAOLER, *Richard Griffith.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 13 : 4.
Felons, }

Tranſports,

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, certified from their Pariſh, } a penny a day.
Felons, - - }

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Aug.	14,	4	1.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Jones.*

Duty---Wedneſday and Friday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, None.

THIS GAOL is alſo the Bridewell. Six Rooms. The two loweſt are very damp Dungeons: in one of theſe, as I was informed, a Priſoner loſt, firſt the uſe of his limbs, and then his life: ſince that time, none have been confined in either of them. The upper rooms are dirty and offenſive, with ſmall windows. No ſewers: no Court-yard: REMARKS.

HAVERFORDWEST. yard: Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. No Table of Fees. R. Griffith has £8 a year as Bridewell-Keeper. The County are applying for an Act, in order to build a new Gaol.

AT HAVERFORD WEST is alſo the

TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL; which is likewiſe the Bridewell. It has convenient Rooms, and they are kept clean. No Court: no water. The Work-ſhop uſed by a Carpenter.

1774, Aug. 14, No Priſoners.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL, CARMARTHEN CASTLE.

GAOLER, *John Williams.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 13 : 4.

Felons, 0 : 3 : 4.

Tranſports, £5 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, a ſhilling a week.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Aug. 15,	16	10,
1776,	Sep. 8,	4	7. *(See Remarks.)*

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Davies.*

Duty---Sunday.

Salary, £12 : 12 : 0.

SURGEON, Mr. *Price.*

Salary, £20.

CARMARTHEN CASTLE.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL is alſo the County Bridewell. The old apartments are too cloſe; and ſo are the new Cells for Criminals. Theſe are about ſeven feet by ſix: apertures in the doors only about nine inches ſquare: earth-floors. The Day-room is uſed as a Chapel. Over it is a free ward: and over that, a room for the ſick. The condemned Dungeon is damp; a ſmall window. One Court-yard; but it is ſpacious. A Houſe for the Gaoler, lately built in the yard; but he ſtill lives diſtant, as before. It has convenient rooms for Maſter's-ſide Debtors; and an Alarm Bell at top: by ringing it, a Debtor lately prevented an eſcape of the Felons. No water: the Well is uſeleſs; and the Gaol offenſive.—Houſes in the neighbourhood have water laid in.—Tranſports have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. Clauſes of the Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up. No Table of Fees. J. Williams has £12: 12: 0 a year as Keeper of Bridewell. To this Priſon there are *Rules* or Bounds, which extend near a mile round.

Two of the Offenders, whom I ſaw laſt time, were for *Fines* which they can never pay. They have not the County-allowance, and were almoſt ſtarved.

THE Gaoler was deſirous of *farming* the Allowance: but the abuſe of ſuch a truſt by the Gaoler at *Brecon* had been detected; and the requeſt of this Gaoler was not granted.

AT

AT CARMARTHEN is alſo the

COUNTY-BOROUGH-GAOL.

To the four rooms of this Gaol at the Gate, you aſcend by ſtone ſteps on the outſide. No yard: no water. Keeper, one of the Town-Sheriffs, lives diſtant.—At my firſt viſit a young creature committed for a petty Theft, had been there four months, and was ſick on the floor. At my laſt, a Debtor ſick in bed. Beſides the four Priſoners whom I ſaw, the Sheriff told me he had one in the *Rules* which are of ſmall extent.—Food &c. for the Priſoners is put through an aperture at bottom of the door: a little girl, the daughter of a Priſoner, could juſt get through it to fetch water &c.

		Debtors.		Felons &c.
1774,	Aug. 15,	0	-	1,
1776,	Sep. 8,	3	-	1.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT PRESTEIGN.

GAOLER, *John Thomas.*

Salary, £10 from the Sheriff.

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 6 : 8.

Tranſports, the Treaſurer has £5 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but on application.
Felons, a three-penny loaf for two days.

Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number of			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	June	30,	4	3,
1775,	Nov.	30,	3	1.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL, which is alſo the *County Bridewell*, is out of repair. Only one Court-yard. Felons Night-room down three ſteps, and not ſecure: earth-floor; no ſtraw. Keeper's Houſe diſtant; but his Garden, contiguous, is a proper ſpot on which to enlarge the Gaol. Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors not hung up: no Table of Fees. J. Thomas has £2 a year as Bridewell-Keeper.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT BRECON.

GAOLER, *Magdalen Williams.*

Salary, none: but £31 : 10 : 0 a year to ſupply Felons with neceſſary Food.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 7 : 0.
Felons, }

Tranſports, £5 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but on applying to Juſtices.
Felons, farmed as above.

Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Aug.	11,	7	3,
1776,	Sep.	9,	4	1.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Hugh Jones.*

Duty---Wedneſday or Friday.

Salary, £10.

SURGEON, Mr. *Williams.*

Salary, £5.

B R E C O N.

Remarks. THIS GAOL out of repair; but at my laſt viſit not dirty. Two Courts common to Debtors and Felons: they alſo lodge together. Some of the Rooms cloſe glazed. A dark Dungeon: the door of it repairing; yet the Gaoler's ſon told me it was never uſed. At my firſt viſit the Priſoners almoſt ſtarved by the Gaoler. Two Gentlemen of the County, who were then in the Gaol with me, ſeemed to reſent the abuſe.—No ſtraw.—No Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors: no Table of Fees. Tranſports have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL at BRECON.

One Room in the Keeper's Houſe for Women; and two in the Back-yard for Men: the whole out of repair, and not ſecure. No allowance: no water. Keeper no Salary. I am informed the County intend building a new Bridewell.

1776, Sep. 9, No Priſoners.

BRECON TOWN GAOL,

Over the Gate-way. Out of repair: no Court-yard: no water: Gaoler no Salary; he ſells beer.

1776, Sep. 9, No Priſoners.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT CARDIFF.

GAOLER, *Thomas Lewis*; now *William Cobb*.

Salary, none: but he farms the Allowance. *(See Remarks.)*

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 4,
Felons, 0 : 7 : 8.

Tranſports, £5 each.

Licence, of late none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but on application to the Juſtices.
Felons, ten pence halfpenny each on Saturday.

Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Aug. 19,	14	2,
1776,	Sep. 6,	2	2.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr. *Williams*.

Salary, £10.

CARDIFF.

Remarks. THE NEW GAOL, not finiſhed, is to conſiſt of three ſeparate Houſes, with Court-yards between them. The Old Gaol to be taken down; and in Front (where it now ſtands) is to be the Houſe for Debtors: a Court behind it—Then the Gaoler's Houſe: this is built; two rooms on a floor. Behind it, the Felons Court-yard; and beyond that, their Houſe or Wards; which are alſo built: on the ground-floor, a ſmall room for the Turnkey; and three vaulted rooms: above them three chambers, twelve feet and a half by ten.

The Gaoler's houſe being in the middle, he will have both Debtors and Felons in view: but his paſſing to the ſtreet through the Debtors houſe, may be dangerous to him when they prove riotous.

He undertakes for £40 a year to pay Felons ten pence halfpenny a week; and find them ſtraw: and to pay a ſhilling a week to ſuch Debtors as the Juſtices ſhall appoint. No Table of Fees.

Great sessions always at *Cowbridge*.—The late Gaoler informed me, that an *Exchequer Debtor* confined ten years for ſeven pounds died in the Gaol juſt before I was there.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT COWBRIDGE.

BESIDES the Old Room, there are two Rooms lately built in the Back-yard; each fifteen feet ſquare. In them proviſion is made for the circulation of air; and there is now little danger of the Gaol-Fever; of which the Keeper told me, at my firſt viſit, many had died: a man and woman about a year before; when himſelf and his daughter were alſo ill of it. No ſewer: no water: no Court-yard; one may be eaſily encloſed from the Ground adjacent. No allowance. Keeper's Salary £25 : 12 : 0.

1774, Aug. 19,
1776, Sep. 6, } No Priſoners.

TABLES

RELATIVE TO

FEES, NUMBERS OF CRIMINALS, &c.

TABLE I.

A LIST OF FEES due to the CLERKS OF ASSIZE of the ſeveral CIRCUITS in ENGLAND, and their Offices, from Priſoners charged with Felony—Burnt in the Hand—Whipped—Acquitted—Diſcharged by Proclamation—or againſt whom Bills are returned by the GRAND-JURY not true Bills.

	£.	s.	d.
HOME CIRCUIT,			
Burnt in the Hand — — —	—	4	8
Whipped — — — —	—	4	8
Acquitted — — — —	—	8	4
Diſcharged by Proclamation — — —	—	8	4
According every Ignoramus in Felony — —	—	6	4
NORFOLK CIRCUIT,			
Acquitted and Order of Delivery in Murder — —	1	8	—
The like in all other Felons — — —	1	1	4
Order on Delivery on Proclamation — —	—	15	8
Ditto on Ignoramus Bill — — —	—	13	4

MIDLAND

MIDLAND CIRCUIT,	£.	S.	D.
Acquitted and Diſcharge Fee in Murder — —	1	7	8
The like in other Felons — — —	1	6	8
Diſcharge Fee according — — —	1	—	—
Diſcharge Fee or Proclamation — —	—	13	4
OXFORD CIRCUIT,			
For every Priſoner acquitted of Felony on one Indictment diſcharged — — —	—	17	4
For every Acquittal after the firſt — —	—	8	8
For every Priſoner diſcharged by Proclamation —	—	9	—
Guilty Burnt in the Hand or Whipped and Diſcharged —	—	14	—
WESTERN CIRCUIT,			
Acquitted including Plea and Diſcharge — —	1	10	8
Ignoramus 13s. 4d. and Diſcharge 13s. 4d. —	1	6	8
Diſcharge by Proclamation — — —	—	13	4
Conviction in Man-ſlaughter — — —	—	17	4
NORTHERN CIRCUIT,			
Not guilty Diſcharged — — —	1	5	4
Diſcharged by Proclamation — — —	—	14	8

TABLE II.

HOME CIRCUIT.

TOTAL ACCOUNT of PRISONERS Burnt in the Hand — Whipped — Acquitted — Diſcharged by Proclamation — or againſt whom Bills have been returned Not found — in the Counties of HERTFORD, ESSEX, KENT, SUSSEX and SURRY, for ſeven Years, from the Year 1764 to 1770 Incluſive.

	Burnt in the Hand.	Whipped.	Acquitted.	Diſcharged by Proclamation.	Bills not found.	Total.
HERTFORD —	9	12	36	47	32	136
ESSEX —	24	35	71	62	31	223
KENT —	75	20	132	91	34	352
SUSSEX —	11	15	23	16	4	69
SURRY —	40	14	124	77	24	279
Total	159	96	386	293	125	1059

TABLE

TABL

AN ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of PRISONERS Tried and Acquitted—of Prisor
Sentenced to be Whipped and Discharged—and of Prisoners Discharged
the several COUNTIES and CITIES within the OXFORD CIRCUIT

	BERKSHIRE.				OXFORDSHIRE.				WORCESTERSHIRE.				City of WORCESTER.				GLOUCESTERSH		
	Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.
1765	10	2	0	3	6	0	1	3	14	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	12	0	1
1766	11	1	2	9	8	0	0	5	18	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	17	1	0
1767	10	0	1	2	16	0	2	3	14	2	3	6	2	0	0	0	16	0	1
1768	14	0	0	7	11	0	1	6	12	1	0	7	1	0	0	1	20	2	1
1769	4	2	0	1	7	0	0	5	12	0	0	10	1	0	0	1	10	0	0
1770	3	0	0	4	5	0	0	4	7	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	10	1	0
1771	9	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	8	1	1	7	2	0	0	0	21	1	0
Total	61	5	3	28	56	0	4	29	85	7	6	44	9	0	0	2	106	5	3

II.

Convicted and Sentenced to be Burnt in the Hand and Discharged—of Prisoners Proclamation—at the several Assizes and General Gaol-deliveries held in and for even Years ending at Michaelmas 1771.

City of Gloucester				Monmouthshire.				Herefordshire.				Shropshire.				Staffordshire.				
Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.	Discharged by Proclamation.	
2	0	0	0	7	1	0	2	13	0	0	6	10	5	0	14	11	1	0	6	1765
0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	10	4	0	3	16	0	0	4	22	4	0	7	1766
0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	9	0	0	10	11	1	0	8	20	3	3	8	1767
0	0	0	2	6	1	0	2	7	0	0	5	10	3	2	3	22	0	1	7	1768
1	0	0	0	7	1	0	3	6	0	0	2	12	1	2	4	10	1	0	8	1769
1	0	0	3	5	0	0	4	15	1	0	3	14	1	3	11	7	0	0	3	1770
2	0	0	0	5	0	0	6	8	0	0	4	4	0	0	5	20	2	1	6	1771
6	0	0	7	35	3	0	20	68	5	0	33	77	11	7	49	112	11	5	45	Total

Total. Not Guilty Discharged - - - - 615
Burnt in the Hand and Discharged 47
Whipped and Discharged - - - 28
Discharged by Proclamation - - 293

Great Total 983

TABLE IV.

ABSTRACT of Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen's TABLE of Criminals Condemned; Executed; and Pardoned: at the Old Bailey, London.

		Condemned.		Executed.		Pardoned &c.	
Peace	1749	61		44		17	
	1750	84		56		28	
	1751	85		63		22	
	1752	52		47		5	
	1753	57		41		16	
	1754	50		34		16	
	1755	39		21		18	
			428		306		122
Peace and War	1756	30		13		17	
War	1757	37		26		11	
	1758	32		20		12	
	1759	15		6		9	
	1760	14		10		4	
	1761	22		17		5	
	1762	25		15		10	
War and Peace	1763	61		32		29	
			236		139		97
Peace	1764	52		31		21	
	1765	41		26		15	
	1766	39		20		19	
	1767	49		22		27	
	1768	54		27		27	
	1769	71		24		47	
	1770	91		49		42	
	1771	60		34		26	
			457		233		224
			1121		678		443

Or

Of 120 Seſſions in the 15 Years of Peace (8 in a year) only one was Maiden; in 1749. Of the 64 Seſſions in the 8 Years of War, nine were Maiden.

	Murder.	Houſe-breaking	High-way.	Horſe-ſtealing.	For-gery.	Coin-ing.	Return-ing from Tranſ-port-ation.	Defraud-ing Credi-tors.	Shop-lifting Riot and 12 other Crimes.	Total.
Sentenced to Death -	81	208	362	90	95	11	31	3	240	1121
Executed - -	72	118	251	22	71	10	22	3	109	678
Pardoned, Tranſported, or died in Gaol -	9	90	111	68	24	1	9	0	131	443

Sir Stephen intending a Liſt only of thoſe who were condemned to die, has not in his Table a Column for Tranſport Convicts. But at the bottom of the Sheet he notes that there were

Tranſported for ſeven or fourteen Years -	5199
To which Number he adds	
Tranſported by the King's Mercy after receiving Sentence of Death -	401
Total Tranſports -	5600

The ſecond Number of Tranſports 401 is, doubtleſs, part of the Number 443, the laſt of the three Totals above.

TABLE V.

AN ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of CRIMINALS Condemned to Death; Executed; and Sentenced to Tranſportation: with their reſpective Offences: from the Year 1750 to 1772 Incluſive; within the ſeveral Counties &c. in the NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Years.	Petty Treaſon and Murder.	Burglary and Houſe-breaking.	Robbery in Highway & Dwelling.	Horſe-ſtealing, &c.	Forgery.	Returning from Tranſportation.	Six other Crimes.	Condemned to Death.	Executed.	Reprieved for Tranſportation.	Grand Larceny.	Petty Larceny.	Seven other Crimes.	Sentenced to Tranſportation.
1750	2	3	8	8	--	--	--	21	10	8	24	3	--	35
1751	--	6	4	6	--	--	--	16	12	12	24	--	--	36
1752	3	3	3	15	1	--	3	28	11	13	28	1	2	44
1753	2	4	2	11	--	--	2	21	6	10	18	1	--	29
1754	--	9	2	17	1	--	4	33	13	20	29	1	4	54
1755	--	2	4	7	--	--	1	14	2	9	20	1	1	31
1756	--	2	2	7	--	--	6	17	1	16	18	1	--	36
1757	1	8	5	11	--	--	2	27	6	12	34	--	1	46
1758	--	2	6	15	--	--	1	24	5	23	31	1	2	57
1759	--	2	3	8	--	--	--	13	3	15	12	2	--	29
1760	--	5	3	3	--	--	--	11	3	11	15	--	1	27
1761	1	1	2	2	--	--	2	8	2	4	13	--	1	18
1762	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	2	3	10	--	--	15
1763	3	3	1	5	--	--	1	13	5	6	19	1	2	27
1764	--	4	2	8	--	3	2	19	3	10	16	1	4	29
1765	--	4	2	14	--	--	--	20	1	19	29	1	2	52
1766	2	8	4	14	--	--	2	30	4	17	27	--	1	45
1767	2	6	2	14	--	--	6	30	5	38	34	--	--	72
1768	--	1	1	10	--	--	4	16	5	16	35	1	2	55
1769	2	9	1	4	--	1	1	18	6	11	22	--	2	34
1770	--	5	5	12	--	1	1	24	7	17	18	--	--	35
1771	1	4	1	6	--	--	4	16	5	11	30	--	2	43
1772	--	1	1	4	--	--	1	7	--	7	17	--	1	25
Total	20	93	65	202	4	6	44	434	117	308	523	15	28	874

TABLE VI.

AN ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of CRIMINALS Condemned to Death; Executed; and Sentenced to Tranſportation: with their reſpective Offences: from the Year 1750 to 1772 Incluſive; within the ſeveral Counties &c. in the MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Years.	Treaſon.	Murder and Petty Treaſon.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Houſe-breaking in Day-time.	Stealing Horſes and other Cattle.	Forgery.	Returning from Tranſportation.	Six other Crimes.	Condemned to Death.	Executed.	Tranſported, viz. Capital Offences reprieved, Offences made tranſportable, Grand and Petty Larceny.
1750	1	--	6	4	3	16	--	--	2	32	5	50
1751	--	1	4	5	--	3	--	--	--	13	3	47
1752	--	1	2	--	1	16	--	--	3	23	3	45
1753	--	--	8	1	1	17	1	--	1	29	1	58
1754	--	1	3	1	--	20	--	--	4	29	4	63
1755	--	2	4	2	3	10	--	--	4	25	6	44
1756	2	--	1	4	1	17	1	--	4	30	6	44
1757	--	--	2	3	1	14	--	2	--	22	4	60
1758	--	1	5	5	--	19	1	--	4	35	6	54
1759	--	4	4	--	1	16	1	2	3	31	9	43
1760	--	1	1	--	--	12	--	--	1	15	2	32
1761	1	2	3	1	1	6	--	--	1	15	5	28
1762	--	2	--	--	--	8	--	1	--	11	4	23
1763	--	1	4	1	1	9	3	1	3	23	14	45
1764	--	3	6	1	--	14	--	--	1	25	11	63
1765	--	3	4	5	1	9	--	--	--	22	7	62
1766	--	1	4	2	4	12	--	--	3	26	4	63
1767	--	2	4	6	--	11	--	--	--	23	6	45
1768	--	--	2	2	1	17	1	--	--	23	2	49
1769	--	2	5	1	--	10	--	--	5	23	6	37
1770	--	2	3	--	1	6	--	--	1	14	4	45
1771	--	--	--	3	--	6	--	--	1	9	2	36
1772	--	1	5	2	--	11	--	--	1	20	2	21
Total	4	30	80	49	20	279	8	6	42	518	116	1057

TABLE VII.

FELONS delivered from NEWGATE to be TRANSPORTED.

Sessions.		London.	Middlesex.	Hicks' Hall.	Westminster.	Tower Session.	Capital Respites.	Total.
1773.	January	10	19	3	6	--	--	38
	February	8	24	9	--	--	--	41
	April	16	24	19	14	--	20	93
	May	10	29	14	--	--	--	53
	July	14	49	6	5	--	--	74
	September	11	24	9	--	--	--	44
	October	10	17	8	6	--	--	41
	December	10	15	9	--	--	17	51
		89	201	77	31	--	37	435
1774.	January	4	18	3	--	--	--	25
	February	16	33	7	3	1	--	60
	April	15	24	17	13	1	--	70
	May	6	22	2	--	--	--	30
	July	14	22	12	8	4	30	90
	September	22	16	10	--	2	1	51
	October	8	8	6	5	1	--	28
	December	14	22	16	--	1	13	66
		99	165	73	29	10	44	420
1775.	January	9	29	14	9	--	--	61
	February	9	20	7	--	2	--	38
	April	19	17	12	4	--	--	52
	May	5	9	2	--	--	--	16
	July	6	11	7	5	--	20	49
	September	14	20	6	--	--	--	40
	October	9	10	7	4	2	--	32
	December	8	9	7	--	1	11	36
		79	125	62	22	5	31	324

Great Total 1179

CONCLUSION.

IT was once my intention to have publiſhed the preceding account of Engliſh Priſons,* without any of the introductory matter which compoſes the former part of this Volume. But thinking, from a cloſe attention to the ſubject, that it was in my power in ſome inſtances to ſuggeſt remedies to the evils which I had been witneſs of; and aware of the common proverbial objection "that it is eaſier to find faults than to mend them;" I imagined I ſhould be culpable in ſuppreſſing any thing which might conduce to improvement in a matter I had ſo much at heart.

A PERSON of more ability, with my knowledge of facts, would have written better: but my ambition was not the

* My Readers will obſerve that I do not give this as an account of every ſingle Priſon in the Kingdom. Some, doubtleſs, have eſcaped my reſearches; for it was only by aſſiduous enquiries in my frequent journeys that I was able to diſcover all thoſe I have mentioned. It will readily be conceived, however, that thoſe I have miſſed muſt be of very ſmall conſequence.

fame

fame of an Author. Hearing the cries of the miſerable, I devoted my time to their relief. In order to procure it, I made it my buſineſs to collect materials, the authenticity of which could not be diſputed. For the warmth of ſome expreſſions where my ſubject obliges me to complain, and for my eagerneſs to remove the ſeveral grievances, my only apology muſt be drawn from the deep diſtreſs of the ſufferers, and the impreſſions the view of it excited in me—impreſſions too ſtrong to be effaced by any length of time!

WHAT I have propoſed throughout my work is liable, I am ſenſible, to ſome objections; and theſe will, doubtleſs, be heightened by the cavils of thoſe whoſe intereſt it is to prevent the reformation of abuſes on which their eaſe or emolument may depend. Yet I hope not to be entirely deſerted in the conflict: and, if this publication ſhall have any effect in alleviating the diſtreſſes of poor Debtors and other Priſoners—in procuring for them cleanly and wholeſome abodes; and thereby exterminating the Gaol-fever, which has ſo often ſpread abroad its dreadful contagion—in aboliſhing, or at leaſt reducing, the oppreſſive fees of Clerks of Aſſize, and of the Peace; and checking the impoſitions of Gaolers, and the extortion of Bailiffs—in introducing a habit of induſtry in our Bridewells; and reſtraining the ſhocking debauchery and immorality which prevail in our Gaols and other Priſons—if any of theſe beneficial conſequences ſhall accrue,

accrue, the writer will be ready to indulge himſelf with the pleaſing thought of not having lived without doing ſome good to his fellow-creatures; and will think himſelf abundantly repaid for all the pains he has taken, the time he has ſpent, and the hazards he has undergone.

NOTHING effectual will, however, I am perſuaded, be done in reforming the ſtate of our Priſons, till a *thorough Parliamentary Inquiry* concerning them be ſet on foot, on which may be grounded one *comprehenſive Statute* for their *general regulation*. Should this be undertaken, I would cheerfully (relying ſtill on the protection of that KIND HAND which has hitherto preſerved me, and to which I deſire to offer my moſt thankful acknowledgments!) devote my time to one more extenſive foreign journey, in which the *Pruſſian* and *Auſtrian* Territories, and the moſt conſiderable free Cities of *Germany* would probably afford ſome new and uſeful lights on this IMPORTANT NATIONAL CONCERN.

INDEX.

Page

A.

ABINGDON Bridewell - - 314.
Acquitted Priſoners, detained for Fees - - - 31.
——————— ſeldom employed 39.
Act for preſerving health of Priſoners, its effects - - 3, 5.
Acts of French Parliament reſpecting Priſons - - 94.
Æthiopia, India &c. written on doors in Priſons - - 106.
Aikin, Mr. his Thoughts on Hoſpitals referred to - 97.
Air, freſh, the neceſſity of in Priſons 12.
— malignity of in Gaols - 13.
Alarm bell - 223, 312, 327, 468.
Aldſworth, Mrs. her Legacy - 393.
Aliment for Debtors, difficulty in obtaining - - 10.

Page

Allnutt, Mr. his Legacy - 206.
Allowance to Priſoners, defects reſpecting - - 11.
——— quantity propoſed - 61.
——— Liſts of ſhould be hung up 64.
——— farmed, inſtances of - 211, 244, 295, 339, 360, 394, 471.
——— to Felons paid only monthly - - - 425.
——— none to Felons - 253.
Amſterdam - - 124.
ANGLESEY - - 461.
Antwerp, allowance at - 134.
Appleby County Gaol - - 433.
——————— within reach of floods - - 41.
——————— Bridewell - 434.
Apprentices, faulty, rooms for 186, 193, 238.
Arundel, Lord, Proprietor - 385.

INDEX.

Page

Aſſizes, held too ſeldom in ſome places - - 30.
——— where no Priſon - 229, 234, 388.
Axminſter, Gaol-Diſtemper brought there - - 18.
Ayleſbury County Gaol - 241.
——— Bridewell - 242.

B.

Bacon, Lord, his opinion of the Gaol-Diſtemper - 18.
Bailiffs, diſorders ariſing from their keeping public houſes - 10.
——— extortion of - *ibid.*
——— Keepers of Priſons 189, 227, 408, 409, 452.
Bala, Great Seſſions there - 463.
Bankrupts and Inſolvents, ſevere law againſt - - - 98.
Bark and Cordials preſcribed to Priſoners - 138, 244.
Barking Bridewell - - 221.
Barrack-beds, what - 223.
Basford - - 294.
Baſil - - 104.
Baſingſtoke - - 359.
Baſtile - - 93.
Bath City Gaol - - 394.
Baths, neceſſary in a Gaol - 45.
Batley - - 413.
Beaufort, D. of, cloaths Priſoners 340.

Page

Beaumaris - - 461.
Beccaria, Marquis of, his opinion of confinement before trial 29.
——— on ſpeedy puniſhment 30.
——— on prevention of crimes 74.
Beccles Bridewell - - 266.
Bedding, want of, in Priſons 15.
——— and ſtraw, inſtances where none in Priſons 171, 175, 183, 186, 193, 209, 213, 214, 215, 233, 236, 238, 240, 253, 274, 286, 294, 300, 304, 309, 312, 316, 320, 329, 349, 357, 365, 369, 392, 395, 402, 403, 412, 434, 444, 449, 470, 472.
BEDFORDSHIRE - - 243.
Bedford County Gaol - *ibid.*
——— Bridewell - 244.
Benedictines, their Priſon - 139.
Berkeley - - - 347.
——— Lord, Proprietor - 349.
Berkhamſted Bridewell - 214.
BERKSHIRE - - 311.
BERN - - 100.
Berwick - - 429.
Beverley Bridewell - - 403.
——— Hall-Garth - *ibid.*
——— Town Gaol - - *ibid.*
Bicêtre - - 91.
Bien venu on admiſſion to a Priſon 112.
Birmingham Town Gaol - 274.
Black Aſſize at Oxford - 17.
Black-Fryars Bridewell - 178.
Blacket, Sir Walter, his benefaction 421.

INDEX.

Page

Bodmin Bridewell - - 383.
—— Sheriff's Ward - 384.
Borough Compter - - 208.
Bowes, Mr. his charity - 401.
Bread, ſhort weight of - 11.
—— account, ſhould be kept exact 61.
—— Inſpector of - - 398.
—— and water, Diet, deſigned as a puniſhment - - 115.
—— Debtors living a long time upon - 367, 417.
BRECONSHIRE - - 471.
Brecon County Gaol - *ibid.*
—— Bridewell - - 472.
—— Town Gaol - *ibid.*
Bremen - - 117.
Breton, Abbé, Founder of a Charity for ſupplying Priſoners with linen - - 83.
Bridewells, defects and propoſed improvements in - 68.
—— derivation of the word 178.
Bridges, William, his legacy 335, 336.
Bridgewater - - 395.
Briſtol Newgate - - 391.
—— Bridewell - - 393.
Brome, Mr. Chaplain, commended 264.
Broughton, Valentine, his legacy 445.
Bruges - - 137.
Bruſſels - - 135.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE - 241.
Burlington, Earl of, his charity 401.

Page

Bury Gaol - - 267.
— Bridewell - - 268.
Butler, Bp. quoted - 43.

C.

Calcutta, fatal for want of air 13.
Calvert's brewhouſe, charity from 167, 172, 176.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE - 248.
Cambridge Caſtle - - *ibid.*
—— County Bridewell 250.
—— Town Gaol - *ibid.*
—— Bridewell - 251.
Canterbury Bridewell - 225.
—— City Gaol - 226.
Cardiff County Gaol - - 473.
CARDIGANSHIRE - - 464.
Cardigan County Gaol - *ibid.*
Carliſle County Gaol - 430.
—— City - - 432.
CARMARTHENSHIRE - 467.
Carmarthen Caſtle - *ibid.*
—— Borough Gaol - 469.
CARNARVONSHIRE - 462.
Carnarvon County Gaol - *ibid.*
Caroline, Princeſs, her charity 176.
Carr, William, committed from Eccleſiaſtical Court - 413.
Caſſel, Church there with ſeats for Criminals - - 112.

INDEX.

Page

Cattle, Act in Ireland againſt keeping in Priſons - 60.
Certificate from Pariſh for Debtor's County allowance - 297, 396.
Chamber rents and furniture to be fixed - - 57.
——— of French Priſons 85.
Chandos, Duke of, his charity 356, 357.
Chapel, neceſſary in a Gaol - 48.
——— improper time for ſervice in 55.
Chaplain, his Character and Duty 54.
——— diſcharged - 246.
——— Salary reduced - 383.
Charity box, broke open, method to prevent it - - 372.
Charity ſervice in France - 84.
Chelmsford County Gaol - 216.
——— Bridewell 219.
Cheney Court, for the Soke - 350.
CHESHIRE - - 442.
Cheſter Caſtle - - *ibid.*
—— City Gaol - 448.
—— Bridewell - - 451.
Cheſterfield Bridewell - 285.
——— Gaol - - 286.
Chicheſter City Gaol - 231.
Children, profligate, ſent to Priſon at their parents requeſt 106, 123.
Cholmondeley, Lord, Proprietor 452.
Cinque Ports - - 227.
Cirenceſter - - 348.

Page

Circuit, Home - - 211.
——— Norfolk - - 241.
——— Midland - - 269.
——— Oxford - - 311.
——— Weſtern - - 353.
——— Northern - - 396.
——— Cheſter - - 442.
——— North Wales - 461.
——— Carmarthen - 464.
——— South Wales - 470.
Clare Bridewell - - 266.
Clauſes of Act againſt Spirituous Liquors, to be hung up 64.
——— inſtances where not hung up 172, 220, 221, 226, 238, 242, 244, 246, 253, 261, 262, 266, 267, 268, 274, 275, 281, 312, 322, 329, 336, 347, 349, 357, 364, 367, 383, 390, 392, 394, 395, 422, 426, 429, 431, 441, 462, 463, 466, 468, 470, 472.
Clauſes of Act that Priſoners may ſend out for neceſſaries 350, 399.
Cleanlineſs, its benefits - 58.
Clerkenwell Bridewell - 185.
Clerks of Aſſize, Priſoners detained for their Fees - 31.
——— their new demand for Certificate - *ibid.*
——— charge made by one, on a pardoned Tranſport 289.

Clerks

INDEX.

Page

Clerks of the Peace, Priſoners detained for their Fees 31.
——— Fees demanded by ſome of them - - *ibid.*
——— their demand on Sailors fined a ſhilling - 372.
Cloaths, tainted by foul air, how to be purified - - 59.
——— for Priſoners to be tried in 270, 289, 398.
——— to be worn in Gaol - 312.
Clubs in Priſons, an abuſe - - 51.
——— one for Wine and Beer 159, 198.
Coals allowed 244, 254, 282, 326, 422.
Cockermouth - - 432.
Colcheſter Bridewell - - 219.
——— Town Gaol - 220.
Collar, iron, on Galley ſlaves 100.
Collection for Town Priſoners 293.
——— through the County, annual - 277, 283, 288.
Colleges, at Oxford, charitable 317.
——— Wincheſter, donation 354.
Collings, Abel, his charity - 291.
Collyer, James, Eſq. his complaint to the King of a bad Gaol 253.
Commiſſaire de la Priſon in France 90.
Common-ſide Debtors, ſhould have allowance - - 58.
Conciergerie at Paris - 82.
——— late fire there 86.
Condemned Priſoners, liberal allowance to, abroad 102, 107.
——— not left alone 125.

Page

Condemned Priſoners, ſent to a ſeparate Priſon in France 81.
——— Cells for in Newgate - - 152.
Contempts, Priſoners ſo called 344.
Conveyance to Aſſize at Keeper's Expenſe - 264, 454, 457.
——— to Quarter Seſſions ditto - 285, 300.
Conway, Great Seſſions at - 462.
Cook, Capt. notes the effect of cleanlineſs on the behaviour of his ſhip's crew - 59.
Copper and Bath - - 45.
CORNWALL - - 381.
——— Duke of, Proprietor 386.
Court military of Archbp. of York 408.
Court of Conſcience Debtors, confined with Criminals 187, 194.
——— cleared at different periods - - 187, 394.
——— ſent to Bridewell 187, 194.
Coventry City Gaol - - 273.
——— Bridewell - - 274.
Cowbridge - - 475.
——— Great Seſſions there 474.
Craſter, John, a late Gaoler, commended - - 422.
Crib bedſteads - 71, 264.
Crowded rooms, bad effects of 13, 14.
Crown Debtors, not cleared by Inſolvent Acts - - 11.
Croydon, Aſſize there, no Priſon 234.

Page

CUMBERLAND - - 430.
Cutaneous Diſtemper in a Priſon 260.

D.

Dagge, Abel, a Gaoler, commended 49.
Dartford Bridewell - - 226.
Daventry Town Gaol - 309.
Davers, Sir Charles, Proprietor 267.
Dean and Chapter, Proprietors 409.
——— of Borough St. Peter, their Priſon 310.
—— of York, Proprietor - 407.
Debtors, why not permitted to work 9.
——— few have their Groats 10.
——— to be ſeparate from Felons by Act Charles II. - 46.
——— few in Foreign Countries, the reaſon why 88, 117, 120.
——— French, how cleared by Parliament - - 90.
——— allowed as Felons 151, 170, 174, 216, 232, 242, 254, 257, 276, 280, 282, 306, 326, 435, 442, 453.
——— confined with Felons 194, 208, 359.
——— work in the Crown and Shire Halls - - 436.
——— refuſing to ſubmit to Gaoler's commands - 454.
Delays of trial in France, corrected by Parliament - - 89.

Page

Delft - - 132.
DENBIGHSHIRE - - 456.
DERBYSHIRE - - 282.
Derby County Gaol - *ibid.*
—— Town Gaol - - 285.
Derby, John, his legacy - 367.
—— Lord, Proprietor - 451.
Devizes - - 364.
DEVONSHIRE - - 371.
——— Duke of, Proprietor 409.
Diſcipline, gentle in Bridewells 72.
——— exact in French Gaols 86.
Diſpenſary, General, their charity 175.
Dolgelly - - 463.
Dol Huys at Amſterdam - 128.
Donations, Liſts of, wanting 63.
Doncaſter - - 410.
Dorcheſter County Gaol - 366.
DORSETSHIRE - - *ibid.*
Dover Caſtle - - 227.
—— Town Gaol - - *ibid.*
Drunkenneſs, how puniſhed in a Sheriff's Officer - 130.
Dublin Gaoler non-reſident - 53.
Dungeons, daily viſited in France 87.
——— French, horrid 87, 91, 95.
——— in no new Priſons abroad 106.
——— great numbers confined in one - - 261.
——— octagonal, very deep 270.
——— for Debtors - 277.
——— deep, circular, aired by Hand Ventilator - 322.
——— in a new Bridewell 451.

Dungeons,

INDEX.

Page

Dungeons, other inſtances of in Priſons 211, 213, 214, 243, 246, 255, 258, 267, 273, 274, 281, 283, 288, 293, 296, 303, 309, 312, 314, 316, 319, 327, 331, 334, 354, 371, 382, 392, 405, 407, 408, 417, 426, 436, 440, 443, 449, 454, 472.
Dunghills &c. to be removed 60.
Duntze, Dr. and his Friend catch the Gaol-Diſtemper in London - - 118.
DURHAM - - 416.
——— County Gaol - *ibid.*
——— Bridewell - 420.
——— Biſhop of, Proprietor 417.
Dutch and Engliſh money compared - - 132.

E.

Eccleſiaſtical Court Debtors, no bail for - - 11.
——— Warrant, part of the form - - 413.
Edmunſton, William, his legacy 438, 439.
Edward VI. his grant to Lord Wentworth - - 189.
Ely Gaol - - 252.
— Biſhop of, Proprietor - *ibid.*
— Bridewell - - 253.

Page

Employment, none in Bridewells 194, 213, 230, 236, 272, 274, 279, 285, 293, 300, 319, 329, 338, 347, 348, 357, 359, 369, 383, 390, 394, 402, 403, 420, 451.
ESSEX - - 216.
Etty, Mr. Leſſee, lets - 316.
Exchequer Debtors, no bail for 11.
——— one ten years in Gaol - - 474.
——— Writs, part of the form of - - 345.
——— ſuſpicions concerning - - *ibid.*
Executions, few in Holland - 120.
——— ſolemnity of abroad *ibid.*
Exeter High Gaol - - 371.
— Sheriff's Ward - - 373.
— Bridewell - - 376.
— City Gaol - - 377.
— Lord, Proprietor - 310.
Explanation of Tables - 147.
Extra-work, Priſoners ſhould have profit of - - 73.

F.

Falmouth - - 385.
Famiſhed, almoſt, by neglect of Keeper, three Priſoners 231.
——— ſix Priſoners 338.
Farming Proviſion, a cauſe of diſtreſs 12.

INDEX.

Page

Farming Proviſion, refuſed on detection of abuſe elſewhere 468.
Fariſh, Mr, Chaplain, viſited thoſe ſick of Gaol-Fever - 431.
Faſtenings of curious contrivance 440.
Fees, ſhould be aboliſhed - 57.
—— Tables of ſhould be hung up 63.
—— what are legal - 149.
—— lately raiſed by Juſtices 186.
—— paid by County - 223, 426.
—— aboliſhed in *Canterbury* Bridewell - - 225.
—— a Table of dated 1603 - 239.
—— detention for - - 394.
—— lowered by Judges 265, 420.
—— paid by Magiſtrates - 422.
—— no Table of 214, 227, 230, 231, 242, 253, 262, 267, 268, 275, 281, 285, 293, 301, 307, 309, 310, 312, 313, 314, 319, 320, 329, 342, 347, 349, 356, 357, 358, 363, 369, 370, 372, 389, 382, 383, 386, 390, 392, 394, 403, 409, 411, 431, 433, 439, 441, 452, 461, 462, 463, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474.
Feet of Priſoners ſore and black 187.
Felons, their allowance ſcanty 11.
—— chained at night to bedſteads - - 267.
—— lately eſcaped - 312, 443.
—— beg in the ſtreets at Chriſtmas - 361, 372.
—— ſick, relieved by Recorder 436.

Page

Fenelon, quotation from - - 68.
Fenton, Mr. Recorder, his humanity - - - 436.
Fighting in Gaols to be puniſhed 62.
Fines, what Priſoners called ſo 148.
—— very miſerable - 344, 468.
—— no County allowance to 344.
Fire, Sheriff's Officer to attend at 130.
—— eſcape from on the Leads 171.
Fire-place neceſſary in a Bridewell 71.
Firing given by Gaoler to Common-ſide Debtors - 373.
—— and candles allowed in plenty - - - 422.
Fiſherton-Anger Gaol - - 361.
Fleet Priſon - - - 156.
FLINTSHIRE - - - 453.
Flint County Gaol - *ibid.*
Fokingham Bridewell - 301.
Food, want of in Bridewells 8.
———— in County Gaols 9.
—— regulation of - 60.
Free ward, neceſſary for Common-ſide Debtors - - 58.
———— none - 241, 312, 316, 336, 409.
———— a thorough-fare to other rooms - - - 296.

G.

Gabriel, John, his donation and legacy - - 340.

Gainſborough

INDEX.

Page

Gainſborough Bridewell - 300.
Galley-ſlaves in *France*, commencement of their term 81.
——— in *Bern*, ſo called 100.
——— Honnêtes and Deſhonnêttes - 109.
Gaming, a bad cuſtom in Priſons 26.
——— prohibited - 445, 450.
Gaol, County, propoſed plan of 42.
—— profeſſedly not for Puniſhment at Utrecht - 131.
Gaol-Committee, their Report of opinion of Judges againſt Ironing 28.
——— their diſapprobation of Taps in a Priſon 51.
——— their Liſt of Charities to the *Fleet* - 159.
Gaol-Delivery, but once a year 30, 258, 418, 422, 426, 431, 433.
——— once in 3 years 411.
Gaol-Diſtemper, Stowe's account of 2.
——— deſtroys more than are executed - - 17.
——— ſpreads beyond the Priſon - - *ibid.*
——— unknown in ſome countries abroad - 100.
——— none in Ruſſia *ibid.*
——— inſtances of in Engliſh Gaols 175, 192, 212, 217, 219, 223, 226, 230, 233, 242, 244, 270, 293, 322, 331, 340, 342, 344, 354, 357, 364, 365, 382, 383, 389, 390, 402, 431, 440, 444, 475.

Page

Gaoler, non-reſident, a grievance 33.
——— his duty - - 49.
——— French, hanged for ſuffering a Priſoner to ſtarve - 86.
——— ſtrict regulations concerning - - 129.
——— of two Gaols thirty-three years - - 297.
——— four ſucceſſions of in the ſame family - - 307.
——— forty-four years in office, ſigns Rules and Orders, and requires Garniſh - 367.
——— by Patent from Biſhop 416.
——— paid by Hereditary Sheriff 433.
Garniſh, explained - - 25.
——— forbidden in France 83.
——— a paper hung up demanding it - 190, 217, 285.
——— forbidden by Juſtices 332.
——— required by a Gaoler 367.
——— required in an old Table of Fees - - 408.
Garniſh room - - - 264.
Gate-houſe, Weſtminſter - 195.
Geneva - - - - 97.
Gerrard, Sir Thomas, his charity 438.
Ghent - - - - 138.
Gilpin, Bernard, preaches in Priſons 54.
GLAMORGANSHIRE - 473.
Glaſgow, Gaoler there ordered to ſee every room daily - 53.
——— politeneſs of the Magiſtrates - - *ibid.*

INDEX.

Page

Glaſs windows, improper in Gaols 44.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE - 343.
Glouceſter Caſtle - - *ibid.*
——— City Gaol - 350.
Godolphin, Earl of, Proprietor 386.
Goſport - - 357.
Gould, Judge, fines a Gaoler for detaining acquitted Priſoners - - 32.
Grand Chatelet at *Paris* - 82.
Grate in floors - - 45.
Groats, Debtors - - 10, 62.
Groningen - - 130.
Guildford Bridewell - - 240.
Gwynn, Eleanor, her charity 209, 234.

H.

Hague - - 128.
Halifax - - 415.
Hallamſhire - - 412.
Haller, Dr. his opinion of our Gaol-Fever - - 103.
Halſted Bridewell - - 221.
Hamburgh - - 115.
Hammocks hung to the ceiling 186.
HAMPSHIRE - - 353.
Hanau - - - 109.
Hanover - - 114.
Hanway, Mr. on ſeparate confinement - - 43.
Harle, Thomas, Gaoler, commended - - 422.

Page

Haſledine, Thomas, his charities 297.
Haſlar Hoſpital, Gaol-Fever there 19.
Haverford Weſt County Gaol 465.
——— Town Gaol 466.
Haulton Caſtle - - 452.
Hayes, Thomas, Priſoner from Eccleſiaſtical Court - 388.
HEREFORDSHIRE - - 335.
Hereford County Gaol - *ibid.*
——— Bridewell - 338.
——— City Gaol - *ibid.*
Herris, Elizabeth, her charity 217.
HERTFORDSHIRE - - 211.
Hertford County Gaol - *ibid.*
——— Bridewell 213.
Heydon, John, his legacy 393.
Hinkley Bridewell - - 279.
Hitchin Bridewell - - 213.
Hobſon, Thomas, his charity 251.
Hodgeſion, Dr. his charity - 401.
Holderneſs, Earl of, Bodar - 227.
——— Proprietor 408.
Hopital General near *Paris* - 92.
Horde, Thomas, his charity not fully paid - - 316.
Horſham, Felons there near eſcaping 42.
——— Gaol - - 228.
——— Bridewell - - 230.
Huiſh, George, Town Clerk, ſigns Table of Fees - - 359.
Hull, murderer there cleared by delay of trial - - 31.
——— Gaol - - - 411.
——— Bridewell - - *ibid.*

INDEX.

Page

HUNTINGDONSHIRE - 245.
Huntingdon Gaol and Bridewell *ibid.*
Huſſey, Rebecca, her charity 295, 297.
Hutchinſon, —— Eſq. his charity loſt - - 291.

I.

Janitor appointed by Conſtable appoints a deputy - - 314.
Idiots and Lunatics in Gaols 16, 412, 436.
Idleneſs, ill effects of in Priſons 20.
—— not permitted in Dutch Houſes of Correction - 123.
—— lamented by a Keeper 347.
Idler, quotation from - 24.
Jews, excuſed from working on their Sabbath - - 114.
—— ward, *Poultry Compter* 171.
Ill language puniſhed in Sheriff's Officers - - 130.
Implements and Materials required in Bridewells by Act of Parliament - - 70.
Infirmaries, neceſſary in Gaols 45.
—— in French Gaols how ſituated - - 82.
Infirmary, one room, inconvenience of it - - 398.
Influenza prevailing, neglected by Surgeon - - 449.
Inſpectors neceſſary - - 66.
—— at Mentz - - 109.

Page

Inſtruction, religious, given in Dutch Houſes of Correction 122.
John of Gaunt's grant from Edward III. - - 409.
Ipſwich Gaol - - 263.
—— Bridewell - - 265.
IRELAND, no Tap in Gaols there 52.
Iriſh Acts concerning Priſons - 14, 44, 52, 60, 62, 70.
Irons, uſed by ſome Gaolers from avarice - - 27.
—— not uſed in French Gaols 80.
—— uſed at Hamburgh - 115.
—— on French Priſoners - 134.
—— uſed in Bridewells 260, 267, 314, 329.
—— on a woman in Bridewell 267.
—— on women diſuſed - 270.
—— ordered to be taken off for a weekly payment - 299.
Juſtice, ſpeedy, good effects of 99.
Juſtices, bound to inſpect Bridewells 66.
—— fineable if a Bridewell with a Court-yard be not provided - - 70.
Juſtitia, the Convicts on board 75.
Ivelcheſter County Gaol - 387.

K.

Keeper, ſigns Table of Fees - 190, 244, 246, 437.
—— above forty years - 336.

Keeper's

INDEX.

Page

Keeper's Freehold, a Bridewell 349, 358, 432.
——'s Shop in a Bridewell 348.
Kempe, Frances, her charity loſt 255.
Kendal County Bridewell - 434.
—— Town Gaol - - *ibid.*
KENT - - - 222.
Kidcots, Gaol ſo called - 404.
KING, Proprietor 294, 296, 314, 443.
——'s Bounty offered to Cornwall 382.
——'s Evidence ſhould be confined ſeparate - - 44.
King, Lord Chancellor, his declaration againſt ſeverity - 28.
King's Bench Priſon - - 196.
—— allowance to from *Lincoln* Caſtle - 297.
Kingſton Bridewell - - 237.
—— Town Gaol - 239.
Kingſton upon Hull (ſee *Hull*).
Knareſborough Honour and Foreſt 409.
—— Town Debtors 410.
—— Town Gaol - *ibid.*
Knights, Eſquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, different rates of board and lodging 398, 419.

L.

Ladbroke, Sir Robert, letter to him quoted - - 13.
LANCASHIRE - - 435.
Lancaſter Caſtle - - 435.
Land-tax paid by Keeper - 295.
Langton, Mrs. her charity - 438.
Latham, Peter, his charity - 438.
Launceſton - - 381.
Lauſanne - - 99.
Lavenham Bridewell - 266.
Lawford's-gate, Briſtol - 346.
Laws made by Priſoners - 164.
Lawſon, Mrs. her charity - 401.
Leeds (Yorkſhire) - - 411.
—— Duke of, Proprietor - 415.
Legacies, liſts of neceſſary - 63.
—— care of required by the Act 32d George II. - *ibid.*
—— care of at Bruges - 138.
—— antient table of - 379.
—— loſt 234, 255, 291, 297, 405, 418.
—— no memorial of 249, 264, 267, 270, 297, 336, 340, 351, 362, 367, 383, 393, 405, 418.
LEICESTERSHIRE - - 276.
Leiceſter County Gaol - *ibid.*
—— County Bridewell - 279.
—— Borough Gaol - 280.
—— Town Bridewell - 281.
Lewarden - - - 131.
Lewes Bridewell - - 230.
Licences to ſell Liquor, pernicious effects of in Gaols - 50.
LINCOLNSHIRE - - 295.
Lincoln Caſtle - - *ibid.*

INDEX.

Page

Lincoln City Gaol - - - 303.
Lind, Dr. on ſpread of Gaol-Fever in the navy - - - 19.
Linen, charity of to Priſoners in Paris - - - 84.
—— clean, weekly, to Priſoners abroad - 84, 113, 137, 141.
Litchfield - - - - 329.
Litter, &c. a nuiſance in Priſons 60.
Liverpool - - - - 440.
LONDON - - - - 151.
Loſtwithiel - - - - 386.
Ludgate, new - - - 166.
Ludlow - - - - 334.
Lumley, Lady, her charity - 401.
Lunatic, in a Bridewell 260, 412.
——— many years in a Gaol 436.
Lunenburg - - - - 114.
Lynn Regis - - - - 262.
Lyons, bad dungeons at - 95.
—— excellent Hoſpital at - 96.

M.

Macclesfield Priſon - - 451.
——— Bridewell - 452.
Magiſtrates, faulty in not inſpecting Priſons - - 67.
——— inſpect weekly at Ghent - - 140.
Maidſtone Gaol - - - 222.
——— Bridewell - - 225.
Maiſon de force, at Ghent - 140.

Page

Malt ground in a Priſon - - 347.
Mancheſter - - - 439.
Manheim - - - 112.
Marlborough - - - 365.
Marſhalſea - - 205.
——— allowance to from *Lincoln* Caſtle - - 297.
Maſter of Workhouſe, Keeper of a Bridewell - 279, 319, 441.
Matron at *Blackfryars* Bridewell 179.
——— *Clerkenwell* ditto - 186.
——— to the ſick - - 255.
Mats to ſleep on - 226, 277.
—— on Bedſteads - - 279.
Mechlin - - - 137.
Medicines, Cordial better than Sudorific in Gaol-Fever 244.
Melton Mowbray Bridewell - 279.
Mentz - - - 107.
MERIONETHSHIRE - - 463.
Middlewich - - - 447.
Miniſter of Pariſh in Ireland to take care of Allowance - 62.
Mold Great Seſſions, conveyance to at Gaoler's expenſe - 454.
MONMOUTHSHIRE - 339.
Monmouth County Gaol - *ibid.*
Montague, Duke of, Conſtable 314.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE - 459.
Montgomery County Gaol - *ibid.*
——— City Bridewell - 460.
Mops, Brooms, &c. allowed 422.
Morals, vitiated in Priſons - 15.
Morpeth County Gaol - 425.

Morpeth

INDEX.

Page

Morpeth County Bridewell - 428.
Mortality, Bill of at Amſterdam 124.
Mounſey, Dr. found no Gaol-Fever in Ruſſia - - 100.

N.

Newark - - 294.
Newcaſtle upon Tyne Newgate 421.
——— Bridewell 424.
——— ſmall Gaol *ibid.*
Newgate - - 151.
Newport Bridewell *(Eſſex)* 220.
——— *(Iſle of Wight)* 358.
——— Gaol *(ditto)* *ibid.*
New Priſon, Clerkenwell - 181.
Night charges - 181, 185.
Nimeguen - - 131.
NORFOLK - - 254.
——— Duke of, Proprietor 412.
Norman, Francis, four years Liſt of his Priſoners - 348.
Norney, John, his legacy - 445.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE - 308.
Northampton County Gaol - *ibid.*
——— Town Gaol - 309.
NORTHUMBERLAND - 425.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE - 287.
Nottingham County Gaol - *ibid.*
——— Town Gaol - 292.
——— Bridewell - 293.
Norwich Caſtle - - 254.
——— City Gaol - - 257.

Page

Norwich City Bridewell - 260.
Number of Priſoners in England and Wales - - 35.
——— 150 lately in a Town Gaol - - 275.
——— 236 ſent to a Bridewell in ſix years - 301.
——— 572 ditto in eight years and a half - 347.
——— of Petty Offenders in three years - 230, 320, 376.
Nunnery, inſane men and aged women maintained in one 140.

O.

Oakham County Gaol - 306.
Oath, ſolemn form of - 102.
Odiam - - 357.
Octagonal Houſe of Correction 140.
Officer a Keeper *(ſee* Sheriff's Officer).
Ouſe Bridge Gaol - - 404.
Oven, neceſſary in a Gaol - 45.
——— room called ſo - 435.
OXFORDSHIRE - - 315.
Oxford Caſtle - - *ibid.*
——— City Gaol - - 316.

P.

Padlocks on Bridewell Priſoners 266.
Parliament, French, takes care of Priſons - - 88.

Patroneſs

INDEX.

Page

Patroneſs to French Priſons - 84.
Peacock, Mr. his legacy, no memorial - - 405.
Peat, the only allowance - 432.
Pelham, Charles Anderſon, Eſq. Proprietor - - 403.
Pemberton, John, his charity 264.
PEMBROKESHIRE - - 465.
Pembroke, Lord, pays a legacy 362.
Penryn - - - 386.
Penzance Town Gaol - 385.
——— Priſon for *Penwith* - *ibid.*
Perjury uncommon - - 103.
Peterborough Gaol - - 310.
——— Bridewell - *ibid.*
Petty, Sir William, mentions Bill of Mortality in Amſterdam 124.
Petty Offenders in Gaols, becauſe Bridewells inſecure - 69.
Petworth Bridewell - - 230.
Peverel Court of Record - 294.
Phyſician for Newgate and the two Compters propoſed - 57.
Pitt, Moſes, his "Cry of the Oppreſſed" quoted - 277.
Plan of a County Gaol - 42.
Plymouth - - 380.
Pontefract, Liberty of the Honour 413.
Pool (Dorſetſhire) Town Gaol 370.
——— Bridewell *ibid.*
— *(Montgomeryſhire)* Great Seſſions there, Conveyance at Gaoler's expenſe - - 460.
Popham, Mr. his two Bills - 3.

Page

Portland, Duke of, Proprietor 286.
Portſmouth - - 359.
Poultry Compter - - 170.
Preacher, not in Orders 190, 332.
Preſteign - - 470.
Preſton - - - 439.
Pringle, Sir John, notes the ſpread of Gaol-Diſtemper - 19.
Priſoners, of different ſorts, not ſeparated - - 16.
——— weakened by confinement 39.
——— checked in ſending out for liquor and other neceſſaries 50.
——— almoſt ſtarved by Gaoler's farming allowance - 472.
——— of war, liberal allowance to 21.
——— how treated by the French, laſt war - 22.
Priſon, none where Aſſize 234, 388.
——— Quarter Seſſion 238.
Priſons, not for Puniſhment 38.
Private Property of Gaols, bad 34.
Profit of Work in Bridewells, to common ſtock - - 73.
——— to Keeper 214, 238.
——— to Priſoners 215, 221.
——— half to ditto 256, 266, 313, 314, 334.
——— three quarters to ditto - - 301.
——— for 3 years not 20 ſhillings a year - 230.

INDEX.

Page

Proprietors of Gaols 189, 214, 252, 267, 286, 294, 310, 314, 349, 356, 363, 371, 385, 386, 403, 407, 408, 409, 412, 413, 415, 417, 433, 451, 452.
Proteſtants excuſed from Maſs 81.
Provinces, French, Priſons in 94.
Public houſes, not to be frequented by Sheriff's Officers - 130.
——— one room of, a Priſon 359.
Pump, put down by Gaoler, how repaid - - 351.

Q.

Quakers room - - 436.
Quarrels, how to be decided 63.
Quarter Seſſions, crowded with Priſoners - - 238.
——— where no Priſon *ibid.*
Queſtion, *(ſee* Torture).

R.

RADNORSHIRE - - 470.
Raikes, Mr. relieves diſtreſſed Fines 344.
Raſp-houſe at *Amſterdam* - 125.
Reading County Gaol - 311.
——— Bridewell - - 313.
——— Town Gaol - *ibid.*
Reed, Heſter, her legacy - 379.
Rent paid by Keeper - 348.

Page

Rent paid by Keeper and refunded 172, 175.
Richmond (Yorkſhire) - 408.
——— Duke of, active in building a new Gaol - 229.
——— doubles allowance at a Bridewell - 231.
Rigby, Abigail, her legacy - 438.
—— Henrietta, ditto - *ibid.*
Rippon - - - 408.
—— Liberty - - 409.
Rivers, German Priſons built near 105.
Rocheſter City Gaol - - 227.
Rotheram, Dr. Phyſician, commended - - 422.
Rothwell - - - 413.
Rotterdam - - - 133.
——— Peſt-houſe there - *ibid.*
Rouquet, Rev. Mr. commended 392.
Rules, ſhould be hung up - 65.
—— in French Priſons, how made known - - 85.
—— hung at every door in a Priſon - - - 113.
—— good ones - - *ibid.*
—— or Liberty of a Priſon 156, 196, 386, 422, 468, 469.
RUTLANDSHIRE - - 306.
Ruthin County Gaol - 456.
Ryegate, no Priſon, yet Quarter Seſſion there - 238.

S.

St. Alban's Borough Gaol - 214.
——— Liberty Gaol - *ibid.*

INDEX.

Page

St. Alban's Bridewell - 215.
St. Briavel's Gaol - - 349.
St. Catharine's Priſon - 191.
St. Croſs's Hoſpital, Dole of Bread 354.
St. George's Fields Bridewell - 236.
St. Peter's Gaol, *York* - 407.
Salary raiſed for aboliſhed fees 225.
—— receipts given for more than received - - 349.
Saliſbury County Gaol - 360.
——— City Gaol - - 363.
——— Biſhop of, Proprietor *ibid.*
——— Lord, Proprietor - 214.
Savil, Sir George, his charity 401.
Savoy - - - 192.
Scarſdale Hundred - - 286.
Scorbut, a diſeaſe in French Priſons 83.
Scotch Priſoners, hard condition of at *Carliſle* - - 432.
Seldon, Laurence, and Wife, their legacies - - 379.
Separation of men and women neceſſary - - 44.
——— of Debtors and Felons neceſſary - - 46.
Sewer, want of in Gaols - 14.
—— uncovered through a Gaol 410.
Sheffield, for *Hallamſhire* - 412.
——— Town Gaol - *ibid.*
Shepton Mallet - - 390.
Sherborn - - - 269.
Sheriff of Town, Keeper - 469.
Sheriff's Officer, ſhould not be Gaoler - - 53.

Page

Sheriff's Officer, Keeper 236, 253, 264, 357, 390, 394, 405, 458.
Sherwin, John Eſq. his charity 290.
Shew, part of a Priſon ſo called 379.
Shrewſbury County Gaol - 330.
——— Bridewell - 334.
SHROPSHIRE - - *ibid.*
Sick Priſoners, care of at *Bruges* 137.
——— irons taken off from 223.
——— neglected by Surgeon - - 264, 449.
——— 7s. a week allowed to Gaoler for their diet - 288.
——— 6d. a day allowed them - - - 320.
——— proper diet allowed them - - - 331.
——— in Bridewells, an Act for their relief - 9.
——— ſaid not to be included in late Act 369.
Situation proper for a Priſon - 40.
——— a good one rejected 273.
Skeleton with chains, found - 317.
Small-Pox, fatal in Gaols 267, 277, 316.
Smith, Mr. his legacy - 362.
Soke, Liberty, its extent - 310.
—— Gaol for - - *ibid.*
Solitude beneficial in Priſons 43.
Solitary cells, their effect on malefactors - - 152.
Solothurn - - - 103.
SOMERSETSHIRE - - 387.
Southampton Bar-gate - 358.

Page

Southampton Gaol - - 358.
——— Bridewell - 359.
Southwark, *Surry* Gaol - 232.
Southwell Bridewell - 293.
Spalding Bridewell - - 301.
Spectator, Quotation from - 59.
Spin-house at *Amsterdam* - 127.
Spirituous Liquors, fine for not hanging up Clauses against 64.
——— instances of Clauses against not hung up, (*see* Clauses).
——— fine on Gaolers who sell them - - *ibid.*
——— on any who bring them *ibid.*
Stable should be made a Day-room 258, 361, 388.
STAFFORDSHIRE - - 326.
Stafford County Gaol - *ibid.*
——— Bridewell - - 329.
Stamford - - 301.
Star-chamber Prisoners, whither sent - - 156.
State House, so called, in King's Bench Prison - - 197.
Stepney Manor, its extent - 189.
Stove to every room in a Prison 99.
Strasburg, Debtors aliment there 107.
Straw, want of in Prisons - 15.
——— and bedding, (*see* Bedding).
——— paid for *per* load by County 255.
——— ordered by Matron - *ibid.*
——— plenty because not farmed 327.
——— a legacy for it - 401.
Stream of water, beneficial in Gaols 41.

Page

Sudbury - - 268.
SUFFOLK - - - 263.
Sunday dinner, an encouragement 61.
——— no visitors admitted on 101.
——— allowance on, to prevent working - - 251.
Surgeon, his duty - - 56.
——— excused from attending Gaol-Fever in Dungeons 372.
SURRY - - - 232.
SUSSEX - - - 228.
Swaffham Bridewell - 260.

T.

Tap, should not be held by Gaoler or Turnkey - - - 50.
——— not held by Gaolers - 52.
Tapster holds rooms which he lets to Prisoners - - 157.
Tarras floors - 283, 296.
Task, weekly, of Weavers - 143.
Taunton County Bridewell - 389.
——— fatal Assize there - 18.
Taylor, Elizabeth, her legacy lost 405.
Thame Bridewell - - 319.
Thanet, Earl of, Hereditary Sheriff 433.
Thetford - - 261.
Thirsk - - 402.
Thomson quoted in praise of Gaol-Committee - 28.
Thornhill, Mrs. her charity 401.
Thynne, Thomas, Esq. his legacy 362.

INDEX.

Page

Tiffot, Dr. his opinion of our Gaol-Diſtemper - 99.
Toes, rotted off in Gaol - 39.
Torture, diſuſed - - 114.
——— a vile engine for - 115.
Tothill-fields Bridewell - 193.
Tower Hamlets Gaol - 191.
Town-Clerk ſigns Table of Fees 359.
Town-Hall uſed by Debtors 214.
Tranſports, the Contractors Property - - 148.
——— numerous in the *Savoy* and occaſioning diſeaſe 192.
——— their Fees paid by the County - - 223.
——— have County bread, and King's allowance 223, 288.
——— from Quarter Seſſions allowed by County, as from Aſſize by the King - 228, 331.
——— not the King's allowance 312, 416, 426, 431, 436, 444, 468.
——— almoſt ſtifled 380.
——— chained to the floor for attempting eſcape - 417.
——— ditto for ſuſpicion 426.
——— kept long in Priſon *ibid.*
——— cloathed by County *ibid.*
Truro - - - 385.
Tub, inconvenient to bathe in 288.
Turfs, part of Keeper's pay 412.
Turnkeys, their number ſhould be increaſed - - 29.

Page

Turnkeys ſhould not be Priſoners 52.
——— numerous in French Priſons - - 79.
——— have no Fees in France 80.
Turnſtiles and low gates at French Priſons - - 79.

U.

Uſk County Bridewell - 342.
Utrecht - - 131.

V.

Vagrant Act 17th George II. quoted - - 66.
Varying Towns where Aſſizes are held, a grievance - 29.
Ventilators, neceſſary in Gaols 45.
——— in Gaols 178, 223, 244, 322, 331.
Vermin, a Priſoner diſfigured by 410.
Verſes, over Debtors grate - 312.
Vilain, Count, his book - 144.
Vilforde, large Priſon there 135.
Viſitants, keep Priſoners from Chapel - - 55.
——— a number at ſkittles 159, 190.
——— not admitted on Sunday 101.

W.

INDEX.

Page

W.

Wakefield - 402.
Wallingford - - 314.
Walter, John Rolle, Esq. Proprietor - - 371.
Warrington Bridewell - 441.
WARWICKSHIRE - - 269.
Warwick County Gaol - *ibid.*
——— Bridewell - 272.
Washing Wards daily, not dangerous - - 58.
Water, want of in Prisons - 12.
——— three pints a day allowed *ibid.*
——— should be freely accessible 59.
——— paid for by Keeper 186, 194.
——— instances where not accessible 213, 214, 215, 220, 221, 225, 226, 227, 230, 251, 253, 261, 262, 266, 268, 279, 285, 286, 300, 301, 304, 309, 314, 319, 320, 329, 338, 346, 347, 348, 349, 358, 363, 365, 370, 377, 380, 382, 385, 394, 397, 403, 407, 409, 410, 411, 412, 426, 429, 439, 451, 458, 464, 466, 468, 469, 472, 475.
——— none but in a flood - 405.
Weights, leaden, fastened to refractory Prisoners - 451.
Well, grand one in a French Prison 92.
Wells, Assize, no Prison - 388.
WESTMORLAND - - 433.
Weymouth, Lord, pays a legacy 362.
White, Sir Thomas, his legacy 336.
—— Alderm. of York, his charity 401.

Page

Whitechapel Prison - - 189.
Whitehaven Town Gaol - 432.
White Lion Prison, an ancient name 234.
Whitewashing &c. before late Act 392.
——— neglected 171, 186, 206.
Wickedness in Prisons, and spread from them - - 20.
Wild beasts drawing a waggon, *bas relief* of - 108, 125.
Williamson, Sir Hedworth, perpetual Sheriff by Bishop's Patent - - 417.
WILTSHIRE - - 360.
Winchester County Gaol - 353.
——— College allowance 354.
——— Prison for Debtors 356.
——— Bishop of, Proprietor *ibid.*
——— Bridewell - *ibid.*
Winchcomb - - 349.
Windows, high ones proper 183.
——— Gaoler's, looking to Felons court 220, 283, 474.
Window-tax, one cause of close rooms - - 14.
——— paid by Keepers 175, 186, 189, 194, 209, 322, 325, 361, 384, 386.
Windsor Castle - - 314.
——— Town Gaol - *ibid.*
Wisbeach Bridewell - 253.
Witney Bridewell - - 319.
Wives and children in Prisons 33.
——— in no German ones - - 118.

Wives

Page

Wives and children in no Dutch Priſons - - 121.
——— in the Fleet 160.
——— in the King's Bench - - 198.
Wolverhampton Bridewell - 329.
Women-felons ſhould be ſeparate from Men - - 44.
——— ſeparated from Men in French Priſons - 82.
——— keep Foreign Priſons clean - - 108.
——— modeſt, complain of bad companions - - 206.
——— ſeparated from Men in Bridewell - 178, 185, 230, 236, 237.
——— many, yet Priſon dirty 376.
——— debtors, in ſeparate rooms 413.
——— not ſeparated from Men though many rooms 431.
Woodbridge Bridewell - 266.
Wooden bars, obſtruct air - 223.
Wood-ſtreet Compter - - 174.
Woollen Manufacture in Dutch Houſes of Correction - 121.
——— Manufacturer Keeper of Bridewell - 376, 428.
WORCESTERSHIRE - 321.
Worceſter Caſtle - - *ibid.*
——— Bridewell - 323.
——— City Gaol - 324.
Work in Bridewells neceſſary 70.
—— conſtant, yet Priſon not maintained by it - 113, 123.

Page

Work in a Bridewell 179, 226, 428, 447.
Work-houſe, commended 279, 434.
——— part of one a Town Gaol - - 432.
——— &c. farmed - 319.
Work-rooms, two for men in a Bridewell - - 220.
——— 1s. a week for uſe of 267.
Work-ſhop in Gaols - 47.
Worſted Manufacture at Rotterdam 133.
Wrexham County Bridewell - 458.
——— Great Seſſions, Conveyance to at Gaoler's expenſe 457.
Wymundham Bridewell - 260.

Y.

Yarmouth Gaol - - 261.
——— Bridewell - - 262.
YORKSHIRE - - 396.
York Caſtle - - *ibid.*
—— City Gaol - - 404.
——— Bridewell - - 407.
——— St. Peter's Gaol - *ibid.*
—— Archbiſhop of, Priſon for his Manors in *Nottinghamſhire* 293.
——— Proprietor 408.
Yorke, Sir Joſeph, his polite aſſiſtance - - 128.

Z.

Zell - - - 118.

THE END.

DIRECTIONS to the BOOK-BINDER.

The PLATES are to be inſerted as follows:

General Plan of a County Gaol, between Pages 48 and 49.
Plan of La Maiſon de Force, Ghent, - 140 and 141.
Plan of Newgate, - - 152 and 153.

TAB. III. being continued over from P. 480 to 481, Care is to be taken that the Lines coincide.

APPENDIX

TO THE

STATE OF THE PRISONS, &c.